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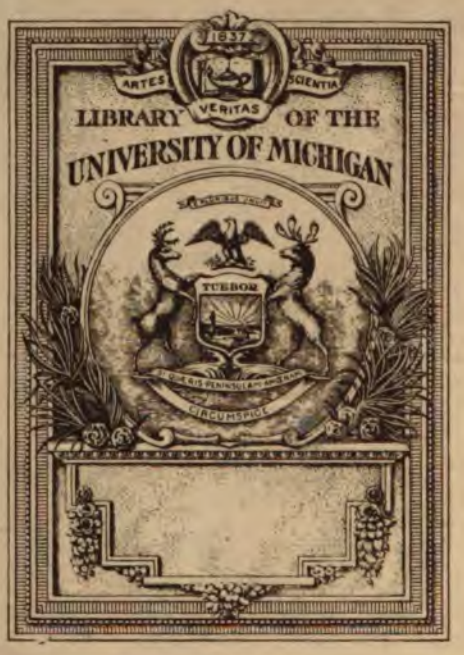
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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

WITH

APPENDICES.

(For the Year ended 31st March 1901.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
1901.

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BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

AND THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR THE

YEAR 1900–1901.

Home Office, July 1901.

SIR,

WE have the honour to present our Report for the year ended 31st March 1901, with the statistical and other information respecting the Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, as required by statute.

LOCAL PRISONS.

Number of receptions during the year.

2. The number of prisoners received during the past year in Local Prisons under sentence of the ordinary Courts was 148,600, besides 4,079 soldiers and sailors sentenced by courts-martial. There were also 12,576 persons imprisoned as debtors, or on civil process, and 1,539 in default of sureties, making a total of

166,794. Of the 1,539 prisoners committed in default of sureties, only four were ordered by the committing Courts to be treated under the rules for offenders of the first division. The others were treated under the rules for offenders of the second division.

Number of receptions during previous year.

3. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were, respectively, convicted by the ordinary Courts, 153,460; by courts-martial, 1,743; debtors and civil process, 12,362; in default of sureties, 1,802; total, 169,367.

Population and daily average.

4. The population of the prisons on the 31st March 1901 was 14,702, having been 13,484 at the end of the previous year. The average daily population in 1900–1901 was 14,739, viz., 11,887 males and 2,852 females. In the previous year it was 14,494, viz., 11,795 males and 2,699 females.

Number of prisoners compared with population.

5. In this connection it is interesting to note the following comparison of the number of prisoners received into prisons in England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively, per 100,000 of the population :—

England	571 (1900–1901).
Ireland	793 (1899).
Scotland	1,402 (1900).

Fluctuations in prison population.

6. The following figures show the annual fluctuations in the prison population since 1877; the daily average numbers having touched the lowest point in 1892 :—

Half-year ended 31 March 1878	20,833
Year ended 31 March 1879	19,818
" " 1880	19,835
" " 1881	18,027
" " 1882	17,798
" " 1883	17,876
" " 1884	17,194
" " 1885	16,619
" " 1886	15,375
" " 1887	14,822
" " 1888	14,536
" ...	14,758
"	1877

Year ended 31 March	1891	... ...	13,076
" "	1892	... ...	12,663
" "	1893	... ...	13,178
" "	1894	... ...	13,850
" "	1895	... ...	13,604
" "	1896	... ...	14,394
" "	1897	... ...	13,987
" "	1898	... ...	14,225
" "	1899	... ...	14,957
" "	1900	... ...	14,494
" "	1901	... ...	14,739

Index as to increase or decrease of committals

7. Having regard to the general interest taken in the question of the increase or decrease of crime, both absolutely and relatively to the population, the following statement will serve as an index both as regards the number committed to prison and the number committed relative to population since the five years ended in 1885 :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons Imprisoned in England and Wales.	On Indictment.		On Summary Conviction.	
	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.	Actual Number.	Number per 100,000 of Population of England and Wales.
During five years ended 31st March 1885 ..	9,962	37·8	149,046	566·4
" " " " 1890 ..	9,126	32·7	140,722	505·6
" " " " 1895 ..	8,253	28·0	137,291	467·1
" " " " 1900 ..	7,766	25·0	146,143	470·5
" the year " " 1901 ..	7,091	22·0	141,509	438·7
Decrease per cent.	28·8	41·8	5·	22·5

8. It will be seen that the number of prisoners committed to prison on indictment during the period embraced by the above table has decreased 28·8 per cent. absolutely and 41·8 per cent. relatively to population, and that the number of those committed summarily has decreased 5 per cent. absolutely and 22·5 per cent. relatively to population.

9. The average length of sentences to imprisonment during the year, including both indictable and summary cases, was 35·76 days in the case of male prisoners, and 23·19 days in the case of female prisoners.

10. Thirty-six per cent. of the males and 40 per cent. of the females were sentenced to one week or less; 60 per cent. of the males and 67 per cent. of the females to two weeks or less; 94 per cent. of the males and 98 per cent. of the females to three months or less.

11. Of the longer sentences, representing more serious offences, the proportions were :—

Six months and over... ...	4·49 per cent. of the males and 1·37 per cent. of the females.
One year and over six months	1·80 per cent. of the males and ·42 per cent. of the females.
Over one year	·69 per cent. of the males and ·09 per cent. of the females.

12. The following statement shows the number of prisoners received into prison each year since 1893 under sentence of imprisonment with or without the option of a fine, and distinguishing in each case those who were sentenced to hard labour from those who were not, and the number of those who obtained their release by paying the fine after reception into prison :—

Year.	Imprisonment without Option of Fine.			Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.			Paid Fine after Reception into Prison
	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	Total.	With Hard Labour.	Without Hard Labour.	
1893	69,916	67,580	2,336	79,836	41,464	38,372	7,077
1894	72,361	70,397	1,964	81,349	41,220	40,129	6,719
1895	67,547	65,791	1,756	74,703	37,654	37,049	6,127
1896	69,302	67,443	1,859	78,743	40,613	38,130	6,386
1897	69,586	67,757	1,829	78,521	38,651	39,870	6,965
1898	73,359	71,350	2,009	84 031	40,148	43,883	7,846
1899	70,006	67,151	2,855	83,855	39,487	44,368	8,632
*1900-01	68,901	65,538	3,363	78,398	35,964	42,434	†10,676

* The year ended 31st March, 1901.
† 5,903 of these paid part of fine, &c., under Section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898.

13. It will be observed that more prisoners are committed to prison in default of payment of fine than are committed direct without any such option. In a former report we stated that we regarded this state of things as somewhat anomalous, and we expressed a hope that if magistrates would take advantage of the power they now possess to classify offenders in one of three divisions, a greater differentiation than the system now affords between the ordinary criminal and the person guilty only of an offence which could be expiated by a fine might ensue. It appears, however, that only 5 per cent of those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, any of whom might in the discretion of the magistrates have been placed in the second division, have profited by the new classification set up by the Prison Act, 1898. 2,113 prisoners only have been placed in the second division during the year, being a small increase on the number for the last year, viz., 2,070. There is much variation in regard to this matter in the procedure of the committing courts in different parts of the country; *e.g.*, at Birmingham Prison, where 1,624 were received under sentence without hard labour, only five were placed in the second division; whereas at Newcastle, where there were 1,768 such prisoners, 87 were so classed. At Durham, where there were 1,236, 170 were placed in the second division, while at Leeds, out of 1,376, only 48 were so classed. At Liverpool there were 4,761 such prisoners, of whom 400 were placed in the second division, while at Manchester, where there were 5,932, only 195 were so classed. At Ipswich, out of 114 possible cases, 27 were placed in the second division, while at Carlisle, where there were 115 such prisoners, only two were so classed. 60 prisoners were during the year placed in the first division of offenders by order of the committing courts.

Classification of prisoners.

14. It will be noted that there is a considerable addition in the number of prisoners who paid their fines after reception into prison, and more than half of them paid the fine under Section 9 of the Act of 1898. Though no doubt some of them might have paid their fines in full but for the provisions of that Act, it is reasonable to suppose that a great many would not have done so, and that the alteration of the statute has been instrumental in saving to the State the cost of maintenance of a large number of prisoners who would otherwise have served the whole of their time in prison.

Part payment of fines.

[illegible]. It is satisfactory to note that the progress in the number of cases dealt with under the powers to grant probation to first offenders still continues, as the following figures show:—

PERSONS DISCHARGED under FIRST OFFENDERS ACT, 1887, and Sec. 14 1 and 2 of SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879.

—	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Probation of First Offenders Act:—								
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,401
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 14 1:—								
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 14 2:—								
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible]:—

—	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Probation of First Offenders Act:—						
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 14 1:—						
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Summary Jurisdiction Act, Sec. 14 2:—						
Indictable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
Total		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]

[illegible]. 27 prisoners were also discharged by Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions under the First Offenders Act during the year [illegible].

[illegible]. The following table shows the number of young prisoners committed to prison during each of the ten years ended [illegible]

Up to 1892–3 the statistics include unconvicted prisoners, but since that year only convicted prisoners are included :—

Year.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 years and under 21.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1890–1	180	14	3,276	402	18,839	4,148
1891–2	230	15	3,235	375	18,877	3,837
1892–3	198	14	3,486	338	19,813	4,373
1893	134	16	2,512	262	17,940	3,645
1894	82	2	1,942	226	18,475	3,568
1895	54	1	1,735	178	16,225	3,273
1896	59	1	1,336	102	13,443	2,924
1897	57	1	1,541	89	14,809	2,697
1898–9	42	1	1,586	93	15,302	2,667
1899–1900	18	1	1,193	60	12,178	2,310
1900–1	17	3	1,315	49	11,758	2,269

Juvenile offenders.

18. The system, which has been described in former reports under which juvenile offenders under 16 years of age are made subject to special treatment, and, if the sentence exceeds one month, collected in special prisons, continues to work well. The total number of those treated last year was 1,386. In addition to these there were 662 who, though above the legal limit of 16 years were, by reason of their character, constitution, and antecedents, considered by the authorities proper subjects for treatment with the juvenile section rather than with the adult prisoners. All, with the exception of 516, were sentenced to less than one month, and in this connection there is much force in what is stated by the Governor of Durham Prison: "The "more I see of the imprisonment of young boys for short "periods, the more convinced I am of its evil results. If a boy "of tender years is deserving of imprisonment, he may be "adequately impressed after undergoing a term of two or three "months, but I am quite certain that a period of a few days is "the most injurious form of punishment that can be resorted to. "I have no hesitation in saying that after the first experience "bad boys come to like it rather than otherwise, and prison has "no terrors for them. This is not at all to be wondered at "when the comforts of a prison cell, with its peace and quiet-"ness, is contrasted with the reeking abominations of the room "they share with several other persons in their homes, where "also they are frequently subjected to ill-usage. I am decidedly "of opinion some very much better plan could be devised for "disposing of such cases."

19. It is noteworthy that, of the total number committed, 1,033 went to prison in default of paying a fine, and nearly 1,500

had not been previously convicted. These figures would seem to corroborate the opinion expressed by the Chaplain of Bristol Prison, who, while deploring the presence of juveniles in prison, states that: "In most cases their crimes are the result of mere "childish mischief, and it seems probable that many criminals "are in this way manufactured by the law." The majority of these juveniles (over 1,400 of them) are described as fairly educated, a much larger proportion than in previous years.

227	are reported to have	had	good	homes.
530	"	"	"	fair "
531	"	"	"	indifferent homes.
254	"	"	"	bad homes.

20. Probable cause of crime:—

849—Bad companions.

208—Parental neglect.

442—Bad or mischievous disposition.

106—Want.

21. The various discharged prisoners' aid societies took a most active interest in the welfare of these young offenders on their discharge, in many cases finding work for them, providing them with suitable clothing, and sending an agent with them to their homes, often many miles distant. In this connection the following report from the visiting committee of Bedford Prison may be of interest:—

> "As regards juvenile offenders, the committee cannot commend too highly the careful training they are receiving, both morally and physically, and it is very gratifying to hear of the good results among this class of offenders after their release from prison, which is due to the reforming treatment they are subjected to, especial mention being made of the lectures and addresses given to them by the Governor, but the committee are of the opinion that the results would be far more satisfactory if the boys were sent to prison for not less than three months, as it is impossible in most cases to gain any influence over a boy in less time."

Juvenile-adult prisoners.

22. With regard to another set of young prisoners whom, in order to differentiate them from the juvenile properly so called, we have styled the juvenile-adult class, *i.e.*, young prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21, we stated in our last year's Report that we had under consideration a scheme for the differentiation of this class under the existing law. This scheme has now taken practical shape. It has been decided to surrender a portion of the convict prison at Borstal for the detention of this class, and the work of re-construction is now being carried on with convict labour. The rules authorising the special treatment

of this class are now before Parliament, and will be found in Appendix No. 15A. It is hoped that it may be possible to commence the operation of the scheme in the course of next year. The idea is, in the first instance, to begin by collecting from the London prisons young prisoners coming between these ages, whose sentences are of sufficient length to give the reforming agencies, which it is proposed to apply, reasonable time for operation. The element of time is, above all things, necessary, if any good and lasting impression is to be made upon a class of criminals who, though young in years, are probably hardened in vice—the result, perhaps, in many cases, not so much of their own natural perversity, as of the evil *milieu* in which they have lived, and the evil example to which they have been subject from their infancy. It may be said to be established by experience that the professional criminal of later years, known in France as a *cheval de retour*, who reverts again and again, with a cynical indifference, to the prison from which he has only just been discharged, is only a later development of the juvenile offender whom a succession of short sentences in his youth have made familiar with prison life, of which the mystery and the fear must always constitute the principal deterrent. An example of this is furnished by some statistics that we have recently obtained with regard to 50 professional criminals who have lately been discharged from convict prisons. Of these 50, 11 were under 15 years of age on first conviction, and 23 others were under 21. No less than 34, therefore, out of this lot of 50 professional criminals began their criminal career at an age when, according to our belief (which is so far justified by the experience that has been gained at Bedford) the application of a special form of treatment, such as we are about to set up at Borstal, might have saved them from joining the ranks of the professional criminal. The fundamental principles of the new treatment will be: (1) strict classification; (2) firm and exact discipline; (3) hard work; (4) organised supervision on discharge. In order to secure this last, on which the success of the system must depend, or failing that, a knowledge of the results of the system can be obtained, we are glad to say that we have been successful in instituting a new association, known as the "Association of Visitors of London Prisons." This association which, under the able direction of its chairman, Mr. Haldane Porter, has already done much valuable work in supervising the cases of young prisoners of the class we are describing, on their discharge from Bedford Prison into the London district, will direct its efforts specially to the Borstal cases; and it is hoped that the close observation that will be kept on the working of the scheme by the prison authorities, with the evidence which this association will be able to afford of the eventual destiny of these cases after discharge, will, together, supply most valuable and interesting data by which public opinion will be able to judge whether the results of the system, as a new means for the prevention of crime, are so good that what is now being tried

only as an experiment, and in a small area, should be made of universal application. They would also afford an indication whether the criminal law should recognise the potentiality of reclamation which these younger cases afford, and should extend the limit of time during which they can be made subject to reformatory influences, as was proposed by the Prisons Committee of 1894. That Committee were of opinion that "the experiment "of establishing a penal reformatory under Government manage-"ment should be tried. It should be begun on a moderate scale, "but on a design which would allow of large expansion if the "results proved satisfactory. The Courts should have power to "commit to these establishments offenders under the age of 23 to "periods of not less than one year, and up to three years, with "a system of licences graduated according to sentences, which "should be freely exercised."

23. It would be rash to anticipate what the result of the Borstal experiment may be, but if it should be such as to justify an alteration of the law in the direction suggested by the Committee, we believe that a great step forward will have been taken in dealing with the problem of the treatment of crime; for it is becoming every day more evident that it is by prevention alone, *i.e.*, by concentrating attention and care on those who are young enough to be amenable to good influences, that this great problem can be satisfactorily handled.

24. As stated in our Report last year, a small juvenile-adult class is already under treatment in Bedford Prison, and it is interesting to note the opinion formed of the experiment by the Visiting Magistrates at that prison, who in their annual Report state as follows :—

"By order of the Prison Commissioners, a class for 'youthful "offenders' from 16 to 21 years of age, who have shown criminal "tendencies, and whose sentences are twelve months and upwards, "has been started by way of experiment, having for its object the "reclamation of these youths, by subjecting them to a course of "sound moral and instructive influences. They are to be taught a "trade, and in every possible way prepared to commence a new "life on discharge from prison. To this end they will receive "every encouragement at Bedford Prison, and Colonel Buchanan, "of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, "has generously undertaken to co-operate with the Bedford-"shire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in looking after their "interests on release. The Committee are of opinion that this "is a most laudable undertaking, and one which commends itself "to them."

Educational status of prisoners.

25. The following statistics, showing the degree of education of prisoners committed to prison during the years specified, are of interest, as showing the extent to which the educational status

of the inmates of our prisons has been affected by the operation of the Elementary Education Acts :—

Year.	Proportion of the Total Number of Prisoners Committed to Prison on Conviction who could			
	Neither Read nor Write.	Read and Write Imperfectly.	Read and Write well.	Superior Education.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent
1870	33·8	62·6	3·2	·2
1875	33·5	62·4	3·7	·2
1880-1	33·6	62·9	3·2	·1
1885-6	28·8	67·3	3·2	·2
1890-1	25·1	72·2	2·5	·06
1895	20·8	75·9	2·9	·06
1896	20·9	76·8	2·0	·03
1897	20·3	77·2	2·2	·04
1898	19·3	75·2	4·6	·1
1899	18·8	76·2	4·1	·05

26. These figures show that 15 per cent. fewer prisoners were unable to read and write in 1899 than in 1870, and that those who could read and write imperfectly had increased by about the same proportion. Prisoners who could read and write well were 1,008 fewer than in the previous year. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners described as of superior education, the exact numbers being 90 in 1899, as against 165 in 1898.

27. The new system of education as described in Appendix 25 of our Report for 1897–8 is working well, and the following figures show, generally, the result of the education during the past year. Of 9,507 prisoners eligible for instruction on reception into local prisons, 1,565 were illiterate, 2,569 could pass an examination in Standard I., 3,126 in Standard II., and and 2,247 in Standard III. The test examinations carried out by the Chaplains show that of the illiterates under instruction during the year 597 passed to Standard I., 282 to Standard II., and 96 to Standard III., and 94 passed out of Standard III. Of those in Standard I. at the beginning of the year, 859 passed to Standard II., 536 to Standard III., and 552 passed out of

School instruction in prison.

Standard III. Of those in Standard [illegible] passed in Standard III., and [illegible] passed out of Standard [illegible]. Of those in Standard III., [illegible] passed out of that standard.

28. The Chaplain of Dartmoor Prison takes perhaps the sanguine view when he gives it as his opinion that under the operation of this scheme "there will be a continuous increase of "illiterates year by year, till school instruction in prison will "be no longer needed." The reports of the Chaplains of Wormwood Scrubs and Lancaster Prisons also afford gratifying evidence of the effort that is being made for the effective carrying on of education in prisons.

29. The following general statement may be of interest in this connection, as showing the proportion of the total number of convicted prisoners received during the year [illegible] into prisons in England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively, who could, or who could not, read and write on reception. In the few cases not included the ability of the prisoner in this respect is not recorded.

	Could not Read or Write.	Could Read and Write.
	per cent.	per cent.
England — — —	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ireland — — —	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scotland — — —	[illegible]	[illegible]

Proportion first offenders.

30. The complete separation of first offenders from the habitual criminals, which commenced in [illegible] by the establishment of the star-class system in all local prisons, has been continued during the past year. In the five years in which the system has been in operation, [illegible] males and [illegible] females have been placed in the class, of whom [illegible] males, or [illegible] per cent., and [illegible] females, or [illegible] per cent., have been recommitted to prison under fresh sentences. This will not be deemed a large proportion when it is borne in mind that it includes all recommittals, *i.e.*, for very slight offences against social order, in default of payment of a fine, as well as committals for serious crime.

Recidivism.

31. The record of punishments for minor offences shows, as in former years, that the great bulk of the prisoners confined in the cellular part require no prison punishment. Of [illegible] males, [illegible] incurred no punishment, and of [illegible] females, [illegible]

were not punished. Breaches of rules are confined to a comparatively small number of prisoners, who are disorderly and incorrigibly idle.

32. Details of each case of corporal punishment are given in Appendix 8 B. We have no reason to believe that the discipline of prisons has been affected adversely by the limitation of the offences for which corporal punishment can now, under the law, be administered. Representations have been made from some quarters to the Secretary of State that the confirmation of the sentence by the Secretary of State tends to delay the execution of the sentence, which is to be deprecated on account of the nervous strain on the prisoner. After full consideration we are not satisfied that this objection to the new procedure is serious enough to outweigh the advantages of the intervention of the Secretary of State, which Parliament decided to be a necessary check on the exercise of this particular means of prison discipline. The number subjected to corporal punishment was 23 as against 17 in the preceding year. Corporal punishment.

33. With regard to discipline generally, it will be observed that many Governors take exception to the privilege which is now accorded to selected prisoners, undergoing the longer sentences, of conversation at exercise on one day in the week. We stated last year that when the Prison Act of 1898 was before Parliament the introduction of such a rule was very strongly urged, but that if we had any reason to believe, after further observation, that any evil was likely to result, it would be our duty to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the matter. No less than twelve Governors pronounce against the rule as subversive of discipline, while many Governors report that the privilege is not appreciated by prisoners, who in many cases decline to take advantage of it. The statutory rule which grants the privilege is permissive in its character, and only confers the privilege on such long sentenced prisoners as are not deemed unsuitable for it. If, therefore, a discretion be judiciously exercised in the matter of granting the privilege, we do not anticipate that danger is likely to arise either from the point of view of discipline or of moral contamination. We will, however, make it our duty to watch the matter closely. Conversation at exercise.

34. Escapes have taken place from Wormwood Scrubs, Northallerton, and Lincoln, but all were recaptured. We do not attribute the number of attempts to escape to any relaxation of discipline, but we think that some explanation may be found in the sensational character and history of the escapes from the convict prison at Borstal in November, 1900. The idea of trying to escape seems to have seized the imagination of prisoners throughout the country and led to plots and contrivances which have rivalled in their ingenuity the legendary Escapes.

escapades of the notorious criminals of fiction. A most searching enquiry has been made into each case, and though here and there defects in the administration have been discovered, we have no reason to believe but that discipline is being maintained at a high level at all prisons throughout the country.

Deaths in prison.

35. It will be seen from the Report of the Medical Inspector, and the medical statistics, that the number of deaths from natural causes was 88, or 47 per 100,000 of prisoners received into prison during the year, as compared with 118, or 64 per 100,000, for the previous year, or but slightly more than half what it was 20 years ago. It is particularly interesting to note that of the 15 deaths from phthisis (one of the chief causes of death in prison) in only one case did the disease originate after reception into prison. There was only one death from enteric fever.

Prisoners released on medical grounds.

36. The number of prisoners who were released on medical grounds (exclusive of pregnancy) was 26.

Suicides.

37. There were five suicides during the year.

Cases of insanity.

38. 129 convicted prisoners were certified insane during the year. Full particulars of each case are given in Table D. It will be seen from the analyses that 91 of them were mentally unsound on reception; and that of the remaining 38 the symptoms of insanity appeared in 21 cases within a month of their reception.

39. We regret that there has been no decrease in the number of prisoners found insane on reception since the issue of the circular by Mr. Secretary Matthews on the 25th November, 1889. The concluding paragraph of that circular was as follows :—"The Secretary of State must strongly urge on the "magistrates that it is their duty to obtain, in all doubtful "cases, evidence as to the mental condition of prisoners. In "cases of serious crime, it may be necessary to commit for "trial persons supposed to be insane, in order that the question "of their sanity may be decided by the verdict of a jury. But "where the offence is less serious it is almost always open to "justices to dismiss the charge, and to deal with the prisoner as "an ordinary lunatic, either handing him over to the care of "his friends, or sending him as a pauper lunatic to an asylum." In spite of this circular there has since 1889 been an annual average of over 91 such cases received. In the years 1895 and 1896 the number rose to 121 in each year.

Weak-minded prisoners.

40. We have during the year been giving close attention to the question of the treatment of weak-minded prisoners in local prisons. Experience does not show that the procedure laid

down by standing order, according to which a report is made by the Governor to the police of the district in which a weak-minded prisoner is discharged, has been as effective as we should desire, in many parts of England, in preventing the recommittal of this class. The Governor of a prison in a large town in the North of England states that the police take no notice of these reports. We have now under consideration a scheme which will in due course be submitted to the Secretary of State for the more methodical and effective treatment of that class, having regard to Section 12 of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884, which contemplates a special treatment for persons sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment who appear to be, from imbecility of mind, either unfit for penal discipline or unfit for the same discipline as other prisoners.

Committal of persons suffering from serious illness.

41. It has been our duty more than once in the course of this year to call the attention of the Secretary of State to cases in which persons have been committed to prison suffering from serious illness or disease. The Medical Officer of Wandsworth Prison reports that "it is a regrettable fact that a number of "the prisoners received here in the course of a year are found so "seriously ill on reception as to necessitate immediate removal "to hospital, where many of them remain to the end of their "sentence; most of these prisoners were charged with minor "offences, and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment." This would not be the case if the important circular issued by Sir William Harcourt on the 23rd March, 1885, were consistently acted upon by the committing courts. The words of that circular were as follows:—

> "In the opinion of the Secretary of State it is desirable that every care should be taken to prevent persons afflicted with fatal disorders from being sent to prisons, which are places of penal discipline, and which cannot serve their proper purpose when the prisoners are received in a dying state, or in such a condition that they have to spend the whole of their term in the prison hospital. The Secretary of State will therefore be glad if strict orders are given to the police under your jurisdiction that, when any prisoner in custody complains of illness, or shows symptoms of illness or of being in a feeble state of health, whether he makes complaint or not, the police surgeon, or other medical man, should be summoned and the prisoner medically examined; and if he is found to be suffering from serious disease, a full report as to his state of health should be submitted to the magistrates before whom he is brought."

42. Our attention has also been called in the course of the year to the large number of prisoners committed for refusal of

task in the casual wards of workhouses. The number received at one of the large London prisons for the period ended March, 1900, was 470, and during the year under report no less than 491. A large number of these prisoners were found to be suffering from physical or mental infirmity, and, roughly speaking, 10 per cent. were so defective as to render them unfit for punitive labour of any kind. We are of opinion that, if the Local Government Board should think fit to issue an order that no inmate charged with this offence should be brought before a magistrate till he had been carefully examined by a medical man and certified fit for the task he had failed to perform, and if such certificate were placed before the magistrate when the case was tried, the number of these cases would considerably diminish and the ends of justice be better served.

New prison dietary.

43. We stated in our Report for last year that the new dietary for local and convict prisons in its final form was still the subject of consideration, and that the adoption of a final form would depend upon the experience gained from the operation of the experimental dietary instituted in May, 1899. The result of that experience is given in detail in the Report of the Medical Inspector, and the dietary tables, as finally established, are now before Parliament.

Naval and military offenders.

44. The number of naval and military offenders for whom accommodation had to be found in local prisons during the year was no less than 4,079, as compared with 1,743 during the previous year, 1,394 in 1898–9, and 1,077 in 1897–8. This increase is no doubt due to the large number of soldiers sent back from the seat of war in South Africa, under punishment, for whom accommodation had to be found in the local prisons of the country. We understand that since we called attention to the matter in our last year's Report, active steps have been taken by the authorities of the War Office to provide sufficient accommodation for military prisoners strictly so called, *i.e.*, those convicted of an offence constituting a breach of discipline only, who, under Army Orders, should be committed to a military prison and not to a local prison. Pending the completion of the necessary works, it will still be necessary to provide accommodation for a large number of these offenders in the civil prisons. This is, of course, open to many objections, as the Secretary of State is aware, for though they are segregated, as far as the structure of the prison allows, from the criminal prisoners, they remain subject to the civil, and not to the military, prison code, which latter is specially designed to fit these soldiers, by a course of training during their imprisonment, to return to the ranks on discharge. The presence of these men in the civil prisons, apart from the cost which falls entirely upon the prison vote, constitutes a serious dislocation and disturbance of the system, and it is earnestly hoped that the necessary accommodation which the

War Office are preparing may be expedited as much as possible.

45. The same remarks apply to the commitment of naval prisoners guilty of offences against naval discipline. The Governor of Canterbury Prison refers to the large number that have been committed to that prison, and again calls attention to the inconsistent treatment of naval men sent to prison for breaches of naval discipline compared with that accorded to prisoners of the same class in the Army, *i.e.*, those for whom accommodation is provided in military prisons.

Lectures and addresses.

46. It will be observed from the Reports of Governors and Chaplains that a wide effect has been given to the recommendations of the Committee of 1894, that the monotony of Chaplains' work in prisons should be alleviated by bringing in selected preachers from outside, and that lectures and addresses should be organized in such a way as not to interfere with the necessary deterrence of prison discipline. Missions are now periodically held in most of the prison chapels. Lectures on moral subjects are given by Chaplains and educated laymen, and there is a general testimony as to the good effect of this new departure. The Chaplain of Reading prison reports that during the year 119 pledges of total abstinence have been taken, and the Chaplains' reports generally afford gratifying evidence of the earnest efforts that are being made in this department of prison life for the reformation and improvement of prisoners.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

47. The Visiting Chaplain reports that the work accomplished by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies during the past year is of a highly satisfactory character, and we have been very glad to note the increased zeal and activity that has manifested itself in every part of the country in the work of aiding the discharged prisoner. The introduction of the new scheme in 1897 for the regulation of these Societies, combined with the energy displayed by our Visiting Chaplain in all matters relating to this side of prison work has, we think, contributed to this good result, which, however, is principally due to the increasing care taken in the management and direction of these Societies by the nearest and devoted persons who give their time and labour to this very valuable and necessarily difficult and disappointing work.

Association of Lady Visitors.

48. With regard to the aid on discharge of female prisoners, a new Association has come into existence this year, entitled "The Association of Lady Visitors," which, under the experienced and able direction of Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, its Vice-President, bids fair to supply a much needed want, viz., a methodical and systematic adoption of well considered measures for the *relèvement*, or setting up again in honest life, of those

unfortunate women who come under the grip of the criminal law, in whose case the re-establishment after a first conviction and its attendant shame is always attended with peculiar difficulty. The Association held its inaugural meeting this year at Surrey House, kindly lent by Lady Battersea, and it is proposed to renew these conferences at fixed intervals.

Convict Prisons.

Number of receptions during the year.

49. The number of male convicts received into the convict prisons from local prisons under fresh sentences during the year ended 31st March, 1891, was 753, besides 208 with licences revoked or forfeited.

50. The number of female convicts received into the convict prison from local prisons under fresh sentences during the year ended 31st March, 1891, was 34, besides 14 with licences revoked or forfeited.

51. The number of convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the same period was 785, of whom 221 had served previous sentences of penal servitude, a proportion of 28·1 per cent., as compared with a proportion of 35·6 per cent. during the previous year.

Average length of sentences.

52. The average length of the sentences of all the convicts received into local prisons under fresh sentences during the year was 5·03 years for males and 4·35 for females. During the previous year it was 4·92 years for males and 6·15 years for females.

Decrease in number of sentences to penal servitude.

53. The following table illustrates the great and progressive decrease in the number of sentences for serious crime :—

Yearly Average Number of Persons Sentenced on Indictment to Penal Servitude in England and Wales.		Estimated Average Population of England and Wales.	Number of Persons Sentenced per 100,000 of Population.
During 5 years ended 31st December 1859	.. 2,589	19,257,000	13·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1864	.. 2,5[illegible]	20,370,000	13·7
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1869	.. 1,978	21,681,000	9·1
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1874	.. 1,722	23,068,000	7·0
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1879	.. 1,633	24,700,000	6·6
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1884	.. 1,427	26,315,000	5·4
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1889	. 945	27,530,000	3·3
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1894	. 858	29,382,000	2·9
„ 5 years ended 31st December 1899	.. 770	31,061,000	2·5
„ the year ended 31st December 1900	.. 748	32,254,667	2·3

54. Since the formation of the star class in convict prisons in 1879 up to the 31st March last, 2,693 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom only 26, or 1·2 per cent. of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 26, or 1·2 per cent., have had their licences revoked or forfeited. Of 119 females not one has returned to penal servitude. Segregation of first offenders.

55. The medical statistics and the Medical Inspector's report afford full particulars as to the health of the prisoners during the year under report. The number of deaths from natural causes was 29, as compared with 32 for the previous year. Medical Inspector's report and statistics.

56. There were 6 releases on medical grounds during the year. Releases on medical grounds.

57. There were no suicides during the year. Suicides.

58. There were 20 cases of insanity during the year; 4 less than the previous year. Particulars of each case are given in the medical statistics, Table D. Cases of insanity.

59. The sanitary condition of the prison buildings is reported to be satisfactory. Sanitary condition of prisons.

60. The conduct of the prisoners has been, on the whole, good. Out of 3,742 males, 2,458 received no punishment, and of 172 females, 126 received no punishment. There were 19 cases of corporal punishment as against 12 of last year Ten of these cases were at Portland, at which prison a mutinous and insubordinate spirit manifested itself at one period of the year. The Governor, however, states that he regards this outbreak as exceptional and does not anticipate its recurrence. The immediate cause seems to have been the transfer to Portland from Dartmoor of some troublesome and ill-behaved prisoners, who attempted, though we are glad to say without success, to set authority at defiance. All serious cases of indiscipline that arose during the year have been dealt with by the Board of Visitors at each convict prison with great firmness, sagacity, and good judgment, and the experience afforded by another year's working of the new system enables us to endorse all that we said last year as to the great advantage arising to the State from the public-spirited manner in which these new bodies have entered upon and discharged their duties. We have noticed a disposition to abuse the privilege of appeal and complaint to superior authority, and steps have been taken, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to regulate this privilege in such a way as to prevent its abuse in the future by contumacious convicts. Though it is to be expected that among our convict population, composed mainly as it is of the hardened and professional criminal class, there will always be a small body of violent and ill-behaved men, ready to take advantage of any privilege that may be conceded in the interests of the whole body, it is satisfactory to note the opinion of the Chaplain of Portland Prison Conduct of prisoners. Boards of Visitors.

that "far the larger proportion of prisoners appreciate and are "the better for recent privileges, and a small section only abuse "them and try to make their fellow-prisoners unruly and dis-"contented."

ttempts to scape.

61. The sensational attempts to escape which occurred at Borstal during the year also point to a spirit of insubordination prevailing at that prison at the time. The notoriety of these attempts is, of course, out of all proportion to their importance, as illustrating a defective prison discipline. The public must not forget the extraordinary difficulty of keeping continuous and strict supervision, by day and by night, over a large body of convicts, whose cunning is, in many cases, equalled only by their audacity. Having regard to the fact that they are largely employed during the day outside the prison walls, and that a dash for liberty must, under these circumstances, always be present as a temptation to the minds of men under long sentences of detention, it is rather a matter for wonder that so few, and not so many, attempts to escape are made, and for congratulation that since the year 1885 no convict has succeeded in escaping. This fact we consider to be highly creditable to the alertness and zeal and discipline of our prison officers, the strain of whose duties can only be appreciated by those conversant with the inner machinery of a convict establishment.

chool nstruction.

62. There has been a still further reduction in the number of convicts eligible for instruction in convict prisons during the past year, owing to the increased facilities for instruction given during the period of their detention in local prisons. There were 119 under instruction, and of these 78, or 60 per cent., passed out of the third standard during the twelve months. After this stage is reached a prisoner is supplied with more advanced educational books, and is encouraged to continue his studies. A well-selected library is also provided, from which he may obtain books well calculated to assist any efforts he may make with a view to his mental and moral improvement, and it is satisfactory to know that many prisoners avail themselves of these facilities. The scheme to which we referred last year has not yet been brought into operation, as the building of the new schoolroom at Parkhurst Prison where, in future, all convicts will be collected for educational purposes, is not yet completed.

reatment f weak-inded onvicts.

63. Steps have been taken this year to introduce, with the approval of the Secretary of State, a new system for the treatment of weak-minded convicts. These regulations are as follows, and will be brought into full operation as soon as the necessary staff arrangements can be made:—

1. The location of this class shall be, as far as possible, separate, and segregation on the "star class" basis shall not apply.

2. They shall be under the supervision of a specially selected staff, to be detailed expressly for this purpose.

3. Such work shall be assigned as shall, in the opinion of the Governor and Medical Officer, be best suited to each prisoner, who will be required to work, but will not be tasked. Marks will be assigned by the principal officer in charge according to the opinion formed by him from observation of the aptitude and willingness of each prisoner. Special trades and employments, such as painting, drawing, and fancy work, may be introduced in special cases, subject to the approval of the Visiting Director.

4. Any modification of the ordinary diet which may be necessary shall be made, as in the case of hospital patients, on the written recommendation of the Medical Officer in each case.

5. Ordinary offences shall be punished by the Governor, after consultation with the Medical Officer. Extraordinary offences shall be punished by the Director. In assigning punishment, regard shall be had to the effect which any particular mode of punishment is likely to have on the mind of the prisoner. Marks for remission of sentence will not be forfeited.

6. Talking shall be allowed at exercise, and there shall be a full period of exercise on Sundays.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

64. Much excellent work continues to be done by the Aid Societies in connection with the convict establishments.

The work of the Church Army, to which we referred in our last year's report, is being conducted with great zeal under the direction of Mr. Colin Campbell, and we have been furnished with satisfying evidence that some cases which on the face of them would seem to be almost beyond the reach of philanthropic effort, have been successfully taken in hand.

We have been furnished also with evidence that the Salvation Army, through their representative "Colonel" Sturgess (who has succeeded the late "Colonel" Barker in this capacity) has been instrumental in affording assistance in many cases, which might otherwise have drifted back into the paths of crime.

Lectures and addresses.

65. Four lectures have been addressed to the convicts at Dartmoor Prison, of which an account is given in the Report of the Governor of that Prison, and in January, General Booth, of the Salvation Army, delivered an address to the Protestant prisoners at Portland. The Governors speak highly of the

great moral value of these addresses, which are so ordered and arranged as in no way to interfere with prison discipline and order. From the remoteness of our convict prisons they are, of course, difficult to organise, but we are always ready to give facilities, within reasonable limits, and we agree with the opinion of the Governor of Dartmoor that "though some of the men "are naturally of a low type and would benefit little, if at all, by "any lectures, to the best characters these addresses would "undoubtedly do good, and if this is the only good derived, it is "something gained by forcing their thoughts into other channels, "and helping them to form better ideas."

New dietary. 66. The new dietary for convicts, based upon the recommendations of the Committee of 1898, has been laid before Parliament.

General.

Prison industries. 67. The report of the Comptroller of Industries shows that the value of the work on manufactures alone shows an advance of 11 per cent. on the previous twelve months, and no less than 41 per cent. on the figures for 1897. We endorse his opinion that the working of the new task scale in its relation to the awarding of marks, the remission of sentences under the Prison Act, 1898, and the operation of the new scheme of granting special allowances to trade instructors, have contributed to this very satisfactory result. The abolition of treadwheels and cranks has been proceeding throughout the country in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, and this form of penal labour may be said to be in its last stage. Of the 39 treadwheels and 29 cranks in operation in 1895, only 13 and 5 respectively now remain, and it is proposed in due course to abolish these as soon as satisfactory substitutes can be found for the hard labour prescribed by Rule 39 for prisoners in the 1st stage. Experience goes to show that in those prisons where the treadwheel has been abolished the necessary deterrence of 1st stage hard labour is well maintained by the strict separation of prisoners while employed in some onerous task, such as stone-breaking or heavy coal-sack making. Oakum picking is now, as far as possible, limited to prisoners whose sentences are so short that they cannot with advantage or profit be employed at any form of more useful labour.

Discipline staff. 68. The inconvenience to the discipline staff caused by the calling out of the Reservists for the War in South Africa, adverted to in our last report, has continued throughout the year.

This depletion of the staff, coupled with the increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for the discipline ranks, has hampered the Governors considerably in carrying on the various duties of their prisons, and although they have been allowed to supply vacancies by temporary officers, the employment of such persons to the extent that has recently been necessary is most undesirable. It is hoped that this difficulty will be abated when military exigencies will admit of the return to civil life of the prison officer reservists, of whom there are upwards of 100 from local and convict prisons still absent with the Colours.

Training Schools for Officers.

69. Eighty-eight male and forty-six female officers have during the year passed through a course of instruction in the ordinary duties of prison officers, and have been taken on the permanent strength of the establishment. Seven officers have undergone a special course of training in hospital duties, and have been appointed to the hospital staff of the various prisons. The training of female officers is now carried on at Liverpool and Manchester prisons.

School for cooks and bakers.

70. The school for the instruction of prison officer cooks and bakers has been in active operation during the year. Fourteen officers have received training in these duties and have been passed as qualified by the Inspecting Chef of the National Training School of Cookery. The wisdom of establishing a school of this kind is becoming increasingly evident by the marked improvement observed in the preparation and cooking of the prisoners' food in those prisons where the officers who perform the duties of cook and baker have had the advantage of a course of training, and as the prisons staffed with such officers increase in number, the utility of the school will become still more marked.

State inebriate reformatory.

71. The Government having decided on the institution of a State Reformatory for Inebriates, under the Inebriates Act, 1898, the Secretary of State decided that the control of such institution should be vested in the Prison Commissioners, and appointed a committee under the presidency of our chairman, and of which Dr. Donkin, Dr. Brayn, Superintendent of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Branthwaite, Inspector of Certified Inebriate Reformatories, were members to advise in what manner provision can best be made and to report what temporary reformatory arrangements could best be made for a few inebriate women of violent character. The proposals made by the Committee have been accepted by the Secretary of State, and it has been decided that a reformatory to accommodate 120 women shall be built on a vacant site adjoining the convict

prison at Aylesbury, and that a portion of the prison at Warwick shall be set aside for the accommodation of 31 male inebriates. Pending the construction of the necessary buildings, it has been decided to set apart a portion of the existing prison at Aylesbury for the temporary accommodation of 16 female inebriate cases. This temporary accommodation will soon be ready. The permanent buildings are in progress. Rules for the treatment of this class have been laid before Parliament.

Prison Congress.

72. The Sixth International Prison Congress was held at Brussels in August last year, at which our Chairman attended as British delegate. His report on this, and the Prison Congress of 1895, has been presented to Parliament. It has been arranged that the next International Congress shall take place at Buda-Pesth in 1905.

Deaths.

73. We greatly regret to report the death of our Comptroller of Industries, Mr. James Duncan. His services to the Department during many years were very valuable. He was about to retire on superannuation in August. His knowledge and experience in all matters relating to stores and industries are widely recognized, and his services have been on more than one occasion called for by the Scottish and Irish Governments, when these matters have been the subject of enquiry or reorganisation. His loss will be very seriously felt by the department.

74. We regret also to report the sudden death of the Rev. J. A. Ladbrooke, the Chaplain of Winchester prison, who was also on the point of retirement, and who was distinguished for his zeal in all matters affecting the moral welfare of prisoners.

Reports of Inspectors, &c.

75. Reports by the Inspectors of Prisons, the Medical Inspector, the Visiting Chaplain, the Surveyor, and the Comptroller of Industries, are appended hereto.

Report on Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

76. A report on the operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies is also appended.

Reports by Governors, &c.

77. Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of Local and Convict Prisons are given in Appendices No. 17 and 18.

Meetings of Visiting Committees.

78. A return of the meetings and visits of the Visiting Committees of Local Prisons and of the Boards of Visitors of Convict Prisons during the year is given in Appendix No. 13.

79. Copies of the more important Standing Orders issued during the year are given in Appendix No. 15. Standing Orders.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants.

E. RUGGLES-BRISE, *Chairman.*

R. S. MITFORD.

M. CLARE GARSIA.

H. B. DONKIN.

To the Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Report of Inspectors of Prisons

(1.) We have to report that we have at our monthly visits inspected the Local prisons mentioned below:—

Bedford.	Holloway.	Plymouth.
Birmingham.	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Bodmin.	Ipswich.	Preston.
Brecon.	Knutsford.	Reading.
Bristol.	Lancaster.	Ruthin.
Cambridge.	Leeds.	St. Albans.
Canterbury.	Leicester.	Shepton Mallet.
Cardiff.	Lewes.	Shrewsbury.
Carlisle.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Liverpool.	Swansea.
Carnarvon.	Maidstone.	Usk.
Chelmsford.	Manchester.	Wakefield.
Derby.	Newcastle.	Wandsworth.
Devizes.	Northallerton.	Warwick.
Dorchester.	Northampton.	Winchester.
Durham.	Norwich.	Worcester.
Exeter.	Nottingham.	Wormwood Scrubs.
Gloucester.	Oxford.	York.
Hereford.	Pentonville.	

and also the following Convict prisons:—

Aylesbury,
Borstal,
Dartmoor,
Parkhurst,
Portland,

and we beg to forward, herewith, our Annual Report thereon.

(2.) We have much pleasure in recording the assiduous care bestowed on the interests of their respective institutions by the Governors and superior officers during the past year. Their unremitting attention to duty is worthy of much commendation.

(3.) The conduct of the subordinate officers deserves special mention, as the duties have been not a little increased by the employment of inexperienced assistants to replace members of the permanent staff temporarily withdrawn for service in South Africa.

The selection of candidates possessing a knowledge of useful handicrafts continues to exercise a most beneficial influence on the service at large, and we think that too much stress cannot be laid upon this essential object. In the smaller prisons the technical knowledge of skilled workmen is of the greatest value, either in directing the work of the prisoners, or in the personal execution of any emergent repair.

(4.) Repairs to buildings have been maintained throughout the year, and sanitary improvements have been carried out where defects have been found to exist. The ventilation and lighting have also been improved in many instances.

Electric light has been experimentally tried with a view to testing the suitability for general adoption. The results obtained have been satisfactory, and there appears to be every prospect of an early advance in this direction.

(5.) The classification of prisoners continues to give encouraging results, and we think that under proper restrictions it must have a good effect on the general body. We are not, however, satisfied that conversation at exercise is to the advantage of good discipline, and we find that many executive officers throughout the service share this feeling.

(6.) The special provisions for the star class have been strictly followed, and we think with good results. The absolute separation of first offenders from the main body, the ample supply of suitable books, and the care bestowed upon individual cases, cannot fail to have a good tendency.

(7.) While every care is taken to assist the well-disposed who may wish to mend their ways, the treatment of the persistent ill-doer is apt to be overlooked. The experienced criminal, who sets himself to defy all authority with a view to gaining his own ends by a systematic course of misconduct, should be kept apart from the well-conducted who are liable to suffer from such bad example. For the few who thus exercise a bad influence on others the partial seclusion of the cell offers the only real means of diminishing the evil, and we think that it might be more often resorted to in such cases. These observations apply more particularly to the convict prisons.

(8.) The special treatment of boys under 16 years of age has been continued, and the encouraging results obtained point to the extension of a system which (if properly guarded) is likely to be of great benefit to the community. In dealing with the juvenile offender the system should be elastic enough to make the most of any opportunity, so that the same readiness to carry out any kind of useful work should be at all times apparent, without regard to the particular form which such effort may require.

As most young lads are impressionable and willing to be led, if only ready obedience can be attained, something at least has been gained to counteract the pernicious influence of early surroundings.

The groundwork of influence over boys of this age is to be found in the tact and firmness with which the rules are carried out. They are quick to note any weakness in those placed over them, and they soon learn to take advantage of leniency, which they are apt to confound with feebleness of purpose.

In the same way to be successful in their training it is necessary to encourage to some extent a spirit of emulation and competition in the quality and finish of the work done. With some dispositions this affords a great stimulus, and it is a point which should not be lost sight of.

It is perhaps to be regretted that this course of discipline cannot be extended as regards the period of detention so as to enable a more permanent benefit to be derived from the course of training. It would frequently be a distinct advantage if these lads could be educated with a view to ultimate enrolment in the army or navy.

(9.) The work undertaken with the "juvenile adults" has proved so satisfactory that a considerable extension of the system is likely to take place shortly.

(10.) The permission given to well-behaved convicts to retain in their cells photographs of their respectable friends has now been extended to local prisons with good effect. It has a humanising influence, more especially upon the women.

(11.) A marked feature in the progressive administration of the year has been the abolition of the treadwheel. In most cases the buildings hitherto used for this purpose have been converted into well warmed and well lighted workshops, wherein associated labour can be conducted to the best advantage. In many prisons the corridors are at present used for this class of labour, but we hope that in time it may be possible to construct regular workshops.

(12.) During the past few months the population of many of our prisons has been largely augmented by soldiers sentenced by court martial. We deplore their presence in a criminal prison, but are aware that the accommodation of the military prisons has proved unequal to the strain, no doubt a temporary one, thrown upon it.

(14.) There has been a steady increase in the output of work during the past year. Much of the labour has been carried out in partial association, and we see no reason why this system should not be attended with good results, if the rules with regard to talking are strictly adhered to.

In order to facilitate the learning of trades it will be necessary in the future to provide suitable workshops for purposes of instruction. This must of course take time, but it is obvious that nothing short of the creation of convenient buildings will meet the case of men who have to be taught a useful occupation.

The tramps have been as usual very numerous. For this troublesome and increasing class it is most difficult to find any suitable form of manual labour, and (with the exception of stone-breaking) there is really hardly any description of work which they are capable of performing.

(15). Increased facilities have been given during the past year for bathing, and the introduction of a new form of bath has improved the sanitary conditions of some of the bath-rooms.

The clothing supply has been good, and has been well maintained.

(16.) The question of school instruction has been steadily kept in view during the year, and we think that material progress has been made in this direction, in spite of the many drawbacks experienced in the absence of capacity in such a large and mixed population.

(17.) The members of visiting committees have been most attentive in the performance of the duties devolving on them, and they have shown a keen interest in the details of management.

(18.) The work of the aid societies has continued to give satisfactory results. The untiring devotion with which often unpromising cases are followed up shows that there is no lack of zeal on the part of individual workers, who are never disheartened by want of success, but who show a willing disposition to make fresh efforts, in spite of discouraging experiences.

(19.) Periodical visits have been paid to the convict prisons. The various works and industries have been carefully examined, and the attention of the Directors drawn to any detail which appeared to require notice.

A new departure has been taken with the female convicts at Aylesbury. An industry has been started called "recreative industry," *i.e.*, the prisoners are allowed to work during their own time at what they like. The materials are provided by the lady visitors, and the work when done is sold for the convicts' benefit on discharge. They dress dolls, make children's garments, petticoats, and fancy articles.

It is to be hoped that this industry may be introduced into local prisons, as the lady visitors seem to be taking so much interest in all that concerns the female prisoner.

(20.) We have made it our business to examine the food and supplies received for the use of prisoners, and we are enabled to say that the quality of the materials furnished has been satisfactory.

(21.) From personal observation we are disposed to think that the general treatment of prisoners by officers is considerate and firm, and that the regulations are carried out without undue harshness or severity.

W. F. V. HARRIS.
L. P. PENNETHORNE.
W. N. DARNELL.

Report by the Medical Inspector.

The local prisons of England and Wales received 133,628 males and 50,616 females, a total of 184,244 prisoners during the year ended 31st March, 1901, a decrease in the number of males by 1,458, but an increase in the number of females by 1,366, so that altogether there were 92 fewer receptions than in the previous year.

The daily average population was 11,887 males and 2,852 females, an increase of 92 in the male, and 153 in the female population. Whilst there was a decrease in the number of males received, the period passed in prison was rather longer, whereas in the case of the females, while there were more received, the sentences in the aggregate were slightly shorter than in the year ended 31st March, 1900.

The number admitted to hospital was 7,284 (5,085 males and 2,199 females). These numbers compare favourably with former years, being rather less than in 1899-1900, when the numbers were 5,167 males and 2,478 females—the diminution being chiefly amongst the women, but fairly evenly distributed throughout the country. Probably the decrease may be partly owing to the fact that influenza has been less prevalent than in recent years. There has been no epidemic of any kind during the year. The few infectious cases that did occur were of a sporadic character, enteric fever and erysipelas happily attended in one instance only with a fatal result from the former disease.

The number of deaths from all causes was 108. Excluding 15 executions and five suicides, there were 88 from natural causes, a smaller number than last year, when 118 were returned as due to natural causes. The Registrar General records, in his returns, that the death rate in London was 1 per 1,000 population lower than the average death rate in the previous ten years, and 0·8 per 1,000 lower in 33 other large towns throughout the country. As the majority of our prisoners are recruited from the large towns, no doubt prisons also are participating in this general diminished death rate.

If the dictum be accepted that the death rate is the best criterion of the sanitary condition of a community, then a perusal of the following table justifies the inference that there has been steady progress in the right direction as regards the prisons generally in this respect. Twenty years ago the number of deaths from natural causes was 161, with a death rate of ·089 per cent. of the receptions into prison. This year the number is, as before stated, 88, with a death rate of ·047 per cent., and this is not an exceptionally low rate, for, as shown in the table, there has been a steady decline in the rate, thus:—

Year.	Deaths from Natural Causes.	Total Number of Receptions.	Percentage of Deaths.
1880-1	161	179,089	·089
1890-1	104	164,579	·063
1891-2	124	162,191	·076
1892-3	99	172,255	·056
1893-4	111	184,979	·060
1894-5	109	175,776	·062
1895-6	92	182,116	·050
1896-7	104	175,604	·059
1897-8	81	182,330	·044
1898-9	89	189,197	·047
1899-1900	118	184,336	·064
1900-1901	88	184,244	·047

Reviewing the cause of the 88 deaths, it will be seen that 15 were due to phthisis and 18 to pneumonia, these two diseases accounting, as usual, for the greatest number of the deaths. It is noteworthy that of the 15 fatal cases of phthisis no less than 13 had marked symptoms of the disease on reception, while in one other the symptoms were doubtful, and in only one case did the disease originate after reception into prison. Pneumonia is a somewhat prevalent disease amongst local prisoners, in contradistinction to its comparatively rare occurrence in convict prisons, particularly during the first few days of imprisonment, probably due to the previous exposure. In no less than half of the fatal cases this year from this cause, death took place within a few days of arrival, many having symptoms of the disease when received.

After careful enquiry no very apparent or definite cause could be assigned for the fatal case of enteric fever, the length of time the man had been in prison precluded the idea that he was infected prior to his reception. There was no other case in the prison. The supposition arrived at, finally, was that the infection was conveyed by the clothes of some other prisoner, the deceased being employed as a cleaner in the reception ward. It was also discovered that the disease was rife in neighbourhoods from which prisoners at the time were frequently coming.

There was no death this year from cancer—a somewhat unusual circumstance.

Amongst the other natural causes, there seems nothing that calls for special remark.

There were five suicides during the year, four males and one female, as low a number as in any recent year, and three less than last year. The small number is a cause for satisfaction. As this subject was specially alluded to in the report for 1899–1900, where it is shown that the prison suicide rate was much below that which prevailed amongst the general population, no further reference is needed here.

The number of convicted prisoners certified insane was 129, 99 males and 30 females, an increase of 13 over the number certified the previous year. No less than 91 of the total number certified were mentally unsound on reception. Of the remaining 38, 21 showed symptoms within one month of their reception, 11 within three months, and the other 6 within six months. The usual tables, giving particulars of each case, the form of insanity, and the nature of the crime, are appended, *vide* Tables D, D 1, D 2 and D 3.

In addition to these 129 convicted prisoners who were certified insane there were 358 (256 males and 102 females) cases of insanity of remanded and other unconvicted prisoners dealt with during the year. It has become a recognised custom to remand doubtful mental cases to prison in order to obtain the opinion of the prison medical officer, and in large prisons like Holloway, Liverpool, and Manchester, this entails much responsibility. It is, I think, an open question whether prison should be made the receiving house for lunatics or quasi-lunatics, or whether the prison staff should be called on to perform this public duty. That the practice is growing will be seen by the number of cases of insanity dealt with amongst the unconvicted prisoners, most of whom are remanded cases, for the last five years :—

1896—97	198 cases.
1897—98	237 „
1898—99	300 „
1899—1900	309 „
1900—1901	358 „

Of course, these figures do not represent the total number of persons who have been placed under surveillance, but only those of them who seemed sufficiently mentally disordered to require certificate of insanity. Alcoholism is such a prominent feature in the bulk of these cases that, perhaps, when the new rules for habitual inebriates are in working order, they may eliminate a certain proportion of these observation cases.

The number of prisoners released on medical grounds this year was 86 (21 males and 65 females, 60 of these being cases of pregnancy). The number of releases fluctuates a little from year to year, but these figures represent much the usual average.

The prison dietary has again been the subject of much anxious care and consideration throughout the year. It may be recollected that in May, 1899, a tentative dietary was substituted for that which had been in use since 1878, and which had been framed with the distinct idea that the sparse diet given for short terms of imprisonment was a part of the punishment inflicted. But when this principle was departed from, and it was laid down by the instructions of the Secretary of State to the late Committee appointed to consider prison diets "that the dietary was not to be regarded as an instrument of punishment," the *raison d'être* of these meagre diets disappeared, and it was felt that a more generous diet was called for. Accordingly, Class I. was superseded by Diet A, this consisting of the plainest food, unattractive, but wholesome, and adequate in amount and kind to maintain health and strength during the period for which it is given, viz., seven days. Class II. was abolished, and Classes III. and IV. brought into use at a much earlier period of the imprisonment.

It is the operation of this tentative dietary, more especially that which applied to the earlier days of imprisonment, that has been watched so narrowly during the past two years. On the one hand, to see that this reversal of principle did not flood the prisons with vagrants and other petty offenders in search of food and shelter, and on the other, to ascertain if the improvement fulfilled the object desired, viz., that the food should be sufficient to maintain health and strength without approaching to either indulgence or excess.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to test these two questions. The number of receptions both this year and last year, compared with like periods when the old dietary was in force, proves that the fear expressed that this diet would attract, was groundless. The other question is not answered so readily, many factors coming in to render the subject complex.

Imprimis, it is obviously impossible to frame a dietary scale within reasonable limits, and having due regard to well-recognised physiological requirements that would not appear to some of those who find their way into prison "penal," whilst to another class of prisoner it would seem eminently luxurious. Again, there is much difficulty in estimating the adequacy or otherwise of a dietary for a large number of men constantly fluctuating, of various grades in life, many coming into surroundings diametrically opposed to their former habitat, some for the better, others for the worse. Further, the possibility of ill effects manifesting themselves after the period for which a certain dietary was given, has to be taken into consideration.

To accurately gauge the intake of food, its utilisation in the body, and its output in the form of energy and excretory products, or to arrive at the exact maintenance of equilibrium, so that the bodily income and expenditure may be equally balanced is, even in theory, no light task, and in practice, impossible, under the conditions noticed above from a scientific point of view.

Exception has been taken to the practical determination of this "physiological equilibrium" by observing the body weight during the time an individual is upon a given diet. Whilst admitting that some persons may lose weight, but improve in health and condition, that others may gain when the generality lose weight, and that there are fallacies in using this test as to the adequacy of a diet when applied to the individual or a small number of persons, yet I am still of the opinion expressed by the Dietary Committee, that when applied to large bodies of men, all placed in similar circumstances in other respects as well as regards food, a general loss of weight affords a fairly reliable indication of the inadequacy of a dietary for due nutrition.

Assuming, for the nonce, that the weight test be accepted, we find as the result of the weighing of many thousands of prisoners:--

1. That under the old *régime* the greatest loss of weight was when the sentence was over fourteen days, and not more than a month, the dietary for these sentences being Class I for the first seven days, and Class 2 for the remainder of the term (both these diets have been superseded).

2. That for sentences of seven days and under, whilst the loss of weight under the old dietary affected 56 per cent. of those performing hard labour, and 45 per cent. of those doing industrial hard labour, under the present dietary it affects only 27 per cent. of those on hard labour, and 14 per cent. on industrial labour—a reduction of 29 per cent. and 31 per cent. respectively.

3. That for sentences of over seven days and not more than fourteen days under the old scale the loss of weight affected 67 per cent. of those on hard labour, and 69 per cent. on industrial labour. Under the present scale it affects 42 per cent. on hard labour, and 25 per cent. on industrial labour—a reduction of 25 per cent. and 44 per cent. respectively.

4. That for sentences over fourteen days and not more than a month under the old scale, while no less than 80 per cent. of those on hard labour, and 76 per cent. of those on industrial labour lost weight, under the present scale the figures are 64 per cent. and 40 per cent.—a reduction of 16 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively.

5. That in regard to those who lost weight under the present scale the actual amount lost by each individual is not great, being less than 4 lbs. in the large proportion of cases.

I draw the following deductions from the foregoing:—

(*a.*) That generally the improved dietary has been most beneficial, resulting in a great diminution of the loss of body weight.

(*b.*) That viewing the class of prisoners who are for the most part sentenced to seven days and under viz., the drunk and disorderly, their loss of weight is now not more than is to be anticipated, and that it is of no practical utility to put a bulky meal suitable for a healthy mechanic before these short sentenced men, as they are unable to take it, and such a course simply leads to unnecessary waste.

(*c.*) That in sentences over seven days the increase in the dietary has not been quite sufficient.

With regard to this last deduction, we find from a perusal of the nutrient value of the diet in question, Class III., a confirmation, for it is estimated to contain 3·29 ozs. of proteids, 16·6 ozs. of carbo-hydrates, and ·77 oz. of fats, which is a little below the minimum average daily need of foodstuffs of the standard laid down by König, which was the one adopted by the Prison Dietary Committee, viz., 4·1 ozs. proteids, 17·5 ozs. carbo-hydrates, and 1·96 fats.

After mature consideration, it has been decided to slightly increase this diet and diet B containing 4·73 proteids, 18·32 carbo-hydrates and 1·38 ozs. fats will be substituted for Class III. This change has the great merit of increasing the nutritive value, particularly in fatty constituents, which were previously deficient, and although they are not, even now, quite as high as the standard taken, yet this will probably be compensated for by the proteids and carbo-hydrates being slightly above the standard.

It is also proposed to substitute Class IV. diet by Diet C, which is slightly superior in nutritive value and variety to Class IV.

These diets have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and I hope will very shortly be introduced, when there is every reason to believe that the prison dietary scale will be found not only to compare favourably

with the theoretical standard required from a scientific point of view, for a man performing an average day's work, but also sufficient to maintain the average male prisoner in health and strength while in prison, as well as to fit him for earning his living by manual labour on discharge.

It is interesting to observe that Diet B, which is to form the staple diet of the male prisoner in English local prisons, closely approximates in energy value to Rate IV. of the Scottish local prison dietary, which diet now forms the principal one for ordinary male adult prisoners, though the means taken to obtain this result are somewhat different, owing to the varied nature of the usual food of the two nationalities.

I would draw attention to the remarks of Dr Paton, the Medical Officer of Wormwood Scrubs Prison on the subject of Tuberculosis in Prisons, and the methods adopted at that prison to prevent the disease from being communicated to others. Wormwood Scrubs is somewhat favourably circumstanced, in that few prisoners with the very short terms of imprisonment are received, and the structural arrangements lend themselves to the segregation of prisoners suffering from tubercular disease. The classification of the different grades of prisoners, as pointed out in my report for the year 1898-99, is already a prodigious task for the staff at the various prisons, more especially at the smaller ones, but I hope it may be found practicable to a great extent to separate those cases suffering from tubercular disease from the general community, and efforts are being made in this direction throughout the prisons.

A fresh departure this year must also be alluded to, as it is likely to lead to beneficial results for certain inmates of our prisons, who are in no way to blame for their detention. I mean infants who are born in prison, or are brought in by mothers sentenced to imprisonment, and are of too tender an age to be separated from them. A crèche was started at Wormwood Scrubs prison, a large room being selected and suitably furnished adjacent to the female hospital. An officer was specially selected to take charge under the immediate supervision of the medical officer, and of the senior officer in charge of the hospital. This has been attended with most happy results. The regular feeding, cleanliness, and their generally improved surroundings have effected a most marked change for the better in the health of these babies, and their improved appearance has been remarked by all who come in contact with them. So successful has this innovation been that the Commissioners have decided to start similar crèches in all prisons which, from the number of the infants received, will justify it.

The number of convicts received from the various local prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1901, was 971 males and 50 females, an increase of 38 males and a decrease of 14 females on the number received the previous year.

The daily average population was 2,572 males and 124 females, a decrease of 16 males and 4 females.

The number of cases admitted to the hospital was 1,906 males and 62 females, a smaller number than in the year 1899–1900, when there was a considerable increase in the admissions, principally at Portland and Dartmoor, owing to the prevalence of influenza at those prisons. This year there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of this disease. Reviewing the sickness returns for the last few years, I find that the freedom from disease of an infectious character, influenza excepted, is most apparent, and the small number of cases of acute rheumatism and pneumonia is also noteworthy—indeed a typical case of the former disease is of rare occurrence. This absence of diseases of a well recognised infective character, as well as of those of more doubtful microbic origin, indicates the good general sanitary conditions to be found in our convict prisons.

There were 27 deaths amongst the males and 2 amongst the females, giving a death rate of ·107 per 1,000 of the average population. The

youngest of these was 22 years of age, and the oldest 85, the mean age being 48. There was no suicide nor death from accidental cause.

Six cases were released on medical grounds.

The subject of the weakminded convict and his treatment has again been much under consideration. It will be recollected that early in 1897 all male convicts whose mental condition was considered doubtful or defective were ordered to be sent to Parkhurst, at which prison for years, and, after the closing of Woking Prison in 1889, the majority of this class of prisoner, had been congregated. Arrangements were made for ensuring special and uniform treatment of these men, so that, while discipline in its essentials was maintained, care was exercised that it did not press unduly upon them; the principle being recognized as set out in section 12 of the Criminal Lunatics Act of 1884, that sundry modifications should be made in the case of prisoners who appeared to be from imbecility of mind unfit for the same penal discipline as other prisoners. As long as these men were comparatively few in numbers in each prison, it was felt that there would be extreme difficulty in formulating any precise set of written regulations for their treatment as a separate class, having regard to the fact that the term "weakminded" as used in prison, is a comprehensive one, including many varying types and degrees of mental weakness or disorder, yet all being persons of imperfect or impaired responsibility, unfit for ordinary penal treatment, but not capable of being certified as insane. Accordingly, it was thought better to give wide discretion to the medical officer to deal individually with each case on its merits.

The proportions to which this class has grown by their concentration at Parkhurst, and the experience gained by the methods adopted for their treatment, have now, however, enabled the Directors to formulate a set of regulations, founded upon the practice existing for the past few years. These are of a wide and general character, and admit of an elasticity of treatment for the varying mental types who are to be classed as "weakminded," at the same time they ensure that the departure from the rules and routine applicable to ordinary prisoners should be minimised as far as possible, so that any marked difference of treatment should not operate as an inducement to malingering.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to approve of these special Regulations, which secure as far as possible the segregation of this class from other prisoners, their supervision by a specially selected staff, and sundry modifications of general treatment as regards employment, diet, breaches of discipline, and the punishment thereof.

I should like briefly to point out what an arduous and perplexing task it is to supervise and manage this class of prisoner, some of whom as Dr. Quinton, the Medical Officer of Parkhurst, points out in one of his reports on the subject, are "of criminal habit and vicious tendency, prone to quarrel and to resist authority, and when thwarted liable to indulge in violence of conduct." While acknowledging their lessened responsibility, even as compared with the standard of the ordinary criminal, and their deficiency in the power of self control, we find that these persons are often capable of considerable self restraint, when aware that they will lose some privilege by not exercising it; indeed, some will be found who will even trade on their own deficiency, being insubordinate, lazy, and abusive, boasting that as they are called "soft" it is out of the power of the prison authorities to punish them. Do not let me be understood as implying that all of the so-classed "weak-minded" are of this character, for many are perfectly harmless, tractable, quiet folk; but mention is made of this unruly section to show that some penalties, although they are reduced in practice to the lowest possible dimensions required for the maintenance of order, must be inflicted on them for misconduct. This does not necessarily mean dietary punishment, but in most cases a mere forfeiture of privileges. It is in the due appreciation of the individual in placing him where he has fewest

angles to rub off, and in justly fitting the "punishment" to his particular individuality and responsibility as far as it can be estimated, that the necessity for exercising tact, discrimination, and, withal, common sense, arises. This has been the guiding principle in dealing with these weak-minded prisoners in the past, and offers the best guarantee for the future under the new regulations. From amongst these unstable-minded prisoners, as might be expected, comes a large number of those who are certified insane.

This does not prove that such cases, though they may have started with defective mental equipment, were all along insane, or that their imprisonment and treatment have been either the predisposing or exciting causes of their insanity. The Medical Officer reported in the year 1899-1900 that in no instance of those certified insane could the insanity be reasonably ascribed to the effects of imprisonment, and this would apply to other years.

HERBERT SMALLEY.

Report by the Visiting Chaplain of Prisons

During the past year I have, according to your instructions, paid customary and other visits to all the prisons under your administration. I have from time to time duly reported to you the results of these visits and sundry matters which, connected with the Chaplain's Department, have come under my notice.

My duties have comprised interviews with the chaplains, the schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and others, with reference to the work of the department; inspection of the libraries for prisoners; enquiries as to the efficiency of the prison schools; and an observation of the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

On my visits I have gathered much information of an instructive and interesting character, for which I am greatly indebted to my clerical brethren, who in all cases have been exceedingly helpful to me.

I have had interviews with several clergymen who have offered themselves for service under your direction, and it is pleasant to state that the number of such candidates has not only not fallen off during the past year, but has increased. It must be gratifying to you to know that the prison service is popular with clergymen, many of whom are very eligible in spiritual, missionary, and academic qualifications.

The reports of the chaplains with reference to the behaviour of the prisoners during the services are, almost without an exception, highly satisfactory. Prisoners frequently ask where, outside, there are services such as those which they have been accustomed to have in the prison chapel, as they would like to attend them.

The testimony of all the stranger-clergymen who have taken a part in the prison services is that the reverent behaviour of the prisoners is worthy of remark. It appears, too, that the prisoners most enjoy the services where they are musical. One chaplain reports that when he tried to induce the men to recite the psalms he failed, but that when the psalms were sung all the prisoners joined in and sang them as heartily as they could.

Another chaplain says that the prisoners will not recite the service and psalms, but that they will heartily join in the singing of them. It was found that even where their musical powers did not admit of their singing the psalms, the mere monotone of the ancient church songs was "remarkable for its clearness."

The Archbishop of Canterbury and several of the bishops have most kindly paid visits to the prisons, and have given addresses to the inmates. In some prisons they have held Confirmation Services, and the results so far appear to be exceedingly happy and encouraging.

In all cases the right reverend visitor and the prisoner seem to have been mutually and pleasantly impressed. In taking part in the prison chapel services the bishops have rendered a help to the spiritual influences which you have provided for the prisoners which can hardly be over-estimated.

In one prison the mayor and corporation attended the Sunday afternoon service, and the effect was not without influence on both sides. In another prison the members of the visiting committee are always present at the chapel services on the first day of the sessions.

In three or four of the prisons cathedral or other choirs have kindly sung carols at the Christmas Day services. At other prisons, too, there have been harvest festivals, which have given change and variety in the chapel routine, which have undoubtedly been effectual for good.

In several chapels special forms of service have been used during the church seasons of Advent and Lent, and have been edifying in result.

Missions have frequently been held by the Church Parochial Mission Society, and especially by the Church Army, in several prison chapels, and the reports respecting them are all of a gratifying character. Lectures on moral subjects also have been given to the prisoners by chaplains and by educated laymen, and the general testimony is that the prisoners have appreciated them.

One chaplain still continues to give the prisoners lectures on church history and other such subjects, and he states that the prisoners are very attentive, and undoubtedly appear to like them.

Bible classes have been held for juvenile offenders, and have in all cases afforded both the teachers and the scholars much interest and gratification. The reports respecting them are that the boys regard them as a great privilege, and do their best to avoid losing them through any misconduct.

In one prison the experiment of reading short chapters from the works of great authors was tried, and it answered admirably. Ladies, too, have very kindly given practical addresses to female prisoners, who apparently were greatly pleased with them.

That the work of a chaplain is no sinecure it may be mentioned that many of them have paid on an average 120 visits weekly. In one case there were nearly 60 interviews daily, and nearly 300 cases during the week. In another a chaplain and his assistant chaplain managed during the course of the year to see upwards of 32,000 prisoners. In one prison the number of admissions on a Monday night was more than 200, and yet the staff of chaplains had spoken privately to each one before twenty-four hours had passed by.

As the cellular visitation of prisoners is the most efficacious, such personal attention to the spiritual and moral wants of the prisoners is pleasant to record. There are a good many which practically tell the same story.

The material upon which the chaplain of a prison has to make an impression is not unfrequently found to be almost useless, not because of the presence of any innate badness in the prisoner, but because so many of them have such weak wills. They are very penitent for their misconduct, and speak very properly about it, but they have not the strength of mind to resist the temptations of pernicious companions and wretched surroundings. With all sincerity they make good resolutions in prison which they are unable to keep when the moment of temptation comes.

The chaplains receive a large number of letters from ex-prisoners, not asking for money, but expressing gratitude for the kindness which they had received while in prison, and telling of their well-being in the paths of respectability.

One prisoner sent back his first earnings after his discharge to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society as a thank-offering for that which had been done for him. The work amongst prisoners at first thought suggests much that is discouraging; but a real and close acquaintance with it shows that it is of a totally different character. Signs of reformed life are as numerous as they are reliable.

The school returns for the year show some very notable features. For instance, in 59 prison schools there were [illegible] prisoners who were raised one

standard; in 55 schools there were 2,069 who passed two standards; and in 42 schools there were 744 who succeeded in passing the three standards and out of school altogether.

The progress of the prisoners under the care of the schoolmaster is often, so one chaplain remarks, "astonishingly rapid." This will probably be regarded as a very good piece of work, when consideration is given to the fact that more than half the prisoners who from their sentences are eligible for instruction spend little more than three months in the prison, and could have had not more than eight or ten lessons from the schoolmaster.

As a rule, the reports say, the failures to secure a pass from one standard to another are with the vagrants and the "old offenders," who accept the instruction, but do not value it or attempt to make use of it.

Owing to the influences of the Education Act the number of illiterates in the prison schools is gradually decreasing. One chaplain states that of 251 boys received into the prison during the year only 15 were unable to read and write.

There are several reports to the same effect. As an evidence of the fact that the Commissioners are anxious to meet the educational wants of all classes of prisoner, it may be mentioned that at one prison two blind men were taught to read.

Several foreigners who have found themselves within prison walls have been taught to read English, and have made considerable progress. They all have expressed their obligations for the instruction which they have received.

The sentences pronounced upon juveniles are, in the majority of cases, too short to admit of any great educational influence being brought to bear upon them. Yet the boys make very satisfactory progress, are exceedingly eager to learn, and are generally very grateful for that which in this way is done for them.

The women do not appear to value the instruction or make so much progress as do the men. The young girls, however, are as satisfactory as one could wish in this respect, but the grown-up women, the women in the thirties, cannot be so praised.

A large number of the soldiers who have been sent to prison have been found to be very backward in their education. This has been observed not in one prison only but in several. Very few of them were able to pass the second standard. They have appreciated the prison school, have been exceedingly docile and willing pupils, and have made very good progress.

The library continues to be highly valued and extensively used. All the readers who are beyond the third standard, and are sufficiently intelligent to understand what they read, regard the library provided for their benefit as one of the greatest boons to be found within the prison walls.

It is not too much to say that with library shelves full of high class and up-to-date books, prisoners have reading privileges greater than any that they could procure in the walks of their every-day life.

A literary man amongst the prisoners expressed his astonishment at the number, variety, and excellence of the books supplied to the prisoners from their library.

The new arrangements for the supply of catalogues direct from the publishers still work well, and afford great satisfaction.

Drunkenness is the cause of nearly all crime, one chaplain asserts, and with the women, it is sad to narrate, is increasing. Another says that 38 to 42 per cent. of the convictions to his prison are for offences committed while under the influence of drink.

More than one chaplain suggests that inebriates should be worked harder than they are at present. Already they are beginning to fear the inebriate homes, because of the amount of work which they are forced to do in them. Another chaplain says that the Inebriates Act has created a panic amongst the drunkards who have come under his notice.

From a large number of the prisons comes the complaint that short sentences are absolutely useless for the purposes of reformation. If anything is to be done to make the offender not only a sadder but a wiser man, time must be afforded for the process.

These short-timers, as a rule, have no sense of degradation. Their few days or weeks stay in prison has no deterrent or reformatory influences, but only gives them an opportunity for recruiting their strength for another outbreak. They and the tramps say that they are better off in the prison than in the workhouse.

One chaplain says that to ask for the care and good offices of a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for such persons as these is manifestly unfair; for these latter cases, the tramps, a labour home is highly useful, as while it gives a man an opportunity of recovering his forfeited name and position, it is an admirable test of his sincerity when he asks for help.

A fair idea of the value of the wishes and intentions of the tramp class to alter and improve their condition, is furnished in the fact that one Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society sent 44 cases to a neighbouring labour home. Of these, four accepted the work which was offered them, and they are doing well; 19 promised to go to the home, but never went; 19 took the tickets but refused to make use of them; two left the home on their reception.

The ladies who visit the female offenders in all the prisons have, with your sanction, been formed into an Association of Lady Visitors of prisons, of which the Duchess Adeline of Bedford is the Vice-President.

A conference of the association has been arranged to take place in the month of June at Surrey House, Lady Battersea having most kindly lent her house for the purpose.

The papers and speeches promised bid fair to make the conference highly helpful to its members, who have generously given their time and labours to bring about the moral and social redemption of those who come under their loving care.

G. P. MERRICK.

REPORT by SURVEYOR on WORKS executed or in progress at LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

Local Prisons.

Bedford.—A photographic studio has been constructed.

A "special" cell has been fitted up.

Two new steam boilers have been supplied.

The sanitary arrangements in the governor's quarters have been improved, and a bath and lavatory basin (with hot and cold water laid on) have been fixed.

Birmingham.—A disused crank house has been fitted up as a bath-house.

No. 1 turret, warder's quarter, has been improved and put into a sanitary condition.

Improvements have been carried out in the heating and ventilation of stores.

The clerks' office has been enlarged and provided with an additional window.

Improvements have been made in the water supply, and cistern renewed.

A gatekeeper's quarter at the main gate has been vacated, and arrangements made therein for occupation by an officer on night duty, with bell communication to governor's house.

Bodmin.—Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Bristol.—A "special" cell has been fitted up in the females' prison.

Gas has been laid on to ten warders' quarters.

The gas lighting and ventilation of male hospital wards have been improved.

The old latrines in exercise yards have been improved, and two new latrines and two urinals have been provided.

A hot-water boiler and circulating pipes have been fixed for heating the associated workroom.

The foundations of the Governor's quarters and the entrance lodge have been strengthened by underpinning.

Brixton.—The reconstruction and extension of the prison have been in hand all the year.

Cambridge.—The treadwheel has been dismantled, and its house converted into an associated labour workshop.

A food store and a coal store have been built and annexed to the kitchen.

A cell space in the male prison has been converted into a W.C. and sink.

Improvements have been carried out in the laundry drying closet.

Canterbury.—Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

New pattern extraction gratings have been substituted for the obsolete gratings which existed in A wing for males.

The external walls of cells on upper floor of A wing have been rendered in cement.

The ventilation of corridor of females' prison has been improved.

A shed for ladders and garden tools has been built.

The exercise rings in males' airing yard have been reconstructed.

Two trap doors in upper cell arches leading to roof have been removed, and the brick arches made good.

Cardiff.—The extension of B wing by the addition of 44 cells for males has been completed.

New W.C.'s have been provided for superior officers and clerks, and new drains have been laid for female prison and laundry.

The treadwheel and mill have been dismantled, and the houses which contained them converted into associated labour workshops.

New pass locks have been provided for the male prison.

Guard bars have been fixed to skylights of prisoners' private clothes store.

One hundred and eighty feet of the prison enclosure wall has been rebuilt.

Carlisle.—Two females' cells have been converted into quarters for a female officer. Another female officer's room has been improved.

The old kitchen has been converted into a smith's shop.

A stone-breaking shed has been constructed.

A "special" cell has been fitted up.

A new road has been formed from exercise yard to kitchen.

Carmarthen.—Two yard latrines and one urinal have been provided, and the drainage has been improved.

Carnarvon.—The construction of a new laundry has been continued.

The reconstruction of the whole of the drainage has been completed.

Chelmsford.—The new hospital commenced last year has been completed, and new roads have been made around it.

Some of the prison drains have been relaid.

Alterations have been carried out for the temporary accommodation of female trial prisoners and their officers.

Improvements have been made in the offices of the Governor's quarters and in the drains.

The ventilation of W.C. and sink spaces has been improved.

Devizes.—Sixty-four new pattern cell locks have been fixed in the males' prison.

An electric bell communication has been installed between the entrance gate and prison.

A commencement has been made in the provision of new W.C.'s and sinks for the male prison, and in improved drainage.

An inner safe has been fitted in the key safe.

Dorchester.—A "special" cell has been fitted up in the male prison.

Durham.—The discipline clerks' room has been improved by the removal of iron bars from outside of windows and the provision of new sashes and frames, Galton ventilating stoves, cupboards, and ventilating arrangements.

Improved W.C.'s and ventilated soil pipes have been fixed in females' hospital and reception building.

A bath has been supplied for the use of male officers. Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Exeter.—The new laundry commenced last year has been completed, and an improved hot water service therefrom has been laid on to baths, &c.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Gloucester.—A "special" cell has been fitted up in the female prison.

A tier of three improved W.C.'s has been completed in A wing.

The ventilation of corridors of A and B wings has been improved.

Hereford.—A "special" cell with lobby has been formed.

The pumping of water by prisoners on cranks has been discontinued, and the city water has been laid on to prison.

Holloway.—An extension of the prison enclosure wall has been carried out for the purpose of enclosing a site for a new laundry.

A new photographic studio has been built and the old one pulled down.

A wrought iron railing, with gates, has been fixed on a dwarf wall in front of the Deputy Medical Officers' quarters in place of an oak fencing.

Modern sanitary fittings have been fixed in B wing in lieu of those which were obsolete.

The food room for prisoners under remand has been enlarged and improved.

The provision store next kitchen has been enlarged by the space of three female officers' rooms.

A doorway has been formed between a bed-room and a dressing-room in the governor's house.

"Special" cells have been fitted up for two males and six females.

Hull.—Iron gates have been provided and hung to four cells in B wing.

A new flight of steps has been fixed in A wing to provide more direct communication with the males' reception building.

Improved W.C.'s with ventilated soil pipes have been fixed in A wing. The old soil pipes, which acted also as rain water pipes, have been removed, and separate rain water pipes have been fixed.

The fire main has been extended on the south side of A wing and a hydrant fixed A hydrant has also been fixed outside entrance gate.

A large portion of the treadwheel has been dismantled, and the space it occupied utilized for associated labour. The portion retained will be used for pumping water for flushing drains.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

An execution shed and apparatus have been provided.

Ipswich.—Electric bell communication has been installed between the male and female prisons.

Knutsford.—Two cells have been converted into a female officers' room.

An association cell has been converted into two ordinary cells.

Improved latrine accommodation has been provided in exercise yards.

Lancaster.—Two prisoners' visiting boxes have been constructed.

A new key safe has been provided.

Leeds.—An association ward of the males' hospital has been enlarged.

Increased latrine accommodation has been provided in exercise yards.

Improved heating arrangements have been provided in male reception building.

A "special" cell has been fitted up for females.

A housemaid's pantry has been formed in the Chaplain's quarters.

The matron's quarters in D wing have been improved by the provision of modern sanitary requirements, and a wood block floor in living room.

Leicester.—One of the exercise rings has been increased in width for associated male prisoners.

A photographic studio has been erected.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

The means for carrying off rain water from roof of the chief warder's quarters have been improved.

Lewes.—Means have been provided for carrying off storm water from the prison road.

Lincoln.—A gas main has been laid and lamps provided to light a hitherto dark road to officers' quarters.

A "special" cell has been fitted up for females.

Liverpool.—The extension of B wing for 65 additional cells has been continued.

A record room has been converted into a deputy governor's office.

A fire-proof partition has been constructed across the corridor of C wing for the transfer of 30 cells from males' to females' prison.

A coal store has been built and annexed to the kitchen for boiler fires.

The reconstruction of the prison drainage has been continued.

The conversion of old treadwheel house into workshops for associated labour has been completed.

Electric bell communication has been established between centre of males' prison and old males' hospital, and telephonic communication between entrance lodge and centre of males' prison.

Maidstone.—New locks have been fixed to doors of debtors' cells.

The quarters for the chief warder and a warder, under construction last year, have been completed.

A wall has been built to enclose the females' exercise yard, and an exercise ring has been formed.

A new fire main has been laid and hydrants fixed in exercise yard.

Electric bell communication has been established between the females' cells and officers' rooms for night use.

The lower parts of extraction flues in A wing have been freed for cleaning purposes.

Line posts have been fixed in the laundry yard.

Manchester.—The drying closet of laundry has been extended and heated by steam. Steam has also been laid on for heating bathing water.

The w.c's., for laundry, wash-house, and kitchen have been completed.

The reconstruction of the prison drainage has been completed.

The ventilation of the chapel has been improved.

The disinfecting closet for male prisoners' clothing has been enlarged and improved.

A "special" cell has been fitted up.

Newcastle.—Two chimney stacks on E wing have been increased in height.

A bridge has been erected to form a more direct way to chapel for females.

Clear glass has been substituted for opaque in all cell windows of A wing, and in those of the upper floor of D wing.

A high wall on south side of D wing has been removed and a dwarf wall with coping and iron rails substituted for the sake of light and air to D wing.

The hopper ventilators have been removed from all the cell windows on south side of D wing, and wall-box ventilators have been introduced.

Four cell spaces in D wing have been converted into two female officers' rooms.

Additional latrines have been constructed in the male exercise yard.

A w.c. on each of two floors has been annexed to the males' reception building.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Northallerton.—The kitchen has been opened up, by the removal of some internal walls, for better supervision. Fresh air inlets have been provided, and hoods fixed over cooking pots.

Electric communication has been established between the wood-chopping and pump-houses respectively, and the centre of the males' prison.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Effective measures have been adopted, by the insertion of a damp-proof course &c., in the exclusion of water from the cellars of the Governor's house.

Northampton.—A cell for males and another for females have been matted for epileptics.

A cell window in males' hospital has been enlarged and made to open.

Two "special" cells have been fitted up.

Norwich.—Alterations have been carried out in the execution shed, and a new apparatus has been provided.

A former punishment cell has been converted into an ordinary cell.

Nottingham.—A pew for the Governor has been provided and fixed in the chapel.

A "special" cell has been fitted up in the females' prison.

A new road from B wing to the kitchen has been completed.

Oxford.—Eighty-eight new cast-iron shelves have been fixed in the male prison.

New locks have been fixed to all cell doors in the male prison, and new pass locks to all other doors and gates in male and female prisons.

A new w.c. has been provided for female officers.

The gas lighting and ventilation of male hospital ward have been improved.

Pentonville.—The formation of a Jews' synagogue has been completed.

A coal store has been built in reception yard. Improved w.c.'s, with ventilated soil pipes, and ventilated waste pipes to sinks, have been fixed in D wing and reception building.

The heating apparatus has been renewed, and ventilating ward lamps have been fixed in the hospital.

One of the store yards has been paved with granite pitchers.

Four "special" cells have been fitted up.

A brick tank for soaking osiers and a corrugated-iron shed for storing them have been constructed.

The laying of a new gas main has been commenced.

Plymouth.—The dampness of two basement cells has been cured by the construction of a dry area with good ventilation.

A new w.c. and lavatory basin have been supplied for the visiting committee and superior officers.

Iron gates have been fixed to two cells for juveniles.

New roof gutters and D-shaped rain water pipes have been fixed for the better security of the prison.

Improved gas lights have been provided to 24 cells.

A "special" cell has been fitted up in the male prison.

Portsmouth.—The improvement of the drainage of the prison has been continued.

The treadwheel has been dismantled, and its house converted into an associated labour workshop.

Iron gates have been fixed to separate the office corridor from the centre of the prison, and wire panels provided for the greater security of the iron gates at entrance to office corridor.

An association cell has been converted into two ordinary cells.

An officers' mess-room in basement of prison centre has been converted into a carpenters' shop.

A hood and ventilating shaft have been constructed over cooking pots in the kitchen.

An oak fence has been erected to enclose the Governor's garden.

Preston.—The additions to the Governor's quarter commenced last year have been completed.

The ventilation of the corridor of E wing has been improved.

Inspection doors have been provided for warm air channels in B and E wings.

Reading.—A fire-engine house has been formed. The oven in bakery has been reconstructed and enlarged. New pattern extraction gratings have been fixed in cells, the extraction flues have been improved, and arrangements made for sweeping them.

Cast-iron cell shelves have been fixed.

A new smoke-shaft has been built to the male disinfecting chamber.

A "special" cell has been fitted up in the female prison.

New gas boxes have been formed to six observation cells.

A coal store has been constructed for the female prison.

A new w.c. and sink have been provided for the officers' m

A high-level cistern and pump have been fixed

Ruthin.—A "special" cell has been fitted up. The stores and kitchen have been rearranged.

St. Albans.—A photographic studio has been erected. Improvements in the bread and meat stores have been carried out.

Shepton Mallet.—The house purchased last year for the principal warder has been improved and occupied. A warders' quarter is in course of erection on land adjoining the above.

A "special" cell has been formed out of two old uncertified cells.

A "padded" cell has been fitted up.

Shrewsbury.—The bath house for female officers which was commenced last year has been completed.

Stafford.—Forty cell windows in C wing have been enlarged and strengthened.

The ventilation of corridor of female prison has been improved.

A female officers' quarter has been improved by the provision of a larger window and wood floor.

Seventy-two cells in the males' prison have been provided with new locks.

The gatekeeper's quarters have been improved.

Swansea.—New cell door locks have been fixed in C wing.

Asphalte floors on concrete have been laid to twelve cells in A wing.

New W.C.'s, drains, and manholes have been provided for the Governor's quarters, and a new sink in the female officers' kitchen.

Three new baths have been provided for periodical bathing in male prison, and two for reception bathing in the female prison.

Three new steam jacketed cooking-pots have been fixed in the kitchen.

New tile floors have been laid in passages of warders' quarters, and the gable of the block has been cemented to cure dampness.

Usk.—Improvements have been effected in the drying apparatus and water supply of laundry.

The ventilation of larder in the Governors' quarters has been improved.

Wakefield.—Extensive alterations have been made in the males' reception building. The examining room has been improved, and a waiting-room formed. The baths have been improved and added to. A W.C. and a sink have been provided in an annexe on each floor. A medical officers' room and waiting-room have been formed. A new hot-water boiler has been fixed, and the boiler room improved.

The redrainage of the prison has been commenced.

The engineers' quarters have been sanitarily improved by the removal of all old drains and rain-water tanks from under the house, and the W.C. from the centre to an annexe outside. New drains have been laid outside, disconnected from sewer and ventilated. An open area has been formed round a portion of the basement.

A new weighbridge has been supplied and fixed. Two "special" cells have been fitted up for males.

Wandsworth.—The boiler-house has been enlarged and improved, two new steam boilers have been set to work. The cisterns for supplying hot water

for bathing, &c., have been re-arranged, and a good supply of hot water is now available.

A porch has been constructed at the entrance to the Chaplain's quarters.

Four "special" cells for males have been fitted up. Rearrangements have been made in the chapel, and additional seating accommodation for prisoners provided.

An ironing stove has been supplied to the males' reception.

Warwick.—Two additional earth closets have been provided for prisoners at exercise.

An execution shed, with apparatus, has been constructed.

Winchester.—The gas and water mains have been partly renewed.

Worcester.—A new boiler and hot-water pipes have been fixed for heating the female prison. The warders' quarter at entrance gate has been enlarged and improved, and its entrance made from the outside instead of inside the prison gate.

The treadwheel has been dismantled, and the house converted into an association workroom. Electric bell communication has been established therefrom with the centre of the males' prison.

The chief warder's office has been enlarged and provided with an extra window.

A solicitor's room has been fitted up.

The reconstruction of the drainage has been continued.

The old reception block has been pulled down, and the site partly cleared for the erection of stone-breaking sheds.

Wormwood Scrubs.—The drains from wash-houses of warders' quarters have been improved, and tar paths have been laid in the yards.

The artizans' yard has been paved with blue Staffordshire bricks on concrete.

The improved sanitary work in W.C.'s and sink annexes which was last year accomplished in B and C wings has this year been carried out in A and D wings. The redrainage of the prison on improved lines has been commenced.

Improved W.C.'s, soil pipes, &c., have been fixed in the Chaplain's and Deputy Medical Officer's quarters.

The paths in airing yards have been increased in width for prisoners exercising in association.

A crèche has been fitted up in the female infirmary for prisoners' babies.

Eleven "special" cells have been partly fitted up in the male prison.

The ventilation of bachelor officers' quarters has been improved.

York.—The males' prison has been handed over to the War Department for a military prison. The females' prison, which has been retained, has therefore been altered to make it suitable for the temporary accommodation of male and female prisoners brought up for trial at the assizes and the officers in charge of them.

Clifford's Tower, reported unsafe, has been temporarily shored up, pending the consideration of further measures for its safety.

Convict Prisons.

Aylesbury.—A covered way has been erected connecting the A wing, officers' quarters, twine shed, and work-room. Part of the work-room has been partitioned off for star-class prisoners, and a new w.c. has been built for them.

The guard bars have been removed from all windows of female officers' quarters.

The ventilation of the corridors has been improved.

Larger windows have been fixed to w.c. and sink spaces.

Four "special" cells have been fitted up.

The bridge between the infirmary and officers sick ward has been rendered safe by the addition of wire work.

A linen press has been provided in the Governor's house.

Borstal.—The yards of separate cells have been laid with tar paving.

The walls of Governor's office have been covered with match boarding.

Gas stoves have been provided in the halls of the Deputy Governor's and Medical Officers' quarters. An additional gas lamp has been erected in the front court yard.

Dartmoor.—The new block of 61 cells in hand last year has been completed.

Excavations and foundations for the extension of No. 6 prison block have been in hand, and additional stone cutters' sheds have been erected.

The improved heating of the Roman Catholic chapel and hospital has been completed.

The works for the construction of new farm stabling have been continued. Additional lamps have been fixed in the old farmyard.

The means for the better ventilation of civil guards' dormitory have been completed.

In the Chaplain's quarter new w.c.'s have been provided, and new soil pipes and drains fixed and laid. A bath has been removed from a bedroom and fixed elsewhere.

A room in the Roman Catholic Priest's quarter has been enlarged.

A stone-breaking shed has been erected for a special party.

A commencement has been made in the construction of a new smiths shop.

Improvements have been made in the photographic studio.

The works in connection with the Princetown drainage have been continued.

Parkhurst.—New ventilating gas-light pendants have been fixed in three association wards and one officers' ward of the hospital.

Part of the old warders' hall between B and C halls has been enclosed and improved for the visitors' board-room, and warmed by hot-water pipes.

A new smiths' shop has been erected to replace an old and unsuitable structure.

The first section of a new piggery has been built on the farm.

Two warders' cottages have been underpinned, and converted into a quarter for the chief warder.

A new building for a prisoners' school has been commenced.

The ventilation of the shoemakers' shop has been improved.

Improvements have been carried out in the prisoners' visiting room.

An officers' shelter box has been fixed on the parade.

Portland.—The new building containing 100 large-sized cells has been continued. Preparations have been made for the commencement of the next new cell building adjoining.

The extensive new drainage works between the prison and the sea have been completed.

A new system of heating the chapel by hot-water pipes and radiators has been provided.

Electric bells have been fitted up in the infirmary, and a sink and lavatory basin have been fixed in the operating room.

Storm sashes have been fixed to some of the windows of the Chaplain's and Medical Officer's quarters.

A stone-breaking shed with 12 compartments and a W.C. for prisoners, a shelter for an officer, and a screen wall have been erected.

ALTEN BEAMISH,

Surveyor.

Report of the Comptroller of Industries.

1. This is destined to be the last of the series of Annual Reports which I have had the privilege of submitting on prison industrial labour. It is made at the close of a prison experience of 46 years, extending from the days of transportation and the hulks on the one hand to the closing years of the treadwheel and the crank on the other, and embracing within its limits what must be regarded as one of the most active periods in the industrial annals of the prisons of this country. The present report is not concerned with the story, interesting though it be, of the varying fortunes of prison labour during this long range of years; but it may be permitted to me, in quitting the sphere of actual participation in the solution of the many difficult problems which cluster round the labour question, to record my profound belief in the soundness of the progressive industrial policy inaugurated during recent years, and my most sanguine anticipations as regards the success of that policy in the future.

2. Each successive year since 1896 has been marked by a steady increase in the value of the labour performed. The year just closed outstrips all its predecessors in this respect. The value of the work on manufacturing industries alone shows an advance of 11 per cent. on the previous twelve months, and of no less than 41 per cent. on the figures for 1896–97, the manufacturing earnings, which stood at £72,688 in that year having been augmented to £102,776 in 1900–01, thus showing a remarkable increase in the annual output of over £30,000 in five years.

The entire value of all classes of labour, namely, manufactures, farm and building work, domestic services, &c., now stands at a total of £209,071, as compared with £200,977 for 1899–1900, an increase of £8,094.

3. These results speak for themselves. Briefly, they have been attained, not so much by extending the scope of our industries in new directions—though a good deal has been done in that way—as by consolidating and developing some of the more recent of our improved industrial methods. Practical effect has been given to the fundamental principle that it is our duty to see that every prisoner committed to our charge should, wherever it is possible, be regularly employed on some useful and helpful occupation, and no opportunity has been lost of enlisting the interest of the prisoner in the work set before him As in former years, the working of the new task scale in its relation to the awarding of marks and the remission of sentences has had an excellent effect in regard to the latter point. Scarcely less beneficial has been the operation of the new scheme of granting special money allowances to those trade instructors who show zeal and intelligence in teaching the workers under their superintendence.

4. The concession to well-conducted prisoners of the privilege of working in strictly regulated association continues to exercise a humanizing and stimulating effect. More than 5,300 local prisoners, a large proportion of whom would formerly have been strictly confined to their cells, may now be seen working in properly supervised groups with a degree of interest and assiduity which it is pleasing to witness. More than one Governor has drawn my attention to the striking contrast between the normal expressing of countenance of the associated prisoner and that of the solitary worker

in a cell—the former animated and alert, the latter more or less apathetic or depressed. This in itself is surely valuable evidence in favour of the change of system. The output of associated work is truly remarkable in certain cases.

5. I have mentioned in some of my earlier reports what I take to be one of the most interesting and hopeful signs of the times—the gradual growth of a firm belief among prison officers in the moral and material advantages of well organised labour. At no period has this growth been more unmistakable than during the past twelve months. Individual officers have vied with each other in their efforts, and there has been an amount of healthy competition among the prisons which has led to most valuable results.

I note this change with much satisfaction, because, great though the progress made during the past few years has been, much yet remains to be done which can only be successfully accomplished in a spirit of hearty and enthusiastic co-operation among all ranks engaged in the beneficent work of labour re-organisation.

6. The abolition of treadwheels and cranks has made rapid progress since the date of my last report, and may be said to be in its last stage. There are now only 13 treadwheels and five cranks left, and of these a goodly proportion are either under definite orders for early demolition or are temporarily retained, pending arrangements for obtaining from other sources the water they have hitherto been employed in pumping. The materials from the wheel-houses are being utilised for the construction of sheds for the accommodation of first stage prisoners working at other forms of hard labour. So lately as 1894–95 there were in operation no fewer than 39 treadwheels and 25 cranks.

7. Work for private firms may now be said to have almost entirely disappeared. Our dependence for employment rests increasingly on the other Departments of the State, which have continued during the past year to stand loyally by us and to keep us busily engaged on large orders for Government stores of all kinds, our best customers being the Post Office, the Admiralty, and the War Office. Prominent among the industries carried on have been bag making, basket making, bedding, bookbinding, brush making, carpentry, coal-sack making, foundry work, hammock making, mail-bag making, needlework, net making, printing, ship-fender making, shoe making, stereotyping, tailoring, tinsmithing, twine spinning, water-proof-pouch making, weaving, wood-chopping, &c., &c.

8. Some attempts have been made of late to systematize and extend the labour of female prisoners, and encouraging results have been met with at Wormwood Scrubs, Aylesbury, and elsewhere. I am of opinion that there is a considerable field for further improvement in this direction.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Report by the Visiting Chaplain on the Operation of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

The work which has been accomplished by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies during the past year has, generally speaking, been of a highly satisfactory character.

The cases coming under their notice have not in many instances been so numerous as they were last year, but they have been more liberally helped, and the taxes on the funds of the societies have consequently suffered little diminution.

The incomes of several societies have been, like the incomes of most charitable agencies, greatly affected by the calls for money from the people at large for other purposes.

Returns from 30 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies show that their subscription lists have been reduced to the extent of £1,575. Twenty Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, on the other hand, report an increase in their incomes of £1,017. Nine returns are yet wanting to furnish full information on this point for the year, but so far it may be said that the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies are not so well off this year as they were last year by about £558.

Owing to causes which have affected other charities five Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have deficits rather than balances of cash at the bank. Three out of the five societies are well managed bodies and are doing excellent work, and it is a matter for regret that this is likely to be checked for lack of funds. In six or seven instances the bank balances have been increased, one society stating they were saving up the money in order to establish a labour home.

The number of prisoners aided during the year by the 50 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies mentioned is 28,980. As these same societies dealt with 31,936 cases last year, these figures show a diminution of some 2,956 for the year's work.

One Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society makes note of the fact that only 23·42 per cent. of this year's discharges applied for help, while last year the number was 37·45 per cent. An explanation has been sought for this falling off, but there was none to be ascertained.

Another society thinks that the reduction of numbers is due to action taken at the police court and to short sentences. A third society is under the impression that the number of tramps coming to prison is reduced when the tramps are compelled to pay their own railway fares.

At one prison though there were 240 fewer discharges than was the case the year before, yet there were only eleven less applications dealt with. In some three or four instances the numbers aided by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society this year are greater than any which the society has had to record before.

A large Metropolitan Society states that 504 men refused the assistance which was offered them, and 103 out of 147 for whom provision was made in a labour home failed to make use of it.

Some societies report that having been able to obtain employment for their cases at practically little cost they have helped more cases, but at less expense. Experience has led several societies to come to the conclusion that assisting those who have had many previous convictions is not attended with beneficial results, and that most of those who have been re-arrested for fresh offences are old offenders, whom they have assisted with the idea of "giving them one more chance." Discharged prisoners of this kind are a source of perplexity and trouble to all those who take up their cases. One society, speaking strongly on the subject asserts, that even discharged convicts give a great deal of trouble, and benefit little if at all from the gratuities which are given to them.

The efficacy of the aid given in the case of a sincere recipient is alluded to in several reports. One society observes that out of 133 prisoners assisted during the year only six have proved themselves unworthy of the aid bestowed.

From another society (a large one) comes the statement that only about 3 per cent. of those whom they have taken by the hand have relapsed into crime. Many of the societies have been successful in finding employment for their cases.

One large provincial society has succeeded in placing out no less than 50 per cent. of the prisoners coming under its care. A very satisfactory paragraph in another report states that all the prisoners who were aided in this way were doing well.

A third society had worked energetically in this direction, and managed to find situations for 133 of its deserving cases.

It is, however, not the same in all districts, because work for different reasons is very difficult to obtain, and the societies are not so successful in this highly valuable form of help as they wish and endeavour to be.

Great trouble seems to have been taken everywhere to make provision for the care of juvenile offenders on their discharge. One society sends the boys to sea or finds employment for them, gives them clothing or kits worth about £2 10s., banks their money for them, and for some time afterwards exercises a friendly supervision over them. In another case the society has lodgings for its boys, where they remain until they are ready for sea or for the situation which has been found for them.

Sometimes the societies have given a fresh start to an ex-prisoner by furnishing a home for him and his wife and family, and the result, we are told, has been satisfactory in 90 per cent. of the cases dealt with.

The general testimony is that hopeful men desire to be removed from their old surroundings, and that they are glad to get away from their former haunts, companions, and temptations. And the men are grateful for the assistance which has raised them to better things and placed them once more in the paths of respectability, as numerous letters continually reaching the secretary and other officials of the society testify.

There has been a great increase in the number of commendatory letters on behalf of discharged prisoners sent by the societies to the local clergy, ministers of religion, corresponding agents, and others. These voluntary helpers deserve thanks for having done much good though unobtrusive work in distributing money, clothing, &c.

An ex-prisoner wrote to the secretary of a society to thank him for that which had been done for him, and he speaks of the good influences of the prison officer under whose care he was: "But for the kind treatment I received from my warder, no one can tell what would have been the result of my confinement, instead of softening my heart it might have hardened me. Please remember me to him, and thank him."

Several societies have now adopted the plan of holding their annual or public meetings in different populous centres within the area of their operations. The result has been very satisfactory, one society having increased its subscription list of £27 to £167 in four years, and another adding £75 to its funds at one meeting. This circuit of meetings has aroused and secured a practical interest in the welfare of discharged prisoners in districts where before it was not known to exist.

Societies, too, are beginning to seek and utilize each other's aid in cases which were either beyond their powers or not strictly speaking their own. The Royal Society has generously lent itself to the service of many provincial societies, much to the satisfaction of the societies named.

One local prison, too, received the "surplus" population of another prison, and extra demands were made on the society's funds in consequence of these transfers. The society made a representation to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of the larger prison on the matter, and the committee of that Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society "at once courteously accepted their responsibility for these charges, and undertook to recoup them when presented."

Regrets are still expressed that large districts are without special homes for the care of chronic drunkards under the Habitual Inebriates Act, 1898. Every gaol has within its walls many men and women who are more eligible for such a home than for their present asylum, the prison.

G. P. MERRICK.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of all Prisoners received into Local and Convict Prisons

—		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year ..	In Local Prisons* ..	10,543	2,464	13,007			
	Out on Bail †.. ..	70	7	77			
	In Convict Prisons ..	2,542	121	2,663	13,155	2,592	15,747
RECEIVED:							
Under commitment, not having been in the custody of other governors, viz.:							
Remanded and discharged		12,772	2,738	15,510			

For trial at assizes and sessions, and in the result	Males.	Females.	Total
Tried and convicted.	5,692	696	6,388
Tried and acquitted.	901	159	1,060
Remaining untried at end of the year.	658	74	732
Otherwise disposed of.	113	29	142

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial at assizes and sessions, and in the result	7,364	958	8,322			
Convicted at assizes and sessions (not previously in prison).	617	86	703			
Convicted summarily	95,594	45,915	141,509			
Want of sureties	1,030	509	1,539			
Debtors and civil process	12,168	408	12,576			
Naval and military offenders	4,079	—	4,079			
From Channel Islands	1	2	3			
From Lunatic Asylums	3	—	3	133,628	50,616	184,244
			Total	146,783	53,208	199,991

* Exclusive of 398 male and 79 female prisoners in prison on remand.
† These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 1.

and of those disposed of, during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

—	Local Prisons.			Convict Prisons.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DISPOSED OF:									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment.	120,041	47,621	167,662	42	3	45			
Discharged on licence	5	—	5	861	36	897			
Discharged on remission of sentence.*	2,844	214	3,058	—	—	—			
Discharged on special grounds.	126	70	196	11	—	11			
Discharged on payment of fine, &c., in full.	3,812	961	4,773	—	—	—			
Discharged on part payment of fine.†	4,426	1,477	5,903	—	—	—			
Discharged to Refuges	—	—	—	—	7	7			
Removed to Military Prisons.	9	—	9	—	—	—			
Removed to schools and reformatories.	78	8	86	—	—	—			
Removed to lunatic asylums.	124	34	158	10	2	12			
Removed to Inebriate Reformatories.	2	16	18	—	—	—			
Removed to Scottish and Irish Prisons.	—	—	—	3	—	3			
Committed suicide ..	4	1	5	—	—	—			
Died	67	21	88	27	2	29			
Executed	15	—	15	—	—	—			
Escaped	—	—	—	1	—	1			
	131,553	50,423	181,976	955	50	1,005	132,508	50,473	182,981
Remaining in custody at the end of the year.‡	11,638	2,602	14,240	2,561	121	2,682	14,199	2,723	16,922
Out on bail§ .. .	76	12	88	—	—	—	76	12	88
						Total	146,783	53,208	199,991

* Under Section 8 of the Prison Act, 1898.
† Under Section 9 of the Prison Act, 1898.
‡ Exclusive of 366 male and 96 female prisoners in prison on remand.
§ These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison on committal for trial.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Bedford	156	—	156	6	—	6	101	—	101	125	—	75	—
Birmingham	501	118	619	5	3	8	405	87	492	462	110	347	56
Bodmin	106	14	120	4	1	5	66	4	70	92	10	40	—
Brecon	49	12	61	1	1	2	11	1	12	16	3	2	—
Bristol	193	63	256	3	2	5	144	38	182	174	59	117	23
Cambridge	112	12	124	2	1	3	58	5	63	100	10	32	1
Canterbury	186	18	204	4	1	5	158	12	170	202	20	107	7
Cardiff	242	93	335	3	2	5	141	47	188	178	70	112	30
Carlisle	114	53	167	3	1	4	51	18	69	70	40	35	7
Carmarthen	65	13	78	2	2	4	26	3	29	36	10	14	1
Carnarvon	49	14	63	1	1	2	30	9	32	46	15	22	4
Chelmsford	310	—	310	2	—	2	230	—	230	280	—	161	—

Derby	316	50	366	4	1	5	191	24	215	238	46	116	14
Devizes	168	29	197	2	1	3	89	9	98	122	20	53	3
Dorchester	147	19	166	3	1	4	76	6	82	114	10	34	2
Durham	560	163	723	7	4	11	342	104	446	397	144	295	74
Exeter	267	42	309	5	2	7	160	14	174	212	21	122	6
Gloucester	242	54	296	3	4	7	54	10	64	70	18	39	5
Hereford	87	18	105	3	1	4	29	2	31	42	8	21	—
Holloway	411	446	857	4	6	10	390	365	755	495*	425	320	300
Hull	323	125	448	10	4	14	179	63	242	221	107	139	24
Ipswich	146	19	165	2	2	4	97	10	107	129	17	57	4
Knutsford	485	116	601	5	2	7	165	63	228	236	95	131	21
Lancaster	152	26	178	4	—	4	68	12	80	97	23	46	3
Leeds	434	164	598	3	3	6	320	107	427	387	139	264	51
Leicester	234	36	270	2	1	3	121	12	133	173	21	65	5
Lewes	288	72	360	6	2	8	235	31	266	271	57	172	13
Lincoln	236	49	285	3	1	4	121	17	138	157	34	98	5
Liverpool	761	535	1,296	8	7	15	648	455	1,103	718	536	551	394
Maidstone	216	66	282	3	2	5	185	35	220	223	55	155	15
Manchester	817	368	1,185	6	6	12	684	332	1,016	765	382	618	274
Newcastle	269	97	366	8	2	10	202	74	276	243	96	156	49
Northallerton	134	54	188	2	2	4	84	26	110	120	46	57	11
Northampton	185	26	211	3	1	4	102	12	114	146	21	56	5
Norwich	151	16	167	5	1	6	76	9	85	108	17	58	4
Nottingham	202	28	230	3	2	5	112	15	127	159	28	77	7
Oxford	134	26	160	2	1	3	85	6	91	127	22	50	2

* 87 of this number were confined in Newgate temporarily.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and of the Daily Average and the Greatest and Least Number of Male and Female Prisoners respectively, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Number of Cells.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Year.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
LOCAL PRISONS —*continued.*													
Pentonville	1,178	—	1,178	3	—	3	1,059	—	1,059	1,164	—	944	—
Plymouth	68	27	95	2	1	3	48	10	58	59	18	34	3
Portsmouth	142	32	174	2	1	3	113	17	130	145	27	93	9
Preston	383	154	537	3	2	5	283	108	391	334	149	244	71
Reading	195	29	224	5	1	6	149	10	159	183	19	99	2
Rothin	78	6	84	2	1	3	25	3	28	37	7	13	1
Albans	104	15	119	3	1	4	70	6	76	91	11	56	3
ston Mallet	127	37	164	2	3	5	60	5	65	98	10	34	1
ebury	182	27	209	3	2	5	63	15	78	85	28	47	3
d	572	138	710	6	3	9	428	86	514	458	126	375	51
m	166	52	218	5	5	10	66	26	92	94	46	47	11
. .. .	131	36	167	5	3	8	74	15	89	110	24	53	6

[illegible]	899	197	1,096	6	2	8	506	121	627	619	155	365	89
[illegible]worth	1,179	—	1,179	9	—	9	1,069	—	1,069	1,145	—	978	—
[illegible]ck	343	46	389	6	6	12	159	19	178	225	36	81	8
[illegible]aster	371	51	422	5	3	8	313	35	348	363	49	262	23
[illegible]ester	303	62	365	4	3	7	149	23	172	175	38	121	11
[illegible]rmwood Scrubs ..	1,053	361	1,414	3	4	7	965	307	1,272	1,056	369	865	240
York*	14	6	20	—	—	—	52	9	61	74	15	44	6
Total in Local Prisons..	16,936	4,330	21,266	216	115	331	11,887	2,852	14,739	—	—	—	—
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Aylesbury	—	256	256	—	3	3	—	124	124	—	129	—	117
Borstal	532	—	532	1	—	1	213	—	213	236	—	152	—
Dartmoor	1,158	—	1,158	2	—	2	946	—	946	1,000	—	900	—
Parkhurst	770	—	770	5	—	5	703	—	703	717	—	670	—
Portland	802	—	802	2	—	2	710	—	710	739	—	689	—
Total in Convict Prisons..	3,262	256	3,518	10	3	13	2,572	124	2,696	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	20,198	4,586	24,784	226	118	344	14,459	2,976	17,435	—	—	—	—

* York Prison was closed as a Local Prison on the 9th October 1900

APPENDIX No. 3.

RETURN showing the SENTENCES of PRISONERS committed to LOCAL PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
PENAL SERVITUDE.				
Life	8	3	1	12
29 years	—	—	—	—
25 "	—	—	—	—
24 "	—	—	—	—
23 "	—	—	—	—
22 "	—	—	—	—
21 "	—	—	—	—
20 "	6	1	—	7
19 "	—	—	—	—
18 "	—	—	—	—
17 "	—	—	—	—
16 "	—	—	—	—
15 "	8	—	—	8
14 "	2	—	—	2
13 "	—	—	—	—
12 "	3	—	—	3
11 "	—	—	—	—
10 "	27	8	1	3
9 "	—	—	—	—
8 "	6	—	—	6
7 "	54	3	2	59
6½ "	—	—	—	—
6 "	6	1	—	7
5½ "	—	—	—	—
5¼ "	—	—	—	—
5 "	219	13	8	240
4¾ "	—	—	—	—
4½ "	2	—	—	2
4 "	67	1	2	70
3¾ "	—	—	—	—
3½ "	—	—	—	—
3¼ "	13	—	—	13
3⅓ "	—	—	—	—
3¼ "	—	—	—	—
3 1/12 "	—	—	—	—
3 "	267	30	23	320
Total	668	60	37	765

APPENDIX No. 3—*continued.*

Return showing the sentences of Prisoners committed to all Local Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

PERIOD OF SENTENCE. [Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.]	Males.		Females.	Total.
	Committed by Ordinary Courts.	Committed by Courts Martial.		
IMPRISONMENT.				
Over 2 years	2	—	—	2
24 months and over 23 months ..	42	163	1	206
23 " " 22 " ..	5	—	1	6
22 " " 21 " ..	20	—	—	20
21 " " 20 " ..	45	2	1	48
20 " " 19 " ..	29	1	1	31
19 " " 18 " ..	1	—	—	1
18 " " 17 " ..	337	97	22	456
17 " " 16 " ..	1	1	—	2
16 " " 15 " ..	9	—	1	10
15 " " 14 " ..	173	8	7	188
14 " " 13 " ..	12	—	1	13
13 " " 12 " ..	29	18	5	52
12 " " 11 " ..	903	375	82	1,360
11 " " 10 " ..	14	—	—	14
10 " " 9 " ..	67	13	4	84
9 " " 8 " ..	608	154	78	840
8 " " 7 " ..	147	23	25	195
7 " " 6 " ..	83	32	21	136
6 " " 5 " ..	2,008	543	390	2,941
5 " " 4 " ..	226	59	57	342
4 " " 3 " ..	1,064	350	300	1,714
3 " " 11 weeks	5,480	669	1,727	7,876
11 weeks and over 10 weeks	64	9	15	88
10 " " 9 "	218	43	33	294
9 " " 8 "	4,176	111	1,061	5,348
8 " " 7 "	324	479	218	1,021
7 " " 6 "	292	31	63	386
6 " " 5 "	2,632	265	583	3,480
5 " " 4 "	13,857	80	6,243	20,180
4 " " 3 "	2,089	262	2,556	4,907
3 " " 2 "	4,798	150	1,698	6,646
2 " " 1 week	24,218	29	12,355	36,602
1 week	28,817	51	12,950	41,818
6 days	202	—	73	275
5 "	4,220	1	3,871	8,092
4 "	589	—	330	919
3 "	2,847	—	1,680	4,527
2 "	74	—	28	102
1 day..	26	—	11	37
No term specified	49	—	10	59
Total	100,797	4,019	46,502	151,318
C	101,485	4,079	46,539	152,103

APPENDIX No. 4.

NUMBER of COMMITMENTS on Conviction to LOCAL PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901, and the Number of previous Convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the Number who had not been previously Convicted—Court-martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

NAME OF PRISON.	NUMBER WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONVICTED.																		Number who had not been Previously Convicted.		Total Number Committed on Conviction to Local Prisons or received direct into Convict Prisons.		Number who, when previously convicted, had received a Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.		TOTAL.							
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	43	—	22	—	9	—	5	—	4	—	6	—	11	—	12	—	112	—	111	—	223	—	4	—
Birmingham	859	246	373	124	208	68	143	62	117	42	384	155	279	160	195	211	2,558	1,068	1,573	421	4,131	1,489	45	1
Bodmin	53	7	14	3	9	2	10	1	3	1	13	—	15	6	14	15	131	35	131	31	262	66	1	—
Brecon	22	2	7	—	4	1	4	1	5	—	9	2	9	6	—	—	60	12	32	6	92	18	1	—
Bristol	286	124	131	65	95	54	67	29	51	20	108	46	103	34	61	38	902	410	587	249	1,489	659	26	2
Cambridge	105	8	43	3	39	5	17	2	11	2	20	1	25	—	11	—	271	21	167	38	438	59	3	—
Canterbury	162	37	55	23	30	10	21	11	7	5	38	16	37	13	13	4	363	119	577	132	940	251	9	2
Cardiff	230	78	98	55	74	47	57	32	49	18	156	135	85	128	72	200	821	693	702	179	1,523	872	10	—
Carlisle	75	25	41	15	22	18	12	9	12	16	51	32	47	46	55	54	315	215	234	55	549	270	5	2
Carmarthen	41	6	19	6	13	2	6	—	4	2	35	3	15	6	9	1	142	26	98	16	240	42	1	—
Carnarvon	55	30	28	7	9	7	17	7	12	3	41	8	29	14	38	1	229	77	115	41	344	118	2	—
Chelmsford	82	—	37	—	19	—	9	—	11	—	28	—	22	—	1	—	209	—	303	—	512	—	2	—
Derby	375	81	161	50	93	39	70	24	53	19	154	53	133	39	106	30	1,145	335	724	162	1,869	497	25	1
Devizes	90	21	29	15	22	4	10	6	10	1	35	4	14	1	10	2	220	54	240	35	460	89	3	1

Dorchester	87	7	37	4	19	3	20	4	7	4	21	10	12	1	10	—	212	33	107	30	320	63	3	1
Durham..	786	263	410	155	256	120	179	97	131	88	350	268	276	257	333	376	2,721	1,624	1,547	463	4,268	2,087	25	1
Exeter	160	32	80	13	48	5	39	10	35	6	78	6	53	12	34	20	527	104	192	66	719	170	8	1
Gloucester	55	12	19	11	11	8	11	8	6	5	34	4	41	7	18	13	196	68	432	84	627	152	10	—
Hereford	33	3	17	6	10	3	4	2	3	1	20	4	17	2	2	—	106	21	111	20	217	41	3	—
Holloway	—	1,592	—	1,035	—	851	—	707	—	415	—	1,613	—	1,365	—	1,062	—	8,640	3	4,078	3	12,718	—	9
Hull	452	126	154	53	90	47	65	36	60	32	126	103	89	91	79	100	1,115	588	1,035	205	2,150	793	6	2
Ipswich	91	17	46	8	11	9	19	3	7	2	38	5	34	1	24	1	277	46	263	60	540	106	9	—
Knutsford	95	54	71	24	50	13	28	17	22	12	76	31	35	27	37	36	414	214	403	133	817	347	22	3
Lancaster	178	23	79	18	44	9	32	10	21	7	64	26	22	15	13	30	464	138	588	75	1,052	213	10	—
Leeds	409	157	177	88	121	59	105	52	73	49	270	155	260	115	102	134	1,517	809	1,336	308	2,853	1,117	36	5
Leicester	201	47	97	17	55	12	45	10	24	4	69	21	48	20	39	21	578	152	341	84	919	236	9	—
Lewes	209	46	93	17	57	16	46	11	32	15	77	18	45	15	32	2	591	140	512	93	1,103	233	10	—
Lincoln	459	43	210	20	105	12	89	6	64	2	121	8	97	9	27	9	1,172	109	511	70	1,683	179	6	—
Liverpool	745	490	504	447	345	319	258	321	203	252	649	1,034	652	1,242	611	2,057	3,967	6,162	2,585	1,142	6,552	7,304	125	50
Maidstone	251	78	93	49	59	32	40	37	21	19	92	73	39	35	27	52	622	375	1,026	230	1,648	605	24	—
Manchester	1,466	529	597	332	384	253	285	208	228	191	710	650	582	767	445	1,088	4,697	4,018	3,023	1,334	7,720	5,352	94	17
Newcastle	561	182	239	113	159	75	99	64	66	56	286	211	239	253	249	582	1,898	1,536	1,310	235	3,208	1,771	17	3
Northallerton.. ..	149	40	70	28	361	17	30	14	27	6	57	26	39	15	26	40	434	186	344	65	778	251	11	4
Northampton.. ..	184	25	105	16	58	5	29	1	13	1	37	8	25	13	6	—	457	69	372	111	829	180	11	—
Norwich	150	13	73	11	52	7	31	3	32	9	88	10	80	4	35	—	541	57	195	60	736	117	20	—
Nottingham	201	45	120	43	91	20	54	6	34	5	84	12	61	10	33	9	678	150	487	128	1,165	278	14	—
Oxford	96	17	27	5	23	5	26	—	19	3	46	3	22	1	9	—	268	34	197	44	465	78	5	—
Pentonville	851	—	254	—	191	—	144	—	101	—	466	—	385	—	238	—	2,630	—	9,942	—	12,572	—	67	—
Plymouth	101	37	41	21	24	19	17	10	6	9	25	25	24	27	23	28	261	176	242	79	503	255	7	—
Portsmouth	274	54	102	35	48	18	24	16	27	10	87	17	46	14	13	9	621	173	644	119	1,265	292	4	—
Preston	430	168	259	99	170	79	141	54	117	58	381	164	291	170	241	228	2,030	1,020	650	241	2,680	1,261	50	12
Reading	131	25	84	13	35	6	25	7	20	3	57	6	33	3	13	1	398	64	350	60	757	124	7	—
Ruthin	40	7	16	8	8	6	9	4	7	1	11	4	3	1	8	1	102	32	131	18	233	50	—	1
St. Albans	96	6	41	5	33	1	21	—	14	1	61	6	35	3	16	2	317	24	275	39	592	63	10	—
Shepton Mallet ..	55	15	37	10	22	5	18	1	14	2	34	—	27	4	13	3	220	40	159	23	379	63	9	—
Shrewsbury	190	55	66	21	46	21	34	14	26	11	64	41	62	26	53	8	541	197	387	69	928	266	19	—
Stafford	477	200	260	78	173	54	136	43	104	28	294	82	247	64	146	83	1,837	632	902	272	2,739	904	36	2
Swansea	132	53	59	38	50	24	40	20	31	24	88	74	67	80	55	105	522	418	347	90	869	508	5	3

APPENDIX No. 4.—*continued.*

NUMBER of COMMITMENTS on Conviction to LOCAL PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901, and the Number of previous Convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the Number who had not been previously Convicted—Court-martial Prisoners excluded.

(No prisoners were received into Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

NAME OF PRISON.	NUMBER WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONVICTED.																		Number who had not been Previously Convicted.		Total Number Committed on Conviction to Local Prisons or received direct into Convict Prisons.		Number who, when previously convicted, had received a Sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six to Ten Times.		Eleven to Twenty Times.		Above Twenty Times.		TOTAL.							
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Usk	166	46	60	30	32	12	23	13	18	12	39	30	41	29	28	13	407	185	335	84	742	269	10	—
Wakefield	709	205	401	125	256	90	210	67	133	43	489	178	357	119	219	172	2,774	999	2,445	590	5,219	1,589	45	3
Wandsworth	2,839	—	920	—	492	—	362	—	126	—	506	—	230	—	47	—	5,522	—	5,528	—	11,050	—	83	—
Warwick	154	18	47	8	32	6	26	2	16	1	45	8	26	5	24	3	370	51	543	93	913	144	6	—
Winchester	516	85	202	45	149	39	93	26	65	22	77	38	88	45	169	97	1,359	397	1,045	155	2,404	552	14	—
Worcester	239	75	90	25	54	20	43	10	29	1	79	35	46	13	34	5	614	184	800	170	1,414	354	18	2
Wormwood Scrubs ..	448	129	256	107	174	78	134	48	102	38	364	97	144	95	34	117	1,656	709	935	248	2,591	957	217	15
*York	39	14	18	3	10	2	11	1	11	2	29	12	16	9	15	12	149	55	50	13	199	68	8	1
Total	17,383	5,698	7,589	3,550	4,747	2,637	3,493	2,147	2,444	1,579	7,667	5,571	5,760	5,437	4,177	7,075	53,260	33,694	48,253	12,846	101,493	46,540	1,230	144

NOTE.—The same prisoner convicted more than once in the year appears in a separate column for each time convicted.
* York Prison was closed as a Local Prison on the 9th October 1900.

APPENDIX No. 5.

PARTICULARS relating to PENAL SERVITUDE PRISONERS received and discharged during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1.) Number of prisoners received during the year ended 31st March 1901 under fresh sentences of penal servitude.	748	37	785
(2.) Number of the above prisoners who had been previously sentenced to penal servitude.	210	11	221
(3.) Percentage of those reconvicted to those sentenced.	28	29·7	28·15
(4.) Number of convicts discharged on licence during the year ended 31st March 1901.	866	36	902
(5.) Number of convicts whose licences were revoked or forfeited during the year ended 31st March 1901.	211	5	216
(6.) Percentage of revocations and forfeitures of licence to licences granted during the year.	24·36	13·88	23·94
(7.) Number of convicts discharged on expiration of sentence during the year ended 31st March 1901.	45	3	48

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS within each of the following Periods
31st March 1901. Court-
(No prisoners were received into

Name of Prison.	Under 12 years.		12 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	14	—	28	—	45	—
Birmingham	-	—	160	9	887	149	1,039	313
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	22	—	59	15
Brecon	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	7
Bristol	—	—	10	—	165	27	321	164
Cambridge	—	1	6	—	46	4	110	12
Canterbury	—	—	9	1	126	11	230	39
Cardiff	—	—	12	—	148	48	500	301
Carlisle	—	—	5	—	56	7	111	64
Carmarthen	—	—	2	—	12	1	50	8
Carnarvon	—	—	4	2	15	11	69	19
Chelmsford	—	—	5	—	85	—	99	—
Derby	—	—	15	—	119	24	398	102
Devizes	1	—	10	1	41	—	117	20
Dorchester	—	—	1	—	20	—	78	14
Durham	1	—	63	2	463	106	1,353	616
Exeter	2	—	9	2	45	4	164	33
Gloucester	3	—	7	3	57	11	159	39
Hereford	—	—	4	—	17	5	57	12
Holloway	—	—	3	2	—	382	—	2,815
Hull	—	—	54	1	260	40	571	226
Ipswich	—	—	23	1	77	11	142	21
Knutsford	—	—	12	—	55	13	196	67
Lancaster	1	—	6	1	43	4	237	40
Leeds	—	—	15	—	361	77	788	336
Leicester	—	—	24	1	106	25	235	43
Lewes	2	—	16	—	92	12	249	53
Lincoln	—	—	3	1	100	20	381	34
Liverpool	—	—	84	—	1,010	545	2,016	2,335
Maidstone	—	—	9	—	165	26	427	119
Manchester	—	—	65	1	918	211	2,088	1,609
Newcastle	—	—	32	5	368	98	956	576
Northallerton	—	—	2	—	107	8	209	77
Northampton	—	—	12	—	40	6	249	53
Norwich	—	—	4	1	77	9	142	20

APPENDIX No. 6.

of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended
Martial Prisoners excluded.
Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
44	—	40	—	23	—	29	—	—	—	223	—
886	515	649	377	323	80	187	46	—	—	4,131	1,489
61	19	49	15	28	13	43	4	—	—	262	66
39	6	18	2	10	1	7	2	—	—	92	18
413	234	286	154	127	54	162	26	5	—	1,489	659
110	19	79	14	39	6	48	3	—	—	438	59
258	109	188	67	88	16	61	8	—	—	940	251
391	306	271	155	114	47	87	15	—	—	1,523	872
142	63	155	70	42	43	33	23	—	—	549	270
81	16	42	9	24	2	29	6	—	—	240	42
85	33	72	27	44	16	55	10	—	—	344	118
122	—	104	—	55	—	41	—	1	—	512	—
542	161	451	121	175	58	169	31	—	—	1,869	497
113	37	80	20	55	8	43	3	—	—	460	89
64	25	70	13	37	5	50	6	—	—	320	63
1,132	738	734	407	249	136	273	82	—	—	4,268	2,067
183	60	147	42	73	18	95	11	1	—	719	170
167	47	104	37	69	8	61	7	—	—	627	152
47	12	47	7	14	4	31	1	—	—	217	41
—	5,288	—	2,897	—	710	—	618	—	6	3	12,718
546	275	388	148	161	59	166	43	4	1	2,150	793
123	30	88	27	55	10	30	6	2	—	540	106
190	121	157	81	97	38	109	27	1	—	817	347
324	49	232	90	95	24	114	5	—	—	1,052	213
689	324	507	279	231	64	261	37	1		2,853	1,117
223	84	208	51	70	22	53	10	—	—	919	236
308	92	229	53	93	16	114	7	—	—	1,103	233
504	56	335	40	149	16	200	9	11	3	1,683	179
1,665	2,514	983	1,310	418	415	373	184	3	1	6,552	7,304
393	181	337	175	148	68	167	36	2	—	1,648	605
2,155	1,918	1,386	1,043	661	338	447	232	—	—	7,720	5,352
326	598	584	326	256	112	186	55	—	1	3,208	1,771
198	86	131	51	47	16	84	13	—	—	778	251
233	68	169	37	64	11	62	10	—	—	829	180
191	26	148	32	113	9	61	10	—	—	736	117

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS within each of the following Periods
31st March 1901. Court-
(No prisoners were received into

Name of Prison	Under 12 Years.		12 Years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nottingham	—	—	25	1	141	15	319	75
Oxford	—	—	5	—	40	5	96	27
Pentonville	—	—	221	—	1,903	—	3,372	—
Plymouth	—	—	11	—	79	9	158	80
Portsmouth	—	—	15	1	135	17	284	67
Preston	1	—	33	1	254	67	601	331
Reading	1	—	17	1	79	5	185	24
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	16	6	55	22
St. Albans	—	—	6	—	53	1	125	12
Shepton Mallet	—	—	6	—	34	1	62	8
Shrewsbury	—	—	7	—	55	5	181	56
Stafford	—	—	26	4	331	29	651	199
Swansea	—	—	4	—	64	34	235	144
Usk	1	—	10	—	60	21	197	69
Wakefield	1	—	40	3	380	76	1,284	372
Wandsworth	1	—	122	—	1,218	—	2,819	—
Warwick	—	—	9	—	111	13	231	22
Winchester	1	2	17	2	186	20	580	138
Worcester	1	—	16	2	103	9	305	68
Wormwood Scrubs	—	—	26	—	381	38	896	229
York*	—	—	—	—	12	3	50	8
Total	17	3	1,315	49	11,758	2,269	26,497	12,152

* York Prison was closed as a Local

APPENDIX No. 6.

of Age on Conviction committed to Local Prisons on Conviction during the Year ended
Martial Prisoners excluded—*continued.*
Convict Prisons direct during the year.)

30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
284	102	213	50	88	23	95	12	—	—	1,165	278
121	23	92	14	51	6	60	3	—	—	465	78
2,971	—	2,206	—	1,021	—	878	—	—	—	12,572	—
99	80	86	60	49	24	21	2	—	—	503	255
311	65	236	88	121	44	163	10	—	—	1,265	292
796	434	612	286	240	96	143	46	—	—	2,680	1,261
178	37	138	36	86	13	73	8	—	—	757	124
65	6	56	6	17	4	24	6	—	—	233	50
164	15	144	19	49	9	50	7	1	—	592	63
76	18	89	21	49	12	63	3	—	—	379	63
266	78	220	72	90	34	109	21	—	—	928	266
746	304	571	236	217	80	206	52	1	—	2,739	904
285	164	162	101	66	49	53	16	—	—	869	503
236	102	124	63	61	9	53	5	—	—	742	269
1,383	478	1,109	417	508	138	556	99	8	6	5,219	1,589
2,956	—	2,143	—	852	—	915	—	24	—	11,050	—
222	48	171	27	78	16	91	18	—	—	913	144
668	221	466	106	217	28	269	35	—	—	2,404	552
417	123	296	81	150	37	126	34	—	—	1,414	354
630	308	339	252	150	67	168	64	2	—	2,591	957
56	28	36	17	18	8	27	4	—	—	199	68
26,358	16,749	18,977	10,129	8,425	3,140	8,079	2,031	67	18	101,493	46,540

Prison on the 9th October 1900.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN showing the POPULATION of England and Wales, with the Number of Prisoners sentenced to Death, to Penal Servitude for Life, to Penal Servitude for a Term of Years, to Imprisonment on Indictment and on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties in each Year from 1877.

Year.	Population of England and Wales.	Number of Prisoners sentenced to					
		Death.	Penal Servitude for Life.	Penal Servitude for a Term of Years.		Imprisonment on Indictment.	Imprisonment on Summary Conviction or Want of Sureties
				By Ordinary Courts.	By Courts-Martial.		
1877	24,695,894	34	11	1,628	9	9,793	147,941
1878	25,028,973	20	14	1,620	11	10,218	*76,037
1879	25,366,544	34	10	1,492	9	10,440	146,450
1880	25,708,666	28	8	1,515	13	9,663	152,347
1881	25,974,439	23	17	1,508	9	9,266	141,913
1882	26,334,776	22	7	1,357	50	9,715	153,267
1883	26,626,639	23	10	1,368	31	9,455	156,215
1884	26,921,737	38	13	1,336	2	9,135	152,628
1885	27,220,105	25	8	1,019	—	8,891	140,213
1886	27,521,780	35	8	902	2	9,199	147,068
1887	27,826,798	35	10	938	—	9,355	140,717
1888	28,135,197	36	4	920	2	9,014	146,925
1889	28,447,014	20	3	915	3	7,857	139,214
1890	28,762,287	24	3	726	1	7,775	134,722
1891	29,002,525	19	4	747	—	7,548	130,803
1892	29,403,346	22	1	893	2	7,780	138,931
1893	29,731,100	28	—	960	—	7,775	149,763
1894	30,060,763	29	—	956	—	7,671	141,673
1895	30,394,078	19	1†	803	3	7,448	148,010
1896	30,717,355	33	6	781	4	7,064	142,397
1897	31,055,355	14	4	731	—	7,168	147,737
1898	31,397,078	27	6	785	4	7,498	153,417
1899	31,742,598	29	1	735	3	6,865	148,068
1900	32,254,667	20	—	728	—	6,429	143,048

* For six months only. † Sentenced by court-martial.

APPENDIX No. 8A.

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons.

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.												Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.		Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bedford	—	—	—	—		162	—	174	—	35	—	127	—	543	—	670	—	22	—	—	—	24	—	166	—	212	—
Birmingham ..	—	—	4	1	1	535	26	522	27	94	4	406	32	5,777	1,761	6,183	1,793	21	5	—	—	146	2	575	34	742	41
Bodmin	—	—	—	—	-	14	2	13	2	17	2	31	2	415	68	446	70	1	—	—	—	5	—	26	2	32	2
Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	12	—	3	—	9	—	164	20	173	20	—	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	18	—
Bristol	1	—	—	—	—	279	1	220	1	152	—	279	1	1,887	811	2,166	812	41	—	—	—	335	—	172	1	548	1
Cambridge	1	—	—	—	—	164	1	180	1	27	—	192	1	530	71	722	72	1	—	—	—	127	—	145	1	273	1
Canterbury	—	—	—	—	—	451	—	397	1	30	—	472	1	1,492	271	1,964	272	—	—	—	—	365	—	234	2	599	2
Cardiff	5	—	2	2	—	371	37	267	23	71	8	250	35	1,781	903	2,031	938	21	4	—	—	333	8	91	28	445	40
Carlisle	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	15	2	—	—	15	2	670	313	685	315	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	2	16	2
Carmarthen.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	5	—	9	—	335	45	344	45	—	—	—	—	3	—	17	—	20	—
Carnarvon	—	—	—	—	—	43	3	43	6	8	6	39	9	406	124	445	133	—	—	—	—	44	1	32	15	76	16
Chelmsford	—	—	—	—	1	141	—	142	—	49	—	172	—	1,317	—	1,489	—	3	—	—	—	40	—	168	—	211	—
Derby..	—	—	1	—	—	274	6	392	10	105	—	264	9	2,421	582	2,685	591	—	—	—	—	322	1	414	14	736	15
Devizes	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	121	—	42	—	98	—	880	108	978	108	12	—	—	—	47	—	141	—	200	—
Dorchester	—	—	2	—	—	49	—	43	—	8	—	46	—	625	71	671	71	1	—	—	—	7	—	72	1	80	1
Durham	13	7	—	—	—	315	43	310	42	94	10	346	51	4,871	2,206	5,217	2,257	10	3	—	—	127	4	209	44	346	51
Exeter	—	—	—	—	—	100	4	65	4	53	—	84	3	1,312	190	1,396	193	5	—	—	—	35	2	95	4	135	6
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	3	4	—	45	3	777	173	822	176	1	2	—	—	22	1	44	—	67	3
Hereford	1	—	3	—	—	23	—	25	—	2	—	19	—	290	45	309	45	2	—	—	—	23	—	7	—	32	—

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Holloway	—	—	—	—	—	158	146	137	120	—	3	295	269	9,885	16,079	10,180	16,348	21	79	—	—	—	6	157	84	178	169
Hull	3	3	—	—	—	230	14	241	14	44	4	259	16	2,677	1,039	2,936	1,055	24	2	—	—	136	2	134	14	294	18
Ipswich	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	98	1	15	—	74	1	869	133	943	134	—	—	—	—	39	—	81	1	120	1
Knutsford	—	—	—	—	—	38	9	61	8	38	1	98	10	1,758	650	1,856	660	4	—	—	—	3	1	91	9	98	10
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	1	—	32	—	1,337	251	1,369	251	—	—	—	—	27	—	18	—	45	—
Leeds	20	4	1	2	—	192	21	163	14	48	6	137	21	4,508	1,547	4,645	1,568	—	—	—	—	9	—	210	25	219	25
Leicester	1	—	1	—	—	159	3	143	3	32	1	124	3	1,315	254	1,439	257	—	—	—	—	70	—	103	4	173	4
Lewes	2	—	2	—	1	323	20	246	17	165	12	304	21	1,663	446	1,967	467	9	1	1	—	190	4	250	25	450	30
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	93	9	93	1	52	—	86	8	1,861	229	1,947	237	10	6	1	—	25	1	90	2	126	9
Liverpool	—	2	—	—	—	679	217	727	164	58	12	533	209	8,488	8,044	9,021	8,253	49	35	—	—	455	3	381	232	885	270
Maidstone	13	1	—	—	2	337	50	334	49	76	3	240	42	2,169	708	2,409	750	5	2	—	—	102	17	261	35	368	54
Manchester	19	19	—	—	—	1,299	180	1,104	151	95	3	2,498	334	7,545	5,758	10,043	6,092	14	22	—	—	395	13	1,002	181	1,411	216
Newcastle	1	—	1	—	—	136	15	152	14	35	4	160	20	3,963	1,870	4,123	1,890	1	—	—	—	66	9	194	21	261	30
Northallerton ..	—	—	—	—	1	89	10	85	5	30	2	79	11	1,038	320	1,117	331	1	—	1	—	52	1	55	12	109	13
Northampton ..	—	—	1	1	—	72	1	68	1	65	1	60	2	1,128	216	1,188	218	10	2	—	—	40	—	78	4	128	6
Norwich	—	—	—	—	—	440	6	440	6	118	2	255	6	787	132	1,042	138	6	1	—	—	442	1	103	5	551	7
Nottingham	—	—	—	—	—	100	3	100	1	11	—	108	3	1,763	379	1,871	382	1	—	—	—	32	1	150	4	183	5

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Local Prisons—*continued.*																											
Oxford	—	—	3	—	—	62	1	96	1	59	—	220	2	623	120	843	122	2	—	—	—	217	—	158	1	377	1
Pentonville	10	—	—	—	5	1866	—	1,888	—	824	—	1,892	—	12,387	—	14,279	—	47	—	—	—	714	—	1,625	—	2,386	—
Plymouth	—	—	10	10	—	71	8	86	15	24	2	85	11	552	260	637	271	8	4	1	—	49	—	68	19	126	23
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	100	2	96	3	6	1	72	3	1,573	347	1,645	350	10	1	—	—	9	1	113	3	132	5
Preston	—	2	11	4	—	279	27	264	28	113	13	174	20	3,141	1,539	3,315	1,559	25	6	—	—	212	2	159	22	396	30
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	126	—	93	—	113	—	1,229	199	1,342	199	2	—	—	—	66	—	134	1	202	1
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	16	1	6	—	18	2	271	57	289	59	—	—	—	—	11	1	7	1	18	2
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	19	—	6	—	25	—	808	70	833	70	2	—	—	—	7	—	23	1	32	1
Shepton Mallet ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	15	—	55	4	494	84	549	88	2	—	—	—	23	2	60	2	85	4
Shrewsbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	73	—	8	—	79	—	1,075	291	1,154	291	—	—	—	—	51	—	54	—	105	—
Stafford	—	—	1	—	1	406	12	346	12	231	13	580	23	4,123	1,209	4,703	1,232	16	7	1	—	111	2	556	15	684	24
Swansea	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	19	4	2	—	19	4	1,166	542	1,185	546	1	—	—	—	13	1	8	4	22	5
Usk	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	42	—	4	—	39	—	880	290	919	290	—	—	—	—	26	—	17	—	43	—
Wakefield	12	5	3	—	1	561	95	722	111	115	9	557	110	6,581	1,854	7,138	1,964	10	6	—	—	228	10	553	115	791	131
Wandsworth ..	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	857	—	371	—	926	—	12,436	—	13,362	—	45	—	1	—	85	—	1,015	—	1,146	—
Warwick	—	—	2	1	—	164	5	166	4	74	4	193	5	1,267	218	1,460	223	—	1	—	—	57	—	200	5	257	6
Winchester	—	—	—	—	—	184	19	217	24	110	3	236	26	2,988	567	3,224	593	—	—	—	—	17	—	340	43	357	43
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	253	6	244	5	23	1	237	6	1,706	405	1,943	411	16	—	—	—	183	—	186	8	385	8

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Rescues and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.* Wormwood Scrubs	7	13	11	3	8	1762	170	1,659	163	1,259	98	935	154	3,756	2,799	4,691	2,953	36	27	1	—	200	6	2,212	169	2,458	209
York†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	85	298	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total in Local Prisons ..	109	57	73	24	23	13420	1179	14,202	1,066	5,005	238	14,700	1,495	136,601	56 753	151,301	58,248	518	210	7	—	6,305	103	13,467	1,236	20,387	1,658
CONVICT PRISONS. Aylesbury	—	—	—	3	—	—	83	—	88	—	93	—	46	—	126	—	172	—	32	—	—	—	6	—	106	—	144
Borstal	17	—	4	—	6	292	—	293	—	346	—	165	—	196	—	361	—	50	—	13	—	8	—	329	—	394	—
Dartmoor	35	—	65	—	3	537	—	598	—	699	—	439	—	940	—	1,379	—	199	—	—	—	69	—	774	—	1,030	—
Parkhurst	14	—	—	—	—	513	—	545	—	562	—	298	—	713	—	1,011	—	148	—	—	—	65	—	666	—	879	—
Portland	15	—	44	—	10	657	—	650	—	669	—	382	—	609	—	991	—	232	—	—	—	54	—	848	—	1,134	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	81	—	113		19	1999	83	2,086	88	2,276	93	1,284	46	2,458	126	3,742	172	613	32	13	—	196	6	2,616	106	3,497	144
Grand Total ..	190	57	186	27	42	15419	1262	16,288	1,154	7,281	321	15,984	1,541	139,059	56,879	155,043	58,420	1131	248	20	—	6,500	109	16,083	1,341	23,914	1,802

NOTES.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

* In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total actual prison population.

† York Prison was closed as a Local Prison on the 9th October, 1900.

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APPENDIX No. 8B.

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
LOCAL PRISONS.									
Birmingham	H. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	8	—	Medical Officer.
Bristol ..	D. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	10	—	The offence was so serious as to render corporal punishment necessary for the punishment of the offence as well as for the due preservation of prison discipline.	Not confirmed ..	—	—	—
Chelmsford ..	J. F. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
ıtsford ..	J. M ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	—	Became medically unfit for the punishment.
Leeds	A. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, the offences having been committed in the prison chapel during Divine Service, and in the presence of between 300 and 400 prisoners.	Confirmed	—	—	Became medically unfit.
wich	J. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
ione ..	J. McP. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12		—

31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Maidstone—*continued.*	J. T. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12	—	—
Northallerton	T. K. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline. The offence was committed in the presence of upwards of 20 other prisoners, two of whom incited him to violence.	Confirmed . ..	20	—	—
Pentonville ..	M. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—
	E. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Pentonville—continued.	T. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	J. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	M. W. ..	Using threatening and abusive language and attempting to strike an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
Plymouth ..	E. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Not confirmed ..	—	—	—

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	—	—	3	—	—	62	1	96	1	59	—	220	2	623	120	843	122	2	—	—	—	217	—	158	1	377	1
Pentonville	10	—	—	—	5	1866	—	1,888	—	824	—	1,892	—	12,387	—	14,279	—	47	—	—	—	714	—	1,625	—	2,386	—
Plymouth	—	—	10	10	—	71	8	88	15	24	2	85	11	552	260	637	271	8	4	1	—	49	—	68	19	126	23
Portsmouth	—	—	—	—	—	100	2	96	3	6	1	72	3	1,573	347	1,645	350	10	1	—	—	9	1	113	3	132	5
Preston	—	2	11	4	—	279	27	264	28	113	13	174	20	3,141	1,539	3,315	1,559	25	6	—	—	212	2	159	22	396	30
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	126	—	93	—	113	—	1,229	199	1,342	199	2	—	—	—	66	—	134	1	202	1
Ruthin	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	16	1	6	—	18	2	271	57	289	59	—	—	—	—	11	1	7	1	18	2
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	19	—	6	—	25	—	808	70	833	70	2	—	—	—	7	—	23	1	32	1
Shepton Mallet ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	4	15	—	55	4	494	84	549	88	2	—	—	—	23	2	60	2	85	4
Shrewsbury ..	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	73	—	8	—	79	—	1,075	291	1,154	291	—	—	—	—	51	—	54	—	105	—
Stafford	—	—	1	—	1	406	12	346	12	231	13	580	23	4,123	1,209	4,703	1,232	16	7	1	—	111	2	556	15	684	24
Swansea	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	19	4	2	—	19	4	1,166	542	1,185	546	1	—	—	—	13	1	8	4	22	5
Usk	—	—	1	—	—	38	—	42	—	4	—	39	—	880	290	919	290	—	—	—	—	26	—	17	—	43	—
Wakefield	12	5	3	—	1	561	25	722	111	115	9	557	110	6,581	1,854	7,138	1,964	10	6	—	—	228	10	553	115	791	131
Wandsworth ..	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	857	—	371	—	926	—	12,436	—	13,362	—	45	—	1	—	85	—	1,015	—	1,146	—
Warwick	—	—	2	1	—	164	5	166	4	74	4	193	5	1,267	218	1,460	223	—	1	—	—	57	—	200	5	257	6
Winchester	—	—	—	—	—	184	19	217	24	110	3	236	26	2,988	567	3,224	593	—	—	—	—	17	—	340	43	357	43
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	253	6	244	5	23	1	237	6	1,706	405	1,943	411	16	—	—	—	183	—	186	8	385	8

STATEMENT of the RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st March, 1901, in each of the Local and Convict Prisons—*continued.*

Name of Prison.	Restraints.				Prison Punishments.							Total Number of Prisoners punished.		Number of Prisoners not punished.		*Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.		Prison Offences.									
	Irons or Handcuffs.		Close confinement in special cells for refractory prisoners.		Corporal Punishment.	Close confinement in ordinary cells.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage or Privilege.								Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.* Wormwood Scrubs	7	13	11	3	8	1762	170	1,659	163	1,239	98	935	154	3,756	2,799	4,691	2,953	36	27	1	—	206	6	2,212	189	2,455	222
York†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298	85	298	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total in Local Prisons ..	109	57	73	24	23	13420	1179	14,202	1,066	5,005	228	14,700	1,495	136,601	56 753	151,301	58,248	518	216	7	—	6,395	103	13,467	1,235	20,387	1,554
CONVICT PRISONS. Aylesbury	—	—	—	3	—	—	83	—	88	—	93	—	46	—	126	—	172	—	32	—	—	—	6	—	106	—	144
Borstal	17	—	4	—	6	292	—	293	—	346	—	165	—	196	—	361	—	50	—	13	—	3	—	328	—	394	—
Dartmoor	35	—	65	—	3	537	—	598	—	699	—	439	—	940	—	1,379	—	193	—	—	—	63	—	774	—	1,030	-
Parkhurst	14	—	—	—	—	513	—	545	—	562	—	298	—	713	—	1,011	—	148	—	—	—	65	—	666	—	879	—
Portland	15	—	44	—	10	657	—	650	—	669	—	382	—	609	—	991	—	222	—	—	—	54	—	848	—	1,124	—
Total in Convict Prisons ..	81	—	113		19	1999	83	2,086	88	2,276	93	1,284	46	2,458	126	3,742	172	613	32	13	—	185	6	2,616	106	3,427	144
Grand Total ..	190	57	186	27	42	15419	1262	16,288	1,154	7,281	321	15,984	1,541	139,059	56,879	155,043	58,420	1131	248	20	—	6,580	109	16,083	1,341	23,814	1,698

NOTES.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

* In consequence of transfers the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, so that the totals do not exactly agree with the total actual prison population.

† York Prison was closed as a Local Prison on the 9th October, 1900.

31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wormwood Scrubs—*continued.*	J. McC...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	J. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	R. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	G. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	6	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	6	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Knutsford ..	J. M ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	—	Became medically unfit for the punishment.
Leeds	A. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, the offences having been committed in the prison chapel during Divine Service, and in the presence of between 300 and 400 prisoners.	Confirmed	—	—	Became medically unfit.
Lewes	J. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
Maidstone ..	J. McP. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12		—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Maidstone—*continued.*	J. T. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	18	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the preservation of discipline.	Number of strokes reduced to 12.	12	—	—
Northallerton	T. K. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline. The offence was committed in the presence of upwards of 20 other prisoners, two of whom incited him to violence.	Confirmed . ..	20	—	—
Pentonville ..	M. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—
	E. W. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Pentonville—*continued.*	T. C. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	J. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	M. W. ..	Using threatening and abusive language and attempting to strike an officer.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—
Plymouth ..	E. R. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Not confirmed ..	—	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Stafford ..	L. R. F. C.	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
Wakefield ..	J. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	20	—	The offence was of so serious a nature as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, and after due consideration of his career in this prison, and after a special warning had been given to him on a previous occasion.	Confirmed	20	—	—
Wandsworth	H. J. ..	Gross personal violence to a temporary officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	F. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wormwood Scrubs.	G. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed .. .	—	12	—
	J. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed .. .	—	12	—
	A. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	W. E. McC.	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Wormwood Scrubs—*continued.*	J. McC. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	J. H. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	R. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	G. M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	6	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	6	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued*.

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
CONVICT PRISONS.									
Borstal ..	J M. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—
	G. G. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	J. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary, as he had already been punished for insubordination many times during the past year.	Sentence reduced to 12 strokes.	—	12	—
	E. L. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	12	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	12	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Borstal—*continued.*	T. McQ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	14	—	Medical Officer.
	R. S. H...	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	12	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	12	—	—
Dartmoor ..	H. A. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	24	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	24	—
	J. C. ..	(1) Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison. (2) Incitement to mutiny.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	A. S. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	36	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Reduced to 24 strokes	24	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Portland ..	R. H. W.	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of a very serious character, so as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline, taking into consideration the frequent assaults which have recently occurred in the prison.	Confirmed	—	18	—
	J. J. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	36	Having very carefully weighed the evidence, and having seen the implement used, weighing 14 lbs., also having considered the character of the prisoner and the premeditation in this case, and that the offence was of so murderous a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	36	—
	H. B. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	18	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	18	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Portland— *continued.*	P. D. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	J. T. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	—	30	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	—	30	—
	M. P. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison and mutinous conduct.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	J. H. ..	Mutiny and incitement to mutiny.	30	—	It was clearly proved that there was a combination by the prisoner and six other convicts to mutiny on the public works, and that this prisoner was one of the ringleaders, and that the offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	30	—	—

RETURN of the PARTICULARS of each CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ordered in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prison.	Initials of Prisoner.	Offence.	Sentence in Strokes Ordered.		Grounds for the Sentence.	Decision of Secretary of State.	Number of Strokes actually inflicted.		If part of Punishment remitted, by whose Order.
			Cat.	Birch.			Cat.	Birch.	
Portland—*continued.*	F. C. K ..	Mutiny	24	—	It was clearly proved to the Board that there was a combination by the prisoner and six other convicts to mutiny on the public works, and that he was one of the ringleaders, and that the offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—
	J. D. ..	Mutiny	18	—	It was clearly proved to the Board that there was a combination by the prisoner and six other convicts on the public works to mutiny, and that he took a leading part, and that the offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	18	—	—
	J. G. ..	Gross personal violence to an officer of the prison.	24	—	The offence was of so serious a character as to render the infliction of corporal punishment necessary for the due preservation of discipline.	Confirmed	24	—	—

APPENDIX 10 A AND B.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	GRAND TOTAL.	BEDFORD.	BIRMINGHAM.	BODMIN.	BRECON.	BRISTOL.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 11,887; F. 2,853.	M. 2,572; F. 124.	M. 14,459 F. 2,976.	M. 101.	M. 405; F. 87.	M. 66; F. 4.	M. 11; F. 1.	M. 144; F. 38.
A.—COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	244,568 6 5	71,593 16 11	316,162 3 4	2,031 1 0	7,356 3 11	2,066 12 3	1,332 19 11	3,111 4 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	16 11 10	26 11 1	18 2 8	20 2 2	14 19 0	29 10 6	111 1 8	17 1 11
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	55,165 12 5	22,769 16 8	77,935 9 1	453 18 2	2,017 0 0	261 3 5	59 6 8	624 4 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1,509 13 10	799 6 8	2,309 0 6	7 1 5	69 13 0	13 6 0	3 11 9	16 17 9
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	47,704 19 4	10,693 5 5	58,398 4 9	318 10 5	1,168 4 10	320 2 7	89 7 3	634 17 10
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	21,320 17 6	8,003 18 10	29,324 16 4	122 14 3	712 16 11	129 1 1	29 12 10	225 2 11
Total expenses of maintenance	125,701 3 1	42,266 7 7	167,967 10 8	902 4 3	3,967 14 9	723 13 1	181 18 6	1,501 2 8
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 10 7	15 13 7	9 12 8	8 18 8	8 1 3	10 6 9	15 3 2	8 4 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	CAMBRIDGE.	CANTERBURY.	CARDIFF.	CARLISLE.	CARMARTHEN.	CARNARVON.	CHELMSFORD.	DERBY.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 58; F. 5.	M. 158; F. 12.	M. 141; F. 47.	M. 51; F. 18.	M. 26; F. 3.	M. 30; F. 9.	M. 230.	M. 191; F. 24.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,873 3 1	2,765 2 2	3,957 17 2	1,991 2 4	1,669 2 9	1,606 19 2	5,176 0 0	3,616 6 10
Average annual charge per prisoner	29 14 8	16 5 4	21 1 1	28 17 2	57 11 2	41 4 1	22 10 1	16 16 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	217 9 7	671 11 11	646 3 7	293 14 5	123 1 11	147 14 8	917 3 0	714 13 11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	7 7 4	22 15 1	28 5 4	14 6 1	1 11 9	0 13 11	25 6 3	5 17 5
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	325 6 3	680 13 2	726 3 7	338 13 10	244 10 4	139 2 1	1,097 12 1	874 4 5
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	121 10 8	237 10 7	237 3 0	134 11 4	56 3 6	58 11 6	533 18 4	276 9 4
Total expenses of maintenance	671 13 10	1,612 10 9	1,637 15 6	781 5 8	425 7 6	346 2 2	2,573 19 8	1,871 5 1
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	10 13 3	9 9 8	8 14 3	11 6 5	14 13 4	8 17 6	11 3 10	8 14 1

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENTS of the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Prisons.	Male Officers.																				Female Officers.							
	Governors or Chief Warders in Charge.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Assistant Chaplains.	Roman Catholic Priests.	Jewish Minister.	Medical Officers.	Deputy Medical Officers.	Storekeepers.	Clerks.	Scripture Readers and Schoolmasters.	Discipline Officers acting as Clerks or Schoolmasters.	Chief Warders.	Farm Bailiff.	Clerk of Works, Foreman of Works, and Engineers.	Compounders.	Principal Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Warders and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Assistant Warders, Civil Guards, and other Officers of corresponding Rank.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Assistant Superintendent and Matrons.	Scripture Reader.	Schoolmistresses and Discipline Officers acting as such.	Chief Matron and Chief Warders.	Principal Matrons and Principal Warders.	Matrons (Convict) and Warders.	Assistant Matrons and Assistant Warders.	Dairywoman.
Maidstone	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	9	14	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	2	2	-
Manchester	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	7	1	3	1	-	1	1	8	17	34	1	1	-	1	1	3	9	22	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne..	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	8	11	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	-
Northallerton	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Northampton	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	1	-
Norwich.. ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Nottingham	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Oxford	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Pentonville	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	-	1	1	10	24	53	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Portsmouth	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Preston	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	10	17	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	8	-
Reading	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Ruthin	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
St. Albans	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Shepton Mallet ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Shrewsbury	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	2	2	-
Stafford	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2	3	1	-	1	1	4	13	28	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	8	-
Swansea	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	3	-
Usk	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Wakefield	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	8	15	30	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	9	-
Wandsworth	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	2	4	1	-	1	1	10	26	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	2	-
Winchester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	10	17	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	1	3	-
Worcester	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	(b)	-	-	2	2	-
Wormwood Scrubs ..	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	7	4	6	1	-	1	1	10	24	47	1	1	-	2	-	3	7	19	-
York	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
CONVICT PRISONS.																												
Aylesbury (F.) ..	1(c)	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	11	-
Borstal	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	9	13	55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dartmoor	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	6	5	2	1	1	2	1	17	36	124	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parkhurst	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	1	-	1	1	13	30	85	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	-	2	1	13	31	109	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) One of the Discipline Officers acts as Schoolmaster in addition to his other duties. (b) The Matron or other female officer acts as Schoolmistress in addition to her other duties. (c) Is also Medical Officer.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MAIDSTONE.	MANCHESTER.	NEWCASTLE.	NORTH-ALLERTON.	NORTH-AMPTON.	NORWICH.	NOTTING-HAM.	OXFORD.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 185; F. 35.	M. 684; F. 332.	M. 202; F. 74.	M. 84; F. 26.	M. 102; F. 12.	M. 76; F. 9.	M. 112; F. 15.	M. 85; F. 6.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	3,755 0 6	12,663 0 11	4,567 11 0	2,501 19 11	2,605 4 6	2,354 16 0	2,666 4 6	1,844 9 8
Average annual charge per prisoner	17 1 4	12 9 3	16 11 0	22 14 11	22 17 1	27 14 1	20 19 11	20 5 5
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	853 14 4	3,556 10 3	946 0 9	413 1 2	415 4 6	339 12 1	472 15 4	324 14 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	15 16 3	51 3 7	23 11 11	16 4 2	15 5 4	14 1 5	12 19 1	12 7 1
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	857 14 8	1,929 9 9	709 19 4	365 14 3	382 12 8	538 7 7	523 17 5	328 10 2
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	362 1 1	1,367 17 9	384 17 3	163 11 7	243 2 8	96 3 7	224 6 0	127 8 3
Total expenses of maintenance	2,089 6 4	6,905 1 4	2,064 9 3	958 11 2	1,056 5 2	988 4 8	1,233 17 10	793 0 4
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	9 9 11	6 15 11	7 9 7	8 14 3	9 5 4	11 12 6	9 14 3	8 14 3

HEADS OF SERVICE.	PENTON-VILLE.	PLYMOUTH.	PORTSMOUTH.	PRESTON.	READING.	RUTHIN.	ST. ALBANS.	SHEPTON MALLET.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 1,059.	M. 48; F. 10.	M. 113; F. 17.	M. 283; F. 108	M. 149; F. 10.	M. 25; F. 3.	M. 70; F. 6.	M. 60; F. 5.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	12,573 14 6	1,755 4 9	2,566 9 10	5,705 2 30	2,995 1 2	1,381 18 11	1,994 13 4	2,163 4 6
Average annual charge per prisoner	11 17 6	30 5 3	19 14 10	14 11 10	18 16 9	49 7 1	26 4 11	33 5 7
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	4,323 5 8	218 16 3	491 8 6	1,515 13 9	488 12 2	124 13 1	267 2 10	233 6 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	114 19 5	1 7 11	15 17 8	36 1 7	6 1 5	0 11 0	4 4 5	4 16 6
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	2,743 10 5	258 13 11	375 15 8	1,030 4 11	535 15 10	124 2 6	283 3 2	327 10 7
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	1,395 8 3	135 8 7	182 15 5	544 0 11	197 11 1	38 11 11	86 8 7	94 14 8
Total expenses of maintenance	8,577 3 9	614 6 8	1,065 17 3	3,126 1 2	1,228 0 6	287 18 6	640 19 0	660 7 11
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 2 0	10 11 10	8 4 0	7 19 11	7 14 6	10 5 8	8 8 8	10 3 2

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON for Staff and Maintenance in the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	DEVIZES.	DORCHESTER.	DURHAM.	EXETER.	GLOUCESTER.	HEREFORD.	HOLLOWAY.	HULL.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 89 ; F. 9.	M. 76 ; F. 6.	M. 342 ; F. 104.	M. 160 ; F. 14.	M. 54 ; F. 10.	M. 29 ; F. 2.	M. 390 ; F. 365.	M. 179 ; F. 63.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,085 16 5	1,761 6 9	6,448 0 9	3,778 18 1	2,219 16 1	1,640 11 10	14,176 5 9	4,528 13 0
Average annual charge per prisoner	21 5 8	21 9 7	14 9 2	21 14 4	34 13 8	52 18 5	18 15 6	18 14 3
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	329 4 2	243 7 7	1,689 19 9	711 19 5	231 0 3	122 16 4	3,067 19 7	797 7 3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	15 7 0	6 11 0	40 16 1	20 2 10	14 8 7	4 7 4	146 11 2	25 19 2
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	301 15 1	455 6 7	1,046 0 3	632 12 1	410 19 4	194 2 8	3,289 16 7	786 5 1
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	111 14 1	122 15 7	531 9 6	243 2 1	121 9 9	36 1 11	901 7 2	361 10 2
Total expenses of maintenance	758 0 4	828 0 9	3,308 5 7	1,607 16 5	777 17 11	357 8 3	7,405 14 6	1,971 1 8
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 14 8	10 2 0	7 8 4	9 4 10	12 3 1	11 10 7	9 16 2	8 2 11

HEADS OF SERVICE.	IPSWICH.	KNUTSFORD.	LANCASTER.	LEEDS.	LEICESTER.	LEWES.	LINCOLN.	LIVERPOOL.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 97 ; F. 10.	M. 165 ; F. 63.	M. 68 ; F. 12.	M. 320 ; F. 107.	M. 121 ; F. 12.	M. 235 ; F. 31.	M. 121 ; F. 17.	M. 648 ; F. 455.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	1,942 10 3	5,077 19 8	2,229 3 8	6,367 4 5	2,713 6 5	4,124 2 9	2,762 14 11	13,577 1 2
Average annual charge per prisoner	18 3 1	22 5 5	27 17 3	14 18 3	20 8 0	15 10 1	20 0 5	12 6 2
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	389 18 3	916 10 3	280 2 8	1,596 8 11	427 12 4	1,174 8 4	490 19 1	3,648 12 1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	6 9 7	31 8 4	8 4 0	43 0 1	6 14 2	26 3 10	15 5 7	85 13 4
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	336 8 11	1,049 10 8	286 19 8	1,022 16 3	436 14 1	996 9 8	436 1 0	2,238 0 0
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	120 14 8	457 17 8	118 19 4	626 18 7	251 14 0	295 18 4	182 8 0	1,357 18 9
Total expenses of maintenance	853 11 5	2,455 6 11	694 5 8	3,289 3 10	1,122 14 7	2,495 0 2	1,124 13 8	7,330 4 2
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	7 19 7	10 15 5	8 13 7	7 14 1	8 8 10	9 7 7	8 3 0	6 12 11

APPENDIX No. 10 C.

EXPENSES of LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Heads of Service.	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities on discharge (including subsidy to Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston).	7,655 0 7	2,429 18 5	10,085 4 0
Escort and conveyance	41,470 12 9	1,959 0 4	43,429 13 1
New buildings and alterations	52,856 0 11	8,687 1 10	61,543 2 9
Ordinary repairs of buildings..	17,231 8 7	2,172 5 5	19,403 14 0
Rent, &c.	332 13 5	268 7 2	601 0 7
Travelling and removal expenses of officers	3,838 0 7	933 8 5	4,771 9 0
Incidental expenses	3,920 10 10	981 2 4	4,901 13 2
Maintenance of criminal lunatics	4,085 7 8	80 4 0	4,165 11 8
Colonial.			
Maintenance of Imperial convicts	—	118 2 2	118 2 2
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	—	3,006 1 0	3,006 1 0
Total of other expenses	131,390 0 4	20,635 11 1	152,025 11 5
Ditto, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	78,533 19 5	8,824 6 1	87,358 5 6
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	5 6 7	3 5 6	5 0 3

APPENDIX No. 10 D.

SUMMARY.

A. Total cost of staff	244,568 6 5	71,593 16 11	316,162 3 4
B. " maintenance	125,701 3 1	42,266 7 7	167,967 10 8
C. " other expenses, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	78,533 19 5	8,824 6 1	87,358 5 6
Total expenses for the year	448,803 8 11	122,684 10 7	571,487 19 6
Total annual charge per prisoner	30 9 0	45 10 1	32 15 7
Deductions.			
Value of labour (measured) exclusive of employment in the Service of the prison.*	107,208 17 5	50,365 1 1	157,573 18 6
Incidental receipts (sale of old stores, &c.)	3,627 1 1	819 19 6	4,447 0 7
Total deductions	110,835 18 6	51,185 0 7	162,020 19 1
Net cost (after above deductions).. ..	337,967 10 5	71,499 10 0	409,467 0 5
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deductions).	22 18 7	26 10 5	23 9 8

* As the work on which prisoners are employed is principally for Government, only a small portion of the amount is actually received in cash.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE of each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON for Staff and MAINTENANCE in the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	SHREWSBURY.	STAFFORD.	SWANSEA.	USK.	WAKEFIELD.	WANDSWORTH.	WARWICK.	WINCHESTER.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 63 ; F. 15.	M. 428 ; F. 86.	M. 66 ; F. 26.	M. 74 ; F 15.	M. 506 ; F. 121.	M. 1,069.	M. 159 ; F. 19.	M. 313 ; F. 35.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	2,342 7 7	8,250 15 2	2,601 12 11	2,077 12 3	10,063 0 6	12,633 6 5	2,794 17 6	5,416 10 9
Average annual charge per prisoner	30 0 7	16 1 0	28 5 7	23 6 11	16 1 0	11 16 4	15 14 0	15 11 4
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	276 12 9	2,023 4 5	309 3 9	272 3 1	2,393 4 1	3,814 18 3	634 8 11	1,353 4 2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	10 0 5	88 17 0	1 5 9	0 16 4	55 14 11	103 0 1	11 9 0	22 18 8
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	356 16 4	1,486 5 8	371 13 9	344 15 11	1,752 11 11	2,932 19 0	432 15 10	1,435 15 4
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	111 0 8	837 6 10	225 16 0	104 15 1	1,100 4 1	1,426 15 8	430 16 0	476 15 3
Total expenses of maintenance	754 10 2	4,435 13 11	907 19 3	722 10 5	5,301 15 0	8,277 13 0	1,509 9 9	3,288 13 5
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	9 13 6	8 12 7	9 17 4	8 2 4	8 9 1	7 14 10	8 9 7	9 9 0

HEADS OF SERVICE.	WORCESTER.	WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	YORK.	CONVICT PRISONS.				
				AYLESBURY.	BORSTAL.	DARTMOOR.	PARKHURST.	PORTLAND.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners ..	M. 149 ; F. 23.	M. 965 ; F. 307.	M. 52 ; F. 9.	F. 124.	M. 213.	M. 946.	M. 703.	M. 710.
COST OF STAFF.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	3,321 16 6	15,994 12 5	990 11 0	4,978 6 0	9,643 10 1	21,927 6 0	16,554 3 9	18,490 11 1
Average annual charge per prisoner	19 6 3	12 11 6	16 4 9	40 2 11	45 5 6	23 3 7	23 11 0	26 0 10
MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.								
Victualling of prisoners	683 15 8	5,017 6 4	137 7 8	1,042 15 11	1,861 10 10	7,533 13 11	5,992 2 6	6,339 13 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	11 7 0	140 14 11	4 5 10	84 10 2	65 0 0	223 1 8	258 4 5	168 10 5
Fuel, light, water, soap, cleaning articles, &c. ..	533 12 0	5,699 2 11	164 1 3	1,115 17 3	988 19 6	3,142 2 2	2,801 12 8	2,644 13 10
Clothing of prisoners, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	225 12 10	1,969 15 2	50 6 6	535 6 4	731 15 5	2,983 13 2	1,785 16 3	1,967 7 8
Total expenses of maintenance	1,454 7 6	12,826 19 4	356 1 3	2,778 9 8	3,647 5 9	13,882 10 11	10,837 15 10	11,120 5 5
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	8 9 1	10 1 8	5 16 9	22 8 2	17 2 6	14 13 6	15 8 4	15 13 3

APPENDIX No. 10 C.

EXPENSES of LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Heads of Service.	Local Prisons.	Convict Prisons.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gratuities on discharge (including subsidy to Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston).	7,655 0 7	2,429 18 5	10,085 4 0
Escort and conveyance	41,470 12 9	1,959 0 4	43,429 13 1
New buildings and alterations	52,856 0 11	8,687 1 10	61,543 2 9
Ordinary repairs of buildings..	17,231 8 7	2,172 5 5	19,403 14 0
Rent, &c.	332 13 5	268 7 2	601 0 7
Travelling and removal expenses of officers	3,838 0 7	933 8 5	4,771 9 0
Incidental expenses	3,920 10 10	981 2 4	4,901 13 2
Maintenance of criminal lunatics	4,085 7 8	80 4 0	4,165 11 8
Colonial.			
Maintenance of Imperial convicts	—	118 2 2	118 2 2
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	—	3,006 1 0	3,006 1 0
Total of other expenses	131,390 0 4	20,635 11 1	152,025 11 5
Ditto, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	78,533 19 5	8,824 6 1	87,358 5 6
Average annual charge per prisoner ..	5 6 7	3 5 6	5 0 3

APPENDIX No. 10 D.

SUMMARY.

A. Total cost of staff	244,568 6 5	71,593 16 11	316,162 3 4
B. " maintenance	125,701 3 1	42,266 7 7	167,967 10 8
C. " other expenses, exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c., and Colonial charges.	78,533 19 5	8,824 6 1	87,358 5 6
Total expenses for the year	448,803 8 11	122,684 10 7	571,487 19 6
Total annual charge per prisoner	30 9 0	45 10 1	32 15 7
Deductions.			
Value of labour (measured) exclusive of employment in the Service of the prison.*	107,208 17 5	50,365 1 1	157,573 18 6
Incidental receipts (sale of old stores, &c.)	3,627 1 1	819 19 6	4,447 0 7
Total deductions	110,835 18 6	51,185 0 7	162,020 19 1
Net cost (after above deductions).. ..	337,967 10 5	71,499 10 0	409,467 0 5
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deductions).	22 18 7	26 10 5	23 9 8

* As the work on which prisoners are employed is principally for Government, only a small portion of the amount is actually received in cash.

APPENDIX No. 10F.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of CONVICT PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1891-2. Convicts. Males 3,969 Females 260 — 4,229	Year 1892-3. Convicts. Males 3,587 Females 245 — 3,832	Year 1893-4. Convicts. Males 3,462 Females 212 — 3,674	Year 1894-5. Convicts. Males 3,313 Females 210 — 3,523
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	111,707 19 1	104,425 11 6	99,028 9 6	89,870 17 8
Victualling for convicts ..	32,421 3 2	28,956 3 5	25,139 1 3	22,832 1 4
Clothing, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	8,535 17 10	9,142 0 3	9,213 15 2	8,731 15 8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	920 16 1	828 7 11	767 15 10	753 13 5
Gratuities to convicts ..	4,382 16 6	4,520 15 4	3,812 4 9	3,541 2 1
Fuel, light and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	12,903 19 3	11,903 17 9	10,275 17 9	9,861 19 9
Rent	319 15 10	299 19 1	242 19 6	241 14 3
Escort and conveyance of convicts.	2,657 15 3	2,362 18 2	3,326 7 4	2,622 12 2
New buildings and alterations.	1,375 9 1	4,566 4 3	6,623 17 2	3,495 0 2
Ordinary repairs of buildings.	2,046 5 6	2,362 16 3	3,184 11 7	2,963 3 11
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	1,091 12 9	1,742 3 1	1,186 16 4	883 12 8
Incidental expenses ..	1,075 5 10	1,229 4 2	1,028 15 8	1,070 12 3
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of Imperial convicts.	918 3 7	754 7 6	765 11 1	704 12 10
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	5,537 0 4	5,131 17 0	4,426 6 10	4,516 4 7
Gross Expenditure ..	185,894 0 1	178,226 6 6	169,017 9 9	152,089 2 9
Expenditure exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c. and Colonial charges, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1899-1900, and		99 2 3	[illegible]	148,594 2 7

APPENDIX No. 10F.

ı each year from 1891–92 to 1900–1901.

Year 1895–6. Convicts.	Year 1896–7. Convicts.	Year 1897–8. Convicts.	Year 1898–9. Convicts.	Year 1899–1900. Convicts.	Year 1900–1. Convicts.
Males 3,015	Males 2,887	Males 2,660	Males 2,595	Males 2,588	Males 2,572
Females 205	Females 202	Females 166	Females 135	Females 128	Females 124
3,220	3,089	2,826	2,730	2,716	2,696
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
84,098 0 7	78,911 8 7	77,543 5 8	74,434 14 4	72,016 4 4	71,593 16 11
21,573 13 3	21,954 2 10	20,282 13 3	20,194 2 1	21,283 7 10	22,769 16 8
7,540 18 6	7,195 12 6	7,402 0 8	6,329 0 5	7,076 13 5	8,003 18 10
791 14 10	741 19 5	773 12 6	669 1 11	750 1 8	799 6 8
3,317 16 5	2,913 14 7	2,793 9 6	2,748 1 5	2,534 19 8	2,429 18 5
9,019 7 8	8,599 18 10	8,629 13 9	7,601 0 8	8,416 2 9	10,693 5 5
242 18 1	247 4 4	283 13 2	270 13 10	269 7 8	268 7 2
2,403 17 7	2,361 10 5	2,086 5 4	2,211 18 6	1,842 13 7	1,959 0 4
11,273 19 5	14,968 5 0	8,124 15 6	8,810 3 5	8,040 5 5	8,687 1 10
2,810 18 5	2,691 0 9	2,321 10 8	1,844 19 4	2,310 11 3	2,172 5 5
1,238 2 1	1,001 14 3	811 18 4	865 4 8	893 2 3	933 8 5
993 8 9	876 16 1	785 19 3	1,437 13 7	853 12 0	981 2 4
71 19 0	63 12 0	141 17 2	464 6 0	219 0 0	80 4 0
565 10 3	463 16 4	323 19 5	175 18 7	123 5 8	118 2 2
4,236 7 8	3,998 16 11	3,679 14 8	3,448 17 1	3,322 19 7	3,008 1 0
150,178 12 6	146,989 12 10	135,984 8 10	131,505 15 10	129,952 7 1	134,495 15 7
[illegible] 15 2	127,558 14 7	123,855 19 3	119,070 16 9	118,465 16 5	122,684 10 7

APPENDIX No. 10F.

STATEMENT of EXPENSES of CONVICT PRISONS

SERVICE.	Year 1891-2. Convicts. Males 3,969 Females 260 4,229	Year 1892-3. Convicts. Males 3,587 Females 245 3,832	Year 1893-4. Convicts. Males 3,462 Females 212 3,674	Year 1894-5. Convicts. Males 3,313 Females 210 3,523
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniform, &c.	111,707 19 1	104,425 11 6	99,028 9 6	89,870 17 8
Victualling for convicts ..	32,421 3 2	28,956 3 5	25,139 1 3	22,832 1 4
Clothing, bedding, furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.	8,535 17 10	9,142 0 3	9,213 15 2	8,731 15 8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	920 16 1	828 7 11	767 15 10	753 13 5
Gratuities to convicts ..	4,382 16 6	4,520 15 4	3,812 4 9	3,541 2 1
Fuel, light and water; soap, scouring and cleaning articles.	12,903 19 3	11,903 17 9	10,275 17 9	9,861 19 9
Rent	319 15 10	299 19 1	242 19 6	241 14 3
Escort and conveyance of convicts.	2,657 15 3	2,362 18 2	3,326 7 4	2,622 12 2
New buildings and alterations.	1,375 9 1	4,566 4 3	6,623 17 2	3,495 0 2
Ordinary repairs of buildings.	2,046 5 6	2,362 16 3	3,184 11 7	2,963 3 11
Travelling and removal expenses of officers.	1,091 12 9	1,742 3 1	1,186 16 4	883 12 8
Incidental expenses ..	1,075 5 10	1,229 4 2	1,028 15 8	1,070 12 3
Maintenance of criminal lunatics.	—	—	—	—
Maintenance of Imperial convicts.	918 3 7	754 7 6	765 11 1	704 12 10
Maintenance of invalids, lunatics, paupers, &c.	5,537 0 4	5,131 17 0	4,426 6 10	4,516 4 7
Gross Expenditure ..	185,894 0 1	178,226 6 6	169,017 9 9	152,089 2 9
Expenditure exclusive of cost of new buildings, &c. (and Colonial charges in 1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8, 1898-9, 1899-1900, and 1900-1901.)	184,518 11 0	173,660 2 3	162,303 12 7	148,594 2 7

Description of Employment.	Devizes.	Dorchester.	Durham.	Exeter.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Holloway.	Hull.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 79 F. 7	M. 70 F. 6	M. 288 F. 76	M. 142 F. 10	M. 40 F. 9	M. 22 F. 2	M. 56 F. 197	M. 148 F. 48
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	812 4 2	532 0 0	2,267 13 2	1,546 19 4	210 9 9	155 19 6	1,777 1 11	1,662 13 6
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	97 12 6	199 16 3	246 9 0	152 3 7	234 15 3	23 13 1	43 11 0	256 1 3
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	308 9 6	309 0 0	1,347 16 6	502 13 0	368 17 2	166 14 2	1,429 8 6	782 4 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	14 3 4	13 13 11	10 12 2	14 9 9	16 12 3	14 8 7	12 16 11	13 15 7

Description of Employment.	Ipswich.	Knutsford.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Lewes.	Lincoln.	Liverpool.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 84 F. 8	M. 143 F. 58	M. 55 F. 10	M. 252 F. 84	M. 105 F. 9	M. 213 F. 25	M. 107 F. 15	M. 544 F. 366
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	939 18 9	1,025 15 5	439 3 9	1,858 11 5	664 1 11	2,427 18 4	380 1 1	5,509 2 1
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings &c.:—								
Prison Department	151 15 8	223 19 7	87 5 0	334 16 8	264 9 6	237 10 8	519 8 5	1,060 0 6
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	334 11 0	916 15 9	338 10 6	1,372 15 0	498 17 6	775 9 6	711 16 6	2,413 18 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	15 10 1	10 15 7	13 6 2	10 12 3	12 10 5	14 9 2	13 4 2	9 17 5

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS at each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Total Local Prisons.	Total Convict Prisons.	Grand Total.	Bedford.	Birmingham.	Bodmin.	Brecon.	Bristol.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 9,875 F. 2,225	M. 2,280 F. 108	M. 12,155 F. 2,333	M. 93	M. 325 F. 73	M. 63 F. 3	M. 10 F. 1	M. 115 F. 29
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	89,193 15 9	13,582 8 3	102,776 4 0	272 7 8	2,186 10 9	1,018 2 0	31 4 2	1,621 1 3
Farm	—	4,917 18 0	4,917 18 0	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	18,015 1 8	19,934 1 4	37,949 3 0	80 15 2	776 16 0	54 16 6	7 19 0	283 4 8
Admiralty	—	8,275 18 1	8,275 18 1	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	3,654 15 5	3,654 15 5	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	44,431 13 0	7,066 5 6	51,497 18 6	329 4 0	1,425 11 6	260 18 0	88 7 0	651 15 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	12 10 8	24 1 0	14 8 7	7 6 9	11 0 7	20 4 2	11 11 10	17 15 0

Description of Employment.	Cambridge.	Canterbury.	Cardiff.	Carlisle.	Carmarthen.	Carnarvon.	Chelmsford.	Derby.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 51 F. 5	M. 129 F. 9	M. 112 F. 35	M. 43 F. 15	M. 21 F. 3	M. 25 F. 8	M. 209	M. 156 F. 19
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	318 4 9	2,068 1 9	1,121 8 2	446 10 10	281 6 4	186 5 2	1,814 6 9	1,010 3 3
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	109 4 3	261 8 8	382 1 1	209 2 4	39 8 6	37 0 6	507 18 5	369 17 11
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	227 16 0	580 2 0	660 11 6	454 6 3	172 10 1	189 4 6	800 7 0	694 5 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	11 14 0	21 1 8	14 14 5	19 2 9	20 11 0	12 10 0	14 18 10	11 0 8

Description of Employment.	Devizes.	Dorchester.	Durham.	Exeter.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Holloway.	Hull.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 79 F. 7	M. 70 F. 6	M. 288 F. 76	M. 142 F. 10	M. 40 F. 9	M. 22 F. 2	M. 56 F. 197	M. 148 F. 48
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	812 4 2	532 0 0	2,267 13 2	1,546 19 4	210 9 9	155 19 6	1,777 1 11	1,662 13 6
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	97 12 0	199 16 3	246 9 0	152 3 7	234 15 3	23 13 1	43 11 0	256 1 3
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	308 9 6	309 0 0	1,347 16 6	502 13 0	368 17 2	166 14 2	1,429 8 6	782 4 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	14 3 4	13 13 11	10 12 2	14 9 9	16 12 3	14 8 7	12 16 11	13 15 7

Description of Employment.	Ipswich.	Knutsford.	Lancaster.	Leeds.	Leicester.	Lewes.	Lincoln.	Liverpool.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 84 F. 8	M. 143 F. 58	M. 55 F. 10	M. 252 F. 84	M. 105 F. 9	M. 213 F. 25	M. 107 F. 15	M. 544 F. 366
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Manufactures	939 18 9	1,025 15 5	439 3 9	1,858 11 5	664 1 11	2,427 18 4	380 1 1	5,509 2 1
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings &c.:—								
Prison Department	151 15 8	223 19 7	87 5 0	334 16 8	264 9 6	237 10 8	519 8 5	1,060 0 6
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	334 11 0	916 15 9	338 10 6	1,372 15 0	498 17 6	775 9 6	711 16 6	2,413 18 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	15 10 1	10 15 7	13 6 2	10 12 3	12 10 5	14 9 2	13 4 2	9 17 5

APPENDIX No. 11—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Maidstone.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Northallerton.	Northampton.	Norwich.	Nottingham.	Oxford.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 157 F. 30	M. 589 F. 250	M. 171 F. 61	M. 75 F. 23	M. 89 F. 11	M. 60 F. 7	M. 87 F. 12	M. 70 F. 5
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	1,265 13 4	5,444 1 10	1,345 11 0	582 10 5	913 3 10	399 6 11	1,040 4 8	729 16 0
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	211 2 3	1,606 17 4	171 5 6	110 14 9	181 14 8	67 11 1	121 11 11	198 13 10
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	855 5 6	2,311 19 0	920 2 6	480 12 5	331 15 6	337 18 2	524 9 6	320 14 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	12 9 5	11 3 2	10 10 1	11 19 7	14 5 4	12 0 3	17 0 8	16 13 1

Description of Employment.	Pentonville.	Plymouth.	Portsmouth.	Preston.	Reading.	Ruthin.	St. Albans.	Shepton Mallet.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 857	M. 42 F. 9	M. 96 F. 15	M. 229 F. 95	M. 129 F. 8	M. 20 F. 3	M. 62 F. 5	M. 47 F. 4
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	6,534 17 0	658 7 4	554 2 3	2,278 17 9	1,989 8 6	136 0 3	307 3 3	431 11 7
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	1,814 2 6	124 15 6	257 0 8	448 5 4	207 8 0	45 16 8	100 1 1	148 12 6
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	2,239 5 6	211 2 0	447 19 6	1,265 10 0	503 16 4	150 0 0	357 12 6	259 14 0
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	12 7 1	19 9 11	11 6 10	12 6 6	18 16 9	14 8 7	11 8 5	16 7 5

APPENDIX No. 11—*continued.*

RETURN showing the VALUE of PRISONERS' EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Shrewsbury.	Stafford.	Swansea.	Usk.	Wakefield.	Wandsworth.	Warwick.	Winchester.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 50 F. 11	M. 374 F. 75	M. 58 F. 20	M. 63 F. 12	M. 425 F. 100	M. 951	M. 135 F. 16	M. 261 F. 27
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	425 5 6	3,164 18 7	385 15 9	437 19 7	3,107 18 4	10,670 17 11	773 1 4	1,082 14 5
Farm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	112 7 3	587 19 0	224 15 2	109 0 6	641 10 4	707 15 5	131 7 4	558 3 4
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	347 19 6	1,328 11 0	458 4 6	335 18 6	2,227 4 9	2,519 7 6	630 12 6	926 6 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	14 10 4	11 6 4	13 14 0	11 15 5	11 7 8	14 12 3	10 3 4	8 18 3

Description of Employment.	Worcester.	Wormwood Scrubs.	York.	Convict Prisons.				
				Aylesbury.	Borstal.	Dartmoor.	Parkhurst.	Portland.
Daily Average Number of Prisoners at Productive Work.	M. 128 F. 21	M. 909 F. 268	M. 41 F. 7	F. 108	M. 188	M. 894	M. 553	M. 645
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufactures	303 10 5	9,627 14 0	137 19 1	960 2 3	251 10 8	4,688 10 6	4,189 14 7	3,492 10 3
Farm	—	—	—	—	250 9 0	2,560 6 0	1,958 10 0	148 13 0
Buildings, &c.:—								
Prison Department	267 15 11	1,666 16 8	43 16 3	—	801 8 10	10,600 15 3	2,615 17 4	5,915 19 11
Admiralty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,275 18 1
War Department	—	—	—	—	3,654 15 5	—	—	—
Ordinary Service of the Prison	667 16 11	4,260 14 6	97 18 6	892 8 0	799 19 0	2,049 19 6	1,798 10 6	1,525 8 6
Average Annual Earnings per Prisoner at Work.	8 6 4	13 4 4	5 16 6	17 3 1	30 12 7	22 5 2	19 2 0	30 0 3

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT showing the NAMES of the various DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, and the Prisons with which they are connected.

Prison.	Name of Society.
	CONVICT PRISONS.
Aylesbury	*The Church Army, 130, Edgware Road, London, W.
Borstal	*The Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
Dartmoor	The St. Giles's Christian Mission, 28, Brooke Street, Holborn, London, W.C.
Parkhurst	
Portland	The Salvation Army, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
	LOCAL PRISONS.
Bedford	*Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Birmingham ..	*Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bodmin	*Cornwall Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Brecon	*Brecknockshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Bristol	*Bristol Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cambridge	*County and Borough of Cambridge, County of Huntingdon, and Isle of Ely Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Canterbury ...	*East Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Cardiff	*East Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carlisle	*Carlisle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carmarthen ...	*Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Carnarvon	*Carnarvon District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Chelmsford ...	*Essex Male Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Derby	*County and Borough of Derby Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Devizes	Wiltshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Dorchester	*Dorsetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Durham	*Durham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

* Duly [illegible] by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Exeter	*Devon and Exeter Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society
Gloucester	*Gloucestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Hereford	*Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Holloway	Sheriffs' Fund Society. St. Giles' Christian Mission. "Elizabeth Fry" Refuge. London Preventive and Reformatory Institution. The Manor House, Dalston Lane. Female Aid Society.
Hull	*Hull, East Riding, and North Lincolnshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ipswich ...	*Suffolk Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Knutsford	*Cheshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lancaster	Lancaster Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leeds	*Leeds Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society *Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Leicester	*Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lewes	*Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Lincoln	*Lincoln Prison Gate and Police Court Mission.
Liverpool	*South-west Lancashire and Wirral Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Maidstone	*Kent Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Manchester ...	*Manchester and Salford Hundred Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Newcastle	*Newcastle and Northumberland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northallerton ...	*North Riding of Yorkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Northampton ...	*Northampton Prison Gate Mission. (Northampton and Peterborough Prison Charities.)
Norwich	*Norfolk and Norwich Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Nottingham ...	*County of Nottingham and County of the City of Nottingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

Statement showing the Names of the various Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and the Prisons with which they are connected—*continued.*

Prison.	Name of Society.
Oxford	The Administrators of the Oxford Prison Benefaction Fund.
Pentonville ...	*Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Plymouth	*Plymouth Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Portsmouth ...	*Portsmouth and its Prison District Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Preston	*Preston and Mid-Lancashire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Reading	*Berkshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Ruthin	*Cheshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
St. Albans	*Hertfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shepton Mallet ...	*Somersetshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Shrewsbury ...	*Salop and Montgomery Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Stafford	*North Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *South Staffordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Swansea	*West Glamorgan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Usk	*Monmouthshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wakefield	*West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. *York Castle Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wandsworth ...	*Surrey and South London Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Warwick	*Warwickshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Winchester ...	*Hants Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Worcester	*Worcestershire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
Wormwood Scrubs	*Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners. Sheriffs' Fund Society.

* Duly certified by the Secretary of State.

APPENDIX No. 13.

RETURN of the MEETINGS and VISITS of VISITING COMMITTEES of LOCAL PRISONS and of BOARDS of VISITORS of CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members.
Local Prisons.		
Bedford ...	14	35
Birmingham	13	50
Bodmin ...	11	10
Brecon ...	4	7
Bristol ...	13	55
Cambridge ...	12	85
Canterbury ...	9	47
Cardiff ...	12	3
Carlisle ...	12	20
Carmarthen ...	11	9
Carnarvon ...	12	20
Chelmsford ...	14	39
Derby ...	12	10
Devizes ...	8	11
Dorchester ...	4	25
Durham ...	15	2
Exeter ...	12	28
Gloucester ...	10	41
Hereford ...	12	51
Holloway ...	12	56
Hull	14	63
Ipswich ...	6	26
Knutsford ...	14	59
Lancaster ...	12	18
Leeds ...	16	34
Leicester ...	12	50
Lewes ...	13	44
Lincoln ...	12	2
Liverpool ..	13	20
Maidstone ..	8	41
Manchester ...	40	209
[illegible]le ...	19	46
Northallerton ...	34	20
Northampton ...	12	26
Norwich	12	45
Nottingham ...	13	14
Oxford	14	21
Pentonville ...	16	54
Plymouth ...	13	24
Portsmouth ...	12	8
Preston	13	66
Reading	25	17
Ruthin	8	14
St. Albans ...	41	15
Shepton Mallet ...	13	14
Shrewsbury ...	13	14
Stafford	14	46
Swansea	13	4
Usk	12	13
Wakefield ...	15	53
Wandsworth ...	24	55
Warwick	13	54
Winchester ...	12	28
Worcester ...	12	40
Wormwood Scrubs	14	41
York	9	6
Convict Prisons.		
Aylesbury ...	11	54
Borstal	15	18
Dartmoor ...	6	12
Parkhurst ...	12	5
Portland	14	4

APPENDIX 14A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into LOCAL PRISONS on CONVICTION at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as OFFENDERS of the FIRST and SECOND DIVISIONS, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED.

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—Offences against the Person :—				
1. Murder	—	—	—	—
2. Attempt to murder	—	—	—	—
3. Threats or conspiracy to murder ...	—	—	—	—
4. Manslaughter	—	—	5	2
5. Felonious wounding	—	—	4	1
6. Endangering railway passengers ...	—	—	—	—
7. Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—
8. Malicious wounding (misdemeanours).	—	—	21	5
9. Assault	—	—	15	—
10. Intimidation and molestation ...	—	—	—	—
11. Cruelty to children	—	—	2	5
12. Abandoning children under two years.	—	—	—	—
13. Child stealing	—	—	—	—
14. Procuring abortion	—	—	—	—
15. Concealment of birth	—	—	—	3
16. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—
17. Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	—	—	—	—
18. Indecency with males	—	—	1	—
19. Rape	—	—	5	—
20. Indecent assaults on females ...	—	—	18	—
21. Defilement of girls under 13 ...	—	—	—	—
22. Defilement of girls under 16 ...	—	—	2	—
23. Householder permitting defilement of girls.	—	—	—	—
24. Procuration	—	—	1	—
25. Abduction	—	—	—	—
26. Bigamy	—	—	14	1
CLASS II.—Offences against Property with Violence :—				
27. Sacrilege	—	—	—	—
28. Burglary	—	—	8	—
29. Housebreaking	—	—	7	1
30. Shopbreaking	—	—	7	2
31. Attempts to break into houses, shops, &c.	—	—	1	—
32. Entering with intent to commit felony.	—	—	1	—
33. Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	—	—	—	—
34. Robbery	—	—	—	—
35. Extortion by threats to accuse ...	—	—	—	—
36. Extortion by other threats... ...	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX No. 13.

'URN of the MEETINGS and VISITS of VISITING COMMITTEES of LOCAL PRISONS and of BOARDS of VISITORS of CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Prison.	Number of Meetings at which a Quorum was Present.	Number of Visits paid by Individual Members.
eal Prisons.		
lford ...	14	35
mingham	13	50
lmin ...	11	10
scon ...	4	7
stol ...	13	55
nbridge ...	12	85
aterbury ...	9	47
rdiff ...	12	3
rlisle ...	12	20
rmarthen ...	11	9
rnarvon ...	12	20
elmsford ...	14	39
rby ...	12	10
vizes ...	8	11
rchester ...	4	25
rham ...	15	2
eter ...	12	28
oucester ...	10	41
reford ...	12	51
lloway ...	12	56
ll	14	63
swich ...	6	26
utsford ...	14	59
ncaster ...	12	18
eds ...	16	34
icester ...	12	50
wes ...	13	44
ncoln ..	12	2
verpool ..	13	20
aidstone ..	8	41
ancrester ...	40	209
wcastle ...	19	46
Northallerton ...	34	20
Northampton ...	12	26
Norwich	12	45
Nottingham ...	13	14
Oxford	14	21
Pentonville ...	16	54
Plymouth ...	13	24
Portsmouth ...	12	8
Preston	13	66
Reading	25	17
Ruthin	8	14
St. Albans ...	41	15
Shepton Mallet ...	13	14
Shrewsbury ...	13	14
Stafford	14	46
Swansea	13	4
Usk	12	13
Wakefield ...	15	53
Wandsworth ...	24	55
Warwick	13	54
Winchester ...	12	28
Worcester ...	12	40
Wormwood Scrubs	14	41
York	9	6
Convict Prisons.		
Aylesbury ...	11	54
Borstal	15	18
Dartmoor ...	6	12
Parkhurst ...	12	5
Portland	14	4

APPENDIX 14A.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into LOCAL PRISONS on CONVICTION at ASSIZES and QUARTER SESSIONS during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as OFFENDERS of the FIRST and SECOND DIVISIONS, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED.

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—Offences against the Person :—				
1. Murder	—	—	—	—
2. Attempt to murder	—	—	—	—
3. Threats or conspiracy to murder ...	—	—	—	—
4. Manslaughter	—	—	5	2
5. Felonious wounding	—	—	4	1
6. Endangering railway passengers ...	—	—	—	—
7. Endangering life at sea	—	—	—	—
8. Malicious wounding (misdemeanours).	—	—	21	5
9. Assault	—	—	15	—
10. Intimidation and molestation ...	—	—	—	—
11. Cruelty to children	—	—	2	5
12. Abandoning children under two years.	—	—	—	—
13. Child stealing	—	—	—	—
14. Procuring abortion	—	—	—	—
15. Concealment of birth	—	—	—	3
16. Unnatural offences	—	—	—	—
17. Attempts to commit unnatural offences.	—	—	—	—
18. Indecency with males	—	—	1	—
19. Rape	—	—	5	—
20. Indecent assaults on females ...	—	—	18	—
21. Defilement of girls under 13 ...	—	—	—	—
22. Defilement of girls under 16 ...	—	—	2	—
23. Householder permitting defilement of girls.	—	—	—	—
24. Procuration	—	—	1	—
25. Abduction	—	—	—	—
26. Bigamy	—	—	14	1
CLASS II.—Offences against Property with Violence :—				
27. Sacrilege	—	—	—	—
28. Burglary	—	—	8	—
29. Housebreaking	—	—	7	1
30. Shopbreaking	—	—	7	2
31. Attempts to break into houses, shops, &c.	—	—	1	—
32. Entering with intent to commit felony.	—	—	1	—
33. Possession of housebreaking tools, &c.	—	—	—	—
34. Robbery	—			
35. Extortion by threats to accuse ..				
36. Extortion by other threats...				

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS III.—Offences against Property without Violence :—				
37. Larceny of horses and cattle ...	—	—	4	—
38. Larceny from the person	—	—	5	2
39. Larceny in house	—	—	11	9
40. Larceny by a servant	—	—	25	6
41. Embezzlement	—	—	19	—
42. Larceny of post letters	—	—	12	1
43. Other aggravated larcenies ...	—	—	3	1
44. Simple larceny and minor larcenies	—	—	50	2
45. Obtaining by false pretences ...	—	—	30	4
46. Frauds by bankers, &c.	—	—	1	—
47. Falsifying accounts...	—	—	4	—
48. Other frauds...	—	—	8	1
49. Receiving stolen goods	—	—	22	6
50. Offences in bankruptcy	—	—	2	—
CLASS IV.—Malicious Injuries to Property :—				
51. Arson	—	—	—	—
52. Setting fire to crops, &c.	—	—	—	—
53. Killing and maiming cattle ...	—	—	—	—
54. Malicious use, &c., of explosives ...	—	—	—	—
55. Destroying ships	—	—	—	—
56. Destroying railways	—	—	—	—
57. Destroying trees and shrubs ...	—	—	—	—
58. Other malicious injuries	—	—	2	
CLASS V.—Forgery and Offences against the Currency :—				
59. Forgery and uttering (felony) ...	—	—	14	1
60. Forgery (misdemeanour)	—	—	3	2
61. Coining	—	—	—	—
62. Uttering counterfeit coin	—	—	—	—
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes :—				
Offences against the State and Public Order :—				
63. High treason	—	—	—	—
64. Treason felony	—	—	—	—
65. Riot	—	—	—	—
66. Unlawful assembly	—	—	—	—
67. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Offences against Public Justice :—				
68. Extortion by officers, &c. ...	—	—	—	—
69. Bribery, &c.	—	—	—	—
70. Perjury	—	—	5	—
71. Escape and rescue	—	—	—	—
72. Other offences	—	—	—	1

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not included in the above classes—*cont.*				
73. Offences against religion—Blasphemy, &c.	—	—	—	—
Offences against Law of Nations :—				
74. Piracy	—	—	—	—
75. Slave trade	—	—	—	—
76. Libel	—	—	—	—
77. Poaching	—	—	—	—
78. Indecent exposure	—	—	4	—
79. Keeping disorderly houses ...	—	—	—	—
80. Other nuisances	—	—	2	—
81. Habitual drunkenness	—	—	—	—
82. Suicide (attempting to commit) ...	1	—	8	2
83. Other misdemeanours	—	—	5	1
Total	1	—	351	60

APPENDIX 14B.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS RECEIVED into LOCAL PRISONS on SUMMARY CONVICTION during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as OFFENDERS of the FIRST and SECOND DIVISIONS, showing the OFFENCES of which they were CONVICTED.

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Indictable Offences tried Summarily :—				
1. Simple larceny and offences punishable as simple larceny.	1	2	216	69
2. Larceny from the person	—	—	18	6
3. Larceny by a servant	—	—	33	25
4. Embezzlement	1	—	74	1
5. Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	—	—	19	9
6. Receiving stolen goods	—	—	5	1
7. Endangering railway passengers ...	—	—	1	—
8. Destroying railways	—	—	—	—
9. Setting fire to crops, plantations, &c.	—	—	—	—
10. Offences under the Post Office laws	—	—	3	—
11. Libel	—	—	—	—
12. Habitual drunkenness	—	—	—	—
13. Other indictable offences (committed by children or young persons).	—	—	7	—
Other Offences tried Summarily :—				
14. Adulteration of food and drugs ...	—	—	—	—
Assaults :—				
15. Aggravated	—	—	60	2
16. On constable	—	—	7	1
17. Common	1	—	26	11
18. Betting and gaming	—	—	15	—
19. Brothel keeping	—	—	1	7
20. Cruelty to animals	—	—	9	—
21. Cruelty to children	—	—	15	44
22 Diseases of Animals Act, offences against.	—	—	—	—
23. Dogs, offences in relation to ...	—	—	4	2
24. Elementary Education Acts, offences against.	1	2	167	29
25. Explosives, offences in relation to	—	—	—	—
26. Fishery laws, offences against ...	—	—	—	—
Game laws, offences against :—				
27. Night poaching	—	—	—	—
28. Day poaching	—	—	5	—
29. Unlawful possession of game, &c.	—	—	1	—
30. Illegal buying and selling of game.	—	—	—	—
31. Other offences	—	—	1	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
Highway Acts, offences against :—				
32. Offences by owners and drivers of carts.	—	—	62	—
33. Obstructions and nuisances ...	—	—	39	20
34. Locomotives	—	—	—	—
35. Bicycles	—	—	1	—
36. Housing of the Working Classes Act, offences against	—	—	—	—
37. Indecent advertisements	—	—	—	—
38. Indecent exposure	—	—	12	1
Intoxicating liquor laws, offences against :—				
39. Drunkenness	—	1	174	84
40. Permitting drunkenness on licensed premises.	—	—	—	—
41. Other offences against public order.	—	—	9	2
42. Illegal sale of drink	1	—	—	1
43. Offences against closing regulations.	—	—	1	—
44. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Labour laws, offences against :—				
45. Intimidation	—	—	—	—
46. Breach of contracts	—	—	—	—
47. Offences under Special Trade Acts.	—	—	—	—
48. Offences under Truck Acts ...	—	—	—	—
49. Mines Acts...	1	—	2	—
50. Factory Acts	—	—	—	—
51. Shop Hours Acts	—	—	—	—
52. Other Acts for protection of labour.	—	—	—	—
Malicious damage :—				
53. To animals...	—	—	—	1
54. To fences, &c.	—	—	1	—
55. To trees, shrubs, &c.	—	—	2	—
56. To fruit, &c.	—	—	—	—
57. Other offences	—	—	15	6
58. Merchant Shipping Acts, offences against.	—	—	—	—
Military and naval law, offences against :—				
59. Army	—	—	3	—
60. Navy	—	—	—	—
61. Volunteers...	—	—	—	—
62. Parks, commons, and open spaces, offences in relation to.	—	—	—	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
Pawnbrokers' Acts, offences against:—				
63. Offences by pawnbrokers ...	—	—	—	—
64. Unlawful pledging	—	—	4	1
65. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Police regulations, offences against:—				
66. Unlawful possession	—	—	1	—
67. Metropolitan Police Acts ...	—	—	—	—
68. Town Police Clauses Acts ...	—	—	29	1
69. Borough bye-laws	—	—	51	21
70. County bye-laws	—	—	8	1
71. Local Acts and bye-laws ...	—	—	7	2
Poor law, offences against:—				
72. Neglecting to maintain family, &c.	—	—	10	11
73. Misbehaviour by paupers ...	—	—	3	1
74. Stealing or destroying workhouse clothes.	—	—	1	—
75. Other offences	—	—	—	1
Prevention of Crimes Act:—				
76. Offences by license holders ...	—	—	—	—
77. Offences by supervisees	—	—	—	—
78. Special offences by twice-convicted persons.	—	—	—	—
79. Prostitution (prostitutes soliciting, behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, &c.).	—	—	4	8
80. Railways, offences in relation to ...	—	—	13	1
81. Revenue laws, offences against ...	2	—	1	—
Sanitary law, offences against:—				
82. Public Health Acts	—	—	31	18
83. Infectious Diseases Acts... ...	—	—	—	—
84. Public Health (London) Act, 1891	—	—	—	—
85. Local Acts and bye-laws ...	—	—	4	—
86. Stage and hackney carriage regulations, offences against.	—	—	1	—
Stealing:—				
87. Animals (not the subject of larceny at common law).	—	—	1	—
88. Fences, stiles, gates, &c.... ...	—	—	—	—
89. Trees, shrubs, &c., to the value of 1*s.*	—	—	—	—
90. Growing fruit, plants, vegetables, &c.	—	—	2	—
91 Receiving or possessing stolen animals, trees, fruit, &c.	—	—	—	—

Return of the Number of Prisoners received into Local Prisons on Summary Conviction during the year ended 31st March, 1901, who were classed as Offenders of the First and Second Divisions, showing the Offences of which they were Convicted—*continued.*

Offences.	Offenders of the 1st Division.		Offenders of the 2nd Division.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Other Offences tried Summarily—*cont.*				
92. Streets and buildings	—	—	—	—
93. Sunday Trading, &c.	—	—	—	—
94. Tramways Act, offences against ...	—	—	—	—
95. Vaccination Acts, offences against	44	—	—	—
Vagrancy Acts, offences against :—				
96. Begging	—	1	15	5
97. Sleeping out	—	—	3	4
98. Gaming, &c.	—	—	88	—
99. Possessing picklocks and other implements.	—	—	—	—
100. Found in inclosed premises ...	—	—	4	—
101. Frequenting	—	—	1	—
102. Living on prostitute's earnings...	—	—	—	—
103. Other offences	1	—	9	3
104. Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.	—	—	2	1
105. Wild Birds Protection Acts, offences against.	—	—	—	—
106. Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total	53	6	1,301	401

APPENDIX No. 15.

COPIES OF STANDING ORDERS.

Education of Prisoners.

Prisoners under sentence of Penal Servitude who have not passed Standard III. will be placed under instruction from the date of conviction. They will be kept from labour and be under instruction one hour daily, and by this means it is expected that they will be sufficiently educated during the first six months of sentence so as not to require school instruction thereafter. When any convict has not passed Standard I. during the first six months of his sentence, a special recommendation on the authorised Form shall be forwarded by the Chaplain of the Local Prison to the Commissioners as to whether the convict's instruction shall be continued, or his name struck off the Educational Register. The Chaplains of Collecting Prisons will also make special reports of any convicts who have passed Standard III. who have shown special zeal in study and have professed themselves anxious to continue the work begun in the Collecting Prisons.

Whenever it is reported by the Chaplain of a Local Prison that a convict who has passed Standard III. has shown special zeal in study and has professed himself anxious to continue his education, the Chaplain of the Receiving Prison will devote special attention to the convict's educational needs, and it will be the particular duty of Scripture Readers at all Convict Prisons to assist the Chaplain in this work. A report will be furnished annually by the Chaplain of the number of convicts who have thus been assisted in their studies.

Lectures, Addresses, &c.

Governors of Convict Prisons may arrange for the delivery of addresses or lectures on any moral, scientific, or historical subject. Such addresses or lectures will be in lieu of the morning chapel services, but on return from instead of before labour. On the one day in any week on which a lecture or address is given, the prisoners will proceed to labour direct from the Halls and they will cease labour earlier than the hour laid down by the Bell Scale, so that attendance at the lecture or address may not interfere with the regular time allowed for dinner.

Aid to Prisoners on Discharge.

The Commissioners, having satisfied themselves that the Authorities of the Salvation Army have means at their disposal for the employment of prisoners on discharge, direct that duly authorised agents of the army may visit any prison and see such prisoners as may desire to see them, under the prescribed conditions. Governors are directed to give every facility to duly authorised agents of the Salvation Army, so far as the Prison Rules allow.

Juvenile Offenders.

Section 32 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1866 (E.S.), contains a provision which enables the Secretary of State to send to a Reformatory School, on Conditional Pardon, an offender under 16 years of age who has

been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, and Governors are directed to report to the Commissioners any case coming within their knowledge where it would be to the advantage of a juvenile to be made subject to Reformatory rather than Prison treatment.

Weak-minded Prisoners.

A detailed medical report, which should state the necessity or otherwise of special care after release, will be submitted in the cases of all convicts who are classed as weak-minded, four months before such convicts become due for release on licence.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

An officer who has passed the examination under the rules of the St. John Ambulance Association will be supplied with the No. 1 pattern badge of the Association, which he will be allowed to wear on the left sleeve of his uniform clothing.

Lodging Allowances to Officers.

The lodging allowance may be increased up to but not more than £36 per annum for storekeepers, and £13 per annum for officers below the rank of Principal Warder, who are not provided with quarters, and who are compelled to pay more than the authorised lodging allowance, on condition that it is satisfactorily proved that each officer is *bonâ fide* unable to obtain a respectable lodging not more than sufficient for the accommodation of his own family for the sum already allowed. An indiscriminate raising of the lodging allowance is not to be made, nor the full increased allowance granted in every case, irrespective of the actual amount paid by an officer for lodgings; as it may be found, on inquiry, that a lesser sum will be sufficient, and in such cases the increased allowance will be limited accordingly.

Treatment of Special Cases.

In every dangerous case, when special precautions are necessary, the Medical Officer will give definite instructions *in writing* as to the treatment of the case, such instructions being communicated to the Governor, the Chief Warder, the Matron, and to the Officer immediately responsible for the care of the prisoner, and being initialled by all concerned, so that there may be no excuse for failure to carry them out. Temporary officers are allowed for watching dangerous prisoners, and Governors, Medical Officers, and Matrons will see that such are engaged whenever necessary. One special officer may watch two special cases in adjoining cells, but no arrangement can be permitted which puts on an officer a responsibility beyond his or her power, and an officer detailed to watch such special cases must never be given any other charge, night or day, at meal hours, or at any other time. When there are one or more suicidal cases under special watch in the Infirmary, there must always be a second officer on active duty in charge of the rest of the patients in the Infirmary, and available in case of necessity to temporarily relieve the special officer.

APPENDIX 15A.

DRAFT of SPECIAL RULES for the TREATMENT of PRISONERS between the Ages of 16 and 21.

Prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 may be collected in a Prison set apart for the purpose, and be subjected to the following Special Rules.

(1.) They shall be strictly classified, regard being had to their character and antecedents.

(2.) Each class shall be kept apart from the other.

(3.) They shall be divided into three grades: 1st, Penal; 2nd, Ordinary; and 3rd, Special; with special privileges attached to the 3rd or Special grade. Each grade shall wear a distinctive dress. On reception a prisoner shall be placed in the 2nd or Ordinary grade, and his promotion from the 2nd to the 3rd grade shall be gained by industry with good conduct; but it may be postponed for idleness or misconduct, or he may be removed to the Penal grade, or he may forfeit any of the privileges of his grade.

(4.) They shall be employed in association in workshops or in outdoor work, such as farming, &c., and they shall be specially instructed in useful trades and industries which may fit them to earn their livelihood on release.

(5.) They shall, if medically fit, be exercised daily at physical drill in lieu of, or in addition to, walking exercise.

(6.) Special attention shall be given to their education, by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and moral addresses, and by their being provided with library books and useful literature, which they shall be encouraged to read.

(7.) At a reasonable time before the discharge of any prisoner, arrangements shall be made with Discharged Prisoners' Aid, or other philanthropic societies or benevolent persons, for the prisoner's future welfare.

(8.) Remission of sentence under Rule 37 of the Rules, made by the Secretary of State on the 21st April, 1899, shall not be granted to any prisoner who is not specially recommended for the same.

(9.) They shall also be subject to any general prison rules, except so far as they are inconsistent with these Special Rules.

APPENDIX No. 16.

TABLE A.

AL MEDICAL STATISTICS of Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales for the Year ended 31st March 1901.

'RISON.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from														Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
				Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	
. PRISONS.																		
..	Males ..	101	14					—	—									2
	Females	—	—					—	—									—
AM ..	Males ..	405	245					—	—									—
	Females	87	93					—	—									1
..	Males ..	66	1					—	—									—
	Females	4	1					—	—									—
..	Males ..	11	2					—	—									—
	Females	1	1					—	—	—	—	—						—
..	Males ..	144	11					—	—	—	—	—						1
	Females	38	3					—	—	—	—	—						—
E ..	Males ..	58	—					—	—	—	—	—						—
	Females	5	—					—	—	—	—	—						—
RY ..	Males ..	158	23	—				—	—	—	—	—						3
	Females	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						1
..	Males ..	141	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				1		—
	Females	47	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						2
..	Males ..	51	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
	Females	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
EN ..	Males ..	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
	Females	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
N ..	Males ..	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1				—
	Females	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
RD ..	Males ..	230	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1				—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						—
..	Males ..	191	54	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—							—
	Females	24	5	—	—	—	—			—	—							3
..	Males ..	89	6	—	—	—	—			—	—							—
	Females	9	2	1	—	—	—			—	—							1
RE ..	Males ..	76	9	—	—	—	—			—	—							—
	Females	6	1	—	—	—	—			—	—							—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or Observation.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
Durham	Males ..	342	118	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	104	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Exeter	Males ..	160	64	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gloucester ..	Males ..	54	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hereford ..	Males ..	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holloway ..	Males ..	390	756	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1
	Females	365	599	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Hull	Males ..	179	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Females	63	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ipswich	Males ..	97	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knutsford ..	Males ..	165	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	63	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster ..	Males ..	68	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds	Males ..	320	97	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
	Females	107	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Leicester ..	Males ..	121	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lewes	Males ..	235	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	31	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lincoln.. ..	Males ..	121	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Liverpool ..	Males ..	648	509	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—
	Females	455	507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Maidstone ..	Males ..	185	41	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	35	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Manchester ..	Males ..	684	221	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
	Females	332	210	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	7
Newcastle ..	Males ..	202	173	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	74	44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Northallerton	Males ..	84	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northampton	Males ..	102	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwich ..	Males ..	76	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Females	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nottingham ..	Males ..	112	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
	Females	15	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	Males ..	85	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Females	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or observation.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
VILLE ..	Males ..	1,059	814	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TH ..	Males ..	48	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OUTH ..	Males ..	113	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Females	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
N ..	Males ..	283	80	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	108	48	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G ..	Males ..	149	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	Males ..	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANS ..	Males ..	70	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N MAL-	Males ..	60	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Females	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BURY ..	Males ..	63	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ID ..	Males ..	428	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
	Females	86	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
A ..	Males ..	66	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
.. ..	Males ..	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ELD ..	Males ..	506	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Females	121	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
NORTH ..	Males ..	1,069	478	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
K ..	Males ..	159	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
STER ..	Males ..	313	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
	Females	35	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
TER ..	Males ..	149	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Females	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
OOD ..	Males ..	965	355	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
S ..	Females	307	219	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
.. ..	Males ..	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
n Local ons.	Males ..	11,887	5,085	10	15	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	30	4	15	—	21
	Females	2,852	2,199	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—	—	65
	Total ..	14,739	7,284	15	18	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	37	5	15	—	86

General Medical Statistics of Local and Convict Prisons in England and Wales, &c.—*cont.*

Prison.		Daily Average Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Total Number of cases admitted to Hospital for Sickness or observation.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.	Pneumonia.	Heart Disease.	Enteric Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Other eruptive Fevers.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Other Natural Causes.	Suicide.	Execution.	Other Non-natural Causes.	Number of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds.
CONVICT PRISONS.																		
AYLESBURY ..	Females	124	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
BORSTAL ..	Males ..	213	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DARTMOOR ..	Males ..	946	499	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
PARKHURST ..	Males ..	703	713	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	5
PORTLAND ..	Males ..	710	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals in Convict Prisons.	Males ..	2,572	1,906	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	6
	Females	124	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	2,696	1,968	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	6
GRAND TOTALS	Males ..	14,459	6,991	15	16	11	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	45	4	15	—	27
	Females	2,976	2,261	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1	—	—	65
	Total ..	17,435	9,252	21	19	15	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	53	5	15	—	92

TABLE B.

RTICULARS of PRISONERS released on MEDICAL GROUNDS from LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

ne on.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
AL NS.								
D ..	M.	152, H. K.	23 June 1900	1 month's imprisonment.	23 June 1900	11 July 1900	Typhoid fever	Before.
	"	1,705, W. J. W.	11 Dec. 1899	18 months' hard labour.	11 Dec. 1899	23 July 1900	Inflammation of internal ear.	"
HAM	F.	2,883, M. W.	24 Aug. 1900	7 days' imprisonment.	24 Aug. 1900	28 Aug. 1900	Advanced pregnancy	—
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	M.	5,069, G. S.	24 Jan. 1901	Incorrigible rogue. To be kept to hard labour until next Bristol Sessions.	1 Feb. 1901	13 Mar 1901	Debility and general dropsy.	Probably before.
GE..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BURY	M.	171, C. B. S.	13 Feb. 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	8 Feb. 1900	17 May 1900	Phthisis	After.
	"	1,419, T. G.	15 Oct. 1900	7 days' hard labour.	15 Oct. 1900	16 Oct. 1900	Traumatic rupture of left eyeball.	Before.
	"	1,244, J. S.	19 Sept. 1900	84 days' hard labour.	4 Sept. 1900	5 Nov. 1900	Scarlet fever	After.
	F.	206, E. M.	15 Dec. 1899	6 calendar months' hard labour.	9 Jan. 1900	7 Apr. 1900	Pregnancy	—
F ..	F.	111, M. A. S.	23 May 1900	14 days' imprisonment.	23 May 1900	29 May 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	516, E. H.	19 Oct. 1900	1 month's imprisonment.	19 Oct. 1900	11 Nov. 1900	"	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before after Reception into Pri
CARLISLE ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARMARTHEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CARNARVON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHELMSFORD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DERBY ..	F.	410. L. M.	27 Nov. 1899	6 months' hard labour.	25 Nov. 1899	8 May 1900	Intestinal obstruction.	After
	"	176, M. B.	30 July 1900	7 days' hard labour.	30 July 1900	2 Aug. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	197, E. H.	10 Aug. 1900	1 month's hard labour.	10 Aug. 1900	25 Aug. 1900	"	—
DEVIZES ..	F.	89 E. B.	3 Apr. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	3 Apr. 1900	6 May 1900	Gastric ulcer	Prob bef
DORCHESTER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DURHAM ..	M.	4,366, S. F.	13 Nov. 1899	6 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Jan. 1900	9 Apr. 1900	Bronchitis and phthisis.	After
	F.	674, E. N.	23 May 1900	1 month's imprisonment.	23 May 1900	14 June 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
EXETER ..	F.	6,411, E. P.	24 Apr. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	24 Apr. 1900	7 July 1900	Pregnancy	—
GLOUCESTER	"	153, C. S.	6 June 1900	1 calendar month (3rd Division.)	6 June 1900	30 June 1900	Pregnancy	—
HEREFORD ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOLLOWAY ..	F.	18,198, A. R.	18 Apr. 1900	21 days (2nd Division).	18 Apr. 1900	9 May 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	19,722, L. W.	1 June 1900	21 days' hard labour.	1 June 1900	20 June 1900	"	—
	M.	12,579, J. M.	7 Sept. 1899	10 months' hard labour.	23 Oct. 1899	3 July 1900	Phthisis	After
HULL	F.	366, L. V.	11 June 1900	30 days' hard labour.	11 June 1900	26 June 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—

rticulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—*cont.*

me	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison
..	M.	349, R. E. C.	12 June 1900	14 days' imprisonment or 43s.	14 June 1900	20 June 1900	Hip disease	Before.
RD ..	F.	1,801, S. B.	14 Feb. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	14 Feb. 1900	4 Apr. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	141, A. H.	26 June 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	26 June 1900	15 Sept. 1900	"	—
ER ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	F.	363, M. W.	2 July 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	8 July 1900	1 Oct. 1900	Pregnancy	—
	"	231, M. N.	31 May 1900	4 calendar months' hard labour.	10 July 1900	26 Oct. 1900	"	—
E ..	F.	92, F. H.	17 Aug. 1900	6 months' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1900	29 Jan. 1901	Advanced pregnancy.	—
..	F.	237, C. W.	29 Oct. 1900	2 months' imprisonment.	29 Oct. 1900	21 Dec. 1900	Pregnancy	—
..	F.	228, S. F.	18 Dec. 1900	3 months	18 Dec. 1900	3 Mar. 1901	Pregnant	—
L ..	F.	587, M. C.	6 Feb. 1900	3 months	6 Feb. 1900	28 Apr. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	6,719, C. G.	21 Nov. 1899	6 months	21 Nov. 1899	3 May 1900	"	—
	"	1,245, M. H.	20 Mar. 1900	2 months	20 Mar. 1900	11 May 1900	"	—
	"	198, M. T.	11 Jan. 1900	6 months	11 Jan. 1900	23 June 1900	"	—
	"	4,817, E. C.	23 Aug. 1900	14 days	23 Aug. 1900	31 Aug. 1900	"	—
	"	5,589, E. H.	20 Sept. 1900	3 months	20 Sept. 1900	7 Dec. 1900	"	—
	"	6,891, K. J.	22 Nov. 1900	1 month	22 Nov. 1900	13 Dec. 1900	"	—
	"	72, E. P.	7 Jan. 1901	1 month	7 Jan. 1901	29 Jan. 1901	"	—
	"	782, T. K.	12 Feb. 1901	14 days	12 Feb. 1901	19 Feb. 1901	"	—
	"	894, E. C.	19 Feb. 1901	6 weeks	19 Feb. 1901	19 Mar. 1901	"	—
IE	F.	101, E. B.	13 Mar 1900	3 months' hard labour.	13 Mar. 1900	5 June 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—*cont.*

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner	Date of Reception	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originate before or after Reception into Prison
MANCHESTER	F.	4,520, J. M.	16 Jan. 1900	4 calendar months' imprisonment.	23 Jan. 1900	8 May 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	5,407, M. K.	23 Mar. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	23 Mar. 1900	7 May 1900	"	—
	"	187, E. A.	11 Apr. 1900	4 calendar months' hard labour.	11 Apr. 1900	30 July 1900	"	—
	"	3,443, A. C.	2 Nov. 1899	15 calendar months' hard labour.	26 Dec. 1899	14 Aug. 1900	Diabetes	Probably before
	"	2,775, E. L.	17 Sept. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour	17 Sept. 1900	6 Dec. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	3,577, M. S.	6 Nov. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	6 Nov. 1900	22 Dec. 1900	"	—
	"	4,267, C. S.	21 Dec. 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	21 Dec. 1900	10 Jan. 1901	"	—
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	F.	6, A. K.	2 Apr. 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	2 Apr. 1900	24 Apr. 1900	Pregnant	—
	"	157, A. C.	4 May 1900	6 weeks' imprisonment (2nd Division).	4 May 1900	24 May 1900	"	—
	"	669, C. G.	8 Aug. 1900	14 days' hard labour.	13 Aug. 1900	20 Aug. 1900	"	—
	M.	1,432, T. M.	10 Aug. 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Aug. 1900	22 Nov. 1900	Cerebral tumour.	Before
NORTHALLERTON.	F.	243, S. L.	20 Dec. 1899	6 calendar months' hard labour.	20 Dec. 1899	29 May 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
NORTHAMPTON.	F.	1,184, E. C.	31 May 1900	1 calendar month's imprisonment.	31 May 1900	20 June 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
NORWICH ..	F.	178, G. B.	18 June 1900	3 months	18 June 1900	5 Sept. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
NOTTINGHAM	M.	959, J. H.	26 June 1899	12 months	29 Sept. 1899	23 Apr. 1900	Enlarged glands in neck.	After.
	"	1,175, W. T.	1 Aug. 1899	10 months	29 Sept. 1899	20 June 1900	Extravasation of urine.	After strict
	F.	206, M. T.	31 July 1900	14 days	31 July 1900	6 Aug. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	M.	980, W. G.	3 Aug. 1900	2 months	3 Aug. 1900	16 Aug. 1900	Fracture of thigh.	After.
OXFORD ..	M.	W. B.	3 Jan. 1900	6 weeks' hard labour.	18 June 1900	30 June 1900	Bullet wound in brain.	Before.

articulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—*cont.*

ame of son.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.
VILLE	M.	13,739, W. J.	26 Mar. 1900	9 months' hard labour.	26 Mar. 1900	23 Aug. 1900	Cancer of tongue.	Before.
TH ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OUTH	M.	225, E. V.	26 May 1900	7 days' hard labour.	26 May 1900	31 May 1900	Chronic tubercular peritonitis.	Before.
	F.	141, L. L.	22 Aug. 1900	6 weeks' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1900	28 Sept. 1900	Epilepsy	"
	M.	980, A. J. J.	2 Nov. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	7 Nov. 1900	6 Dec. 1900	Paraplegia (from spinal meningitis).	"
	F.	85, E. T.	28 June 1900	6 calendar months' imprisonment.	28 June 1900	13 Sept. 1900	Tumour on inner thigh, calculated to interfere with approaching labour.	"
	"	212, E. D.	24 Oct. 1900	3 calendar months' imprisonment.	24 Oct. 1900	14 Jan. 1901	Threatened premature labour before expiration of sentence.	—
N ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	M.	100, R. W.	17 July 1900	3 months	17 July 1900	25 Aug. 1900	Diabetes	Before
ANS ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N ET.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SBURY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RD ..	F.	959, S. J. P.	31 Oct. 1900	4 months' hard labour.	31 Oct. 1900	5 Feb. 1901	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	335, S. A. A.	11 May 1900	1 month's hard labour.	11 May 1900	2 June 1900	Pregnancy	—
	M.	2,392, M. L.	2 June 1899	15 months' hard labour.	10 July 1899	3 May 1900	Pneumonia—Phthisis.	After.
A ..	F.	113, M. H. D.	20 June 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	20 June 1900	12 July 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	—
	"	351, B. K.	19 Nov. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	19 Nov. 1900	14 Dec. 1900	"	—
..	F.	188, B. C.	13 Nov. 1900	2 calendar months' imprisonment.	13 Nov. 1900	29 Dec. 1900	Pregnant.	

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—cont.

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released was returned by the Medical Officer.	Whether Disease original before after Reception into Pri
WAKEFIELD	F.	2,[illegible]. M. M.	2 Apr. 1900	4 weeks	2 Apr. 1900	24 Apr. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	–
	"	2,243. H. V.	26 May 1900	4 months' hard labour.	26 May 1900	11 Sept. 1900	"	–
	"	3,144. H. D.	6 Nov. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	6 Nov. 1900	25 Dec. 1900	"	–
	"	2,77[illegible]. B. H.	3 Sept. 1900	1[illegible] days.	3 Sept. 1900	8 Sept. 1900	"	–
WANDSWORTH	—	—	—		—	—	—	–
WARWICK ..	F.	111. S. R.	4 Oct. 1900	3 and 3 calendar months, concurrently.	4 Oct. 1900	26 Dec. 1900	Pregnant	–
WINCHESTER	F.	1,[illegible]6, M. C.	31 May 1900	3 months' hard labour.	31 May 1900	20 Aug. 1900	Pregnancy	-
	M.	7,333, A. W.	15 Feb. 1900	18 months' hard labour.	18 Dec. 1899	4 Dec. 1900	Hæmoptysis	After
	F.	1,955, E. F.	31 Dec. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	29 Dec. 1900	18 Mar. 1901	Pregnancy	-
WORCESTER..	F.	119, B. B. B.	31 May 1900	Pay 48*s.* 10*d.*, 43*s.*, 43*s.*, or 1 and 1 and 1 calendar month's imprisonment concurrently.	30 May 1900	19 May 1900	Pregnancy	-
WORMWOOD SCRUBS.	F.	2,386, A. R.	8 Feb. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	8 Feb. 1900	26 Apr. 1900	Advanced pregnancy.	-
	"	3,557, E. H.	28 July 1900	4 months' hard labour.	28 July 1900	13 Nov. 1900	"	-
	"	4,331, M. McD.	29 Oct. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	29 Oct. 1900	18 Jan. 1901	"	-
	M.	6,573, A. E. C.	29 Dec. 1900	5 weeks' hard labour.	29 Dec. 1900	29 Jan. 1901	Enteric fever	After
YORK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
CONVICT PRISONS.								
AYLESBURY..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
BORSTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-
		-	-		—		—	-

Particulars of Prisoners released on Medical Grounds from Local and Convict Prisons, &c.—*cont*.

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register No. and Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Release.	Disease on account of which Released (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Wheth Diseas originat before after Recepti into Pris
CHURST	M.	X 224, A. C. H. K.	2 June 1897	5 years	24 May 1897	30 June 1900	Epithelioma	After.
	"	K 203, C. N.	17 Jan. 1884	Life	26 Jan. 1884	26 July 1900	Periostitis and heart disease.	"
	"	N 400, G. A. E.	20 May 1887	Life	28 July 1887	20 Aug. 1900	Mental depression and chronic rheumatism.	"
	"	Z 482, A. E. W.	23 Oct. 1899	3 years	12 Sept. 1899	11 Mar. 1901	Hysterical paraplegia.	Before.
	"	Y 122, R. J. L.	10 Feb. 1898	5 years	7 Feb. 1898	25 Mar. 1901	Chronic laryngitis.	After.
LAND ..	M.	X D Q X 612, D. G.	14 Jan. 1897	5 years' penal servitude.	14 Jan. 1897	12 Oct. 1900	Hæmatemesis	After.

TABLE C.

PARTICULARS of the DEATH of each PRISONER who died in the LOCAL

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Bedford ..	Male	254, A. H... ..	49	30 Aug. 1900 ..	3 months	30 Aug. 1900
Birmingham .	Male	7,512, E. F. ..	39	2 May 1900 ..	Remand	—
	"	7,115, P. J. ..	21	2 April 1900 ..	3 calendar months' hard labour.	2 April 1900
	Female	2,974, J. St. C. T...	33	23 Oct. 1900. ..	7 days' hard labour	23 Oct. 1900
Bodmin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brecon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury ..	Male	799, J. H. S. ..	41	11 July 1900 ..	21 days	11 July 1900
	"	1,210, R. G. ..	50	14 Sept. 1900 ..	14 days	14 Sept. 1900
Cardiff ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlisle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon ..	Male	107, R. N. J. ..	55	14 June 1900 ..	6 months	5 July 1900
Chelmsford ..	Male	442, G. G... ..	42	3 Aug. 1900 ..	For trial	—
Derby ..	Male	1,818, A. S. ..	48	22 Jan. 1901 ..	7 days' hard labour	22 Jan. 1901

TABLE C.

CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
25 Oct. 1900 ..	Alcoholism. Apoplexy .	Before	Apparently good.	58	Labourer.
7 May 1900 ..	Influenza	Before	Fair	—	Labourer.
16 June 1900 ..	Phthisis	"	"	1	Tailor.
25 Oct. 1900 ..	Cardiac syncope	"	"	—	Music teacher.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
14 July 1900 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	Well	1	Labourer.
17 Sept. 1900 ..	Natural causes. Cardiac syncope.	Before	Suffering from the effects of drink.	—	"
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Aug. 1900 ..	Cystitis exhaustion ..	Before	Bad	2	Labourer.
	Cardiac	Before	Good	—	Lighterman.
		[illegible]	Appeared good.	—	Labourer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Devizes ..	Female	85, G. N. H. ..	20	3 Sept. 1900 ..	6 calendar months' hard labour.	3 April 1900
Dorchester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham ..	Male	957, J. W. S. ..	57	17 March 1900 ..	6 months	8 Jan. 1900
	"	1,925, J. B... ..	74	30 May 1900 ..	1 month	30 May 1900
	"	1,653, C. M. ..	62	7 May 1900 ..	12 calendar months'	2 July 1900
Exeter ..	Male	A97, T. H. ..	20	15 Feb. 1900 ..	3 years' penal servitude.	17 Mar. 1900
	"	6,058, T. G. ..	38	22 Jan. 1900 ..	12 months' hard labour.	5 Feb. 1900
Gloucester ..	—	—	—	--	—	—
Hereford ..	--	—	—		—	—
Holloway ..	Female	17,563, H. L. ..	34	31 March 1900 ..	2 calendar months' hard labour.	31 Mar. 1900
	"	20,176, M. J. C. ..	55	15 June 1900 ..	On remand	—
	Male	4,324, W. L. L. ..	70	19 July 1900 ..	"	—
	"	9,444, A. G. ..	32	24 Nov. 1900 ..	21 days (debtor) ..	—
	"	9,782, D. J. ..	48	1 Dec. 1900 ..	On remand	—
	Female	1,218, S. D. ..	37	5 Feb. 1901 ..	1 month's hard labour.	5 Feb. 1901
	"	2,187, E. A. ..	34	4 March 1901 ..	" " ..	4 Mar. 1901
	"	2,464, E. K. ..	31	12 March 1901 ..	14 days' hard labour	12 Mar. 1901
Hull . ..	Male	738, J. McM. ..	38	26 April 1900 ..	On remand	—
Ipswich .	Female	215, K. M... ..	60	8 Dec. 1899 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	6 Jan. 1900
Knutsford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancaster ..	Male	1,213, T. S. ..	52	6 Dec. 1900 ..	14 weeks	6 Dec. 1900
Leeds	Male	929, A. G.	43	25 June 1900 ..	Debtor, 7 days ..	25 June 1900
	"	2,094, T. C. ..	54	17 Sept. 1900 ..	7 calendar months	9 Oct. 1900
Leicester ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lewes . .	—	—	—	—	—	—

and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
23 Sept. 1900 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis ..	Before	Indifferent ..	1	Dressmaker.
—	—	—	—	—	—
15 April 1900 ..	Acute broncho-pneumonia.	After	Indifferent ..	3	Chemist.
8 June 1900 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	"	"	1	Labourer.
16 Nov. 1900 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	Before	"	24	Tailor.
15 May 1900 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	Good	8	Fireman.
8 Dec. 1900 ..	Sub-acute endocarditis..	?	Fair	17	Labourer.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
17 May 1900 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	Before	Indifferent ..	1	Flower-seller
18 June 1900 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	Fair	—	Herbalist.
25 July 1900 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	After	Indifferent ..	3	Ironmonger.
3 Dec. 1900 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	Before	Bad	—	Ticket-writer.
4 Dec. 1900 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	"	Indifferent ..	—	Labourer.
21 Feb. 1901 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	"	" ..	10	Laundress.
8 March 1901 ..	Epilepsy	"	Fair	284	Hawker.
20 March 1901 ..	Acute pnemonia	After	Indifferent ..	11	Charwoman.
10 May 1900 ..	Suicide by hanging ..	—	Good	1	Labourer.
2 June 1900 ..	Heart disease	Before	Poor	1	Glover.
—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Dec. 1900 ..	Aortic regurgitation ..	Before	Bad	—	Ship-caulker.
2 July 1900 ..	Pneumonia	Before	Poor	—	Labourer.
27 Mar. 1901 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage. Diarrhœa.	Old hemiplegia and recent.	Fair	13	"
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Lincoln ..	Male	1,654, W. W. ..	44	11 Dec. 1899 ..	12 calendar months	21 Nov. 1899
Liverpool ..	Male	1,722, J. G. ..	21	23 March 1900 ..	21 days	23 Mar. 1900
	"	2,649, T. T. ..	44	1 May 1900 ..	1 month	1 May 1900
	"	2,613, P. F. ..	61	28 April 1900 ..	3 months	28 April 1900
	"	3,418, J. H. ..	53	6 June 1900 ..	6 months	14 June 1900
	"	388, W. F.	23	22 Jan. 1900 ..	15 months	14 Feb. 1900
	"	7,380, W. J. ..	40	16 Nov. 1900 ..	17 days	16 Nov. 1900
	"	7,753, T. P. ..	29	4 Dec. 1900 ..	1 month	4 Dec. 1900
	"	4,363, S. B. ..	22	16 July 1900 ..	9 months	20 July 1900
	"	7,127, S. M. ..	60	6 Nov. 1900 ..	3 months	6 Nov. 1900
Maidstone ..	Male	1,531, M. D. ..	27	25 Sept. 1900 ..	14 days .. .. 1 calendar month's hard labour.	27 Sept. 1900
	Female	467, A. D.	38	1 Oct. 1900 ..	6 calendar months	2 Nov. 1900
Manchester ..	Male	6,413, T. D. S. ..	44	8 Nov. 1899 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	8 Nov. 1899
	Female	E. H.	43	13 June 1900 ..	1 calendar month's hard labour.	13 June 1900
	Male	936, W. F.	59	5 May 1900 ..	2 calendar months' hard labour	5 May 1900
	"	8,198, W. B. ..	32	24 Jan. 1900 ..	6 calendar months' hard labour.	14 Mar. 1900
	"	3,636, T. S. S. ..	50	20 Aug. 1900 ..	1 calendar month's hard labour.	24 Aug. 1900
	"	2,492, M. M. ..	56	9 July 1900 ..	3 calendar months', hard labour.	9 July 1900
	"	3,857, A. K. ..	46	27 Aug. 1900 ..	Trial	—
	Female	3,497, J. W. ..	51	2 Nov. 1900 ..	2 calendar months' hard labour.	2 Nov. 1900
	"	4,250, C. N. ..	54	20 Dec. 1900 ..	" "	20 Dec. 1900
	"	3,841, M. E. McT.	40	23 Nov. 1900 ..	3 calendar months' hard labour.	26 Nov. 1900
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Male	1,193, J. H. ..	23	17 July 1899 ..	9 calendar months' hard labour.	13 Oct. 1899
	Female	846, G. C.	32	7 Sept. 1900 ..	14 days' imprisonment.	7 Sept. 1900
	"	1,104, F. F. ..	62	20 Oct. 1900 ..	Remand	—
	Male	3,644, J. D. ..	45	5 Mar. 1901 ..	7 days' hard labour	5 Mar. 1901

l Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
5 June 1900 ..	Pneumonia	After	Fair	2	Labourer.
5 April 1900 ..	Apoplexy	After	Good	21	Labourer.
8 May 1900 ..	Pneumonia ; syncope ..	"	Good (?) ..	14	"
14 June 1900 ..	Miliary tuberculosis ..	"	Fair	95	
4 July 1900 ..	Pneumonia ; syncope .	"	Good	7	"
15 Nov. 1900 ..	Phthisis	Before (?) ..	Good (?) ..	23	"
28 Nov. 1900 ..	General paralysis of insane.	"	Bad	—	Carter.
13 Dec. 1900 ..	Pyæmia ; septic pneumonia.	After	Good	1	Labourer.
8 Dec. 1900 ..	Acute miliary tuberculosis.	"	"	9	"
4 Feb. 1901 ..	Senile decay	Before	Fair	47	Gardener.
1 Nov. 1900 ..	Pneumonia and meningitis	After	Good	—	Labourer.
Dec. 1900 ..	Phthisis	Before	Bad	7	Laundress.
June 1900 ..	Status epilepticus and exhaustion.	After	Good	—	Publican.
June 1900 ..	Chronic alcoholism and cardiac failure.	Before	"	2	Housewife.
June 1900 ..	General debility and exhaustion.	"	"	27	Labourer.
Aug. 1900 ..	Phthisis and exhaustion	After (?) ..	"	6	"
Aug. 1900 ..	Uræmia after Bright's disease	Before	Fair	12	Joiner.
Oct. 1900 ..	Phthisis pulmonalis and exhaustion.	"	"	3	Mason.
1 Oct. 1900 ..	Malignant disease of pylorus, and exhaustion.	"	"	19	Labourer.
5 Nov. 1900 ..	Cardiac failure	After	Good	—	Married woman.
2 Jan. 1901 ..	Heart failure after alcoholic peripheral neuritis.	Before	Fair	18	Widow.
7 Jan. 1901 ..	Acute bronchitis and cardiac failure.	After	Good	11	Charwoman.
18 May 1900 ..	Tuberculosis	Before	"	1	Groom.
14 Sept. 1900 ..	Acute pneumonia ..	"	Alcoholic ..	54	—
30 Oct. 1900 ..	Exhaustion and heart failure from mal-nutrition.	" .. .	Bad	—	—
8 Mar. 1901 ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	"	"	—	Labourer

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Northallerton	Male	1,480, G. S. ..	15	16 Oct. 1900 ..	3 months	16 Nov. 1900
Northampton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham ..	Male	474, F. R.	33	19 April 1900 ..	1 month.	19 April 1900
Oxford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentonville ..	Male	1,088, G. L. ..	24	1 May 1900 ..	21 days' hard labour.	1 May 1900
	"	13,352, W. A. ..	62	12 Mar. 1900 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	12 Mar. 1900
	"	5,871, G. E. ..	64	17 Sept. 1900 ..	3 months' hard labour.	17 Sept. 1900
	"	1,160, J. G. ..	53	2 May 1900 ..	12 months' hard labour.	30 April 190[illegible]
	"	8,732, C. W. ..	19	3 Dec. 1900 ..	4 months' hard labour.	3 Dec. 1900
	"	7,728, E. H. P. ..	31	7 Nov. 1900 ..	6 months' hard labour.	7 Nov. 1900
Plymouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston ..	Male	218, H. B.	39	28 April 1900 ..	3 months' hard labour.	25 April 190[illegible]0
	"	1,063, J. B.	45	5 July 1900 ..	7 days' hard labour	25 July 1900
	"	830, J. J. C. ..	41	2 July 1900 ..	1 month's hard labour.	2 July 190[illegible]
	Female	478, E B.	50	28 July 1900 ..	9 calendar months' hard labour.	9 Aug. 190[illegible]
Reading ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ruthin ..	Male	11, P. Ll. J. ..	42	17 April 1900 ..	For trial	—
	Female	187, E. J.	37	12 Nov. 1900 ..	2 months	12 Nov. 1900
St. Albans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

te of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
Jan. 1901 ..	Apoplexy	After	Good	—	Office boy.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
5 April 1900 ..	Bright's disease. Convulsions.	Before	Fair	—	Fitter.
—	—	—	—	—	—
0 May 1900 ..	Apoplexy	After	Good	—	Barber.
8 Nov. 1900 ..	Pernicious anæmia ..	"	"	—	Tailor.
4 Dec. 1900 ..	Apoplexy	"	"	7	"
0 Dec. 1900 ..	Pneumonia	"	"	—	Carpenter
1 Mar. 1901 ..	Exhaustion and septicæmia, following an abscess in the internal ear.	"	"	6	Labourer.
Mar. 1901 ..	Pleurisy	"	"	—	Clerk.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
une 1900 ..	Pneumonia. Exhaustion	After	Good	3	Labourer.
uly 1900 ..	Alcoholism. Syncope ..	Before	Fair	—	"
uly 1900 ..	Pneumonia. Morbus cordis.	After	"	—	Striker.
an. 1901 ..	Pneumonia. Exhaustion	"	"	25	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
une 1900 ..	Bright's disease, dropsy, &c.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Postman.
ov. 1900 ..	Heart failure. Dilation of heart.	"	Very feeble ..	2	Married.
—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction
Shepton Mallet.	Male	432, L. P.	54	29 March 1900 ..	21 days	24 Mar. 1900
	"	129, J. H.	77	18 Aug. 1899 ..	15 months	18 Oct. 1899
	"	143, H. T.	57	18 Aug. 1900 ..	6 months	2 Nov. 1900
	"	242, W. J. H.	50	17 Oct. 1900 ..	2 months	2 Nov. 1900
Shrewsbury..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stafford ..	Male	1,504, G. E. ..	59	6 May 1899 ..	12 months	21 July 1899
	"	614, A. H.	40	25 Feb. 1901 ..	1 month	25 Feb. 1901
	Female	154, S. D.	42	1 Mar. 1901 ..	2 months	28 Feb. 1901
Swansea ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usk..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield ..	Female	2 063, E. M. ..	25	2 April 1900 ..	3 calendar months' hard labour.	2 April 1900
	"	3,064, N. K. ..	27	5 Oct. 1900 ..	" "	5 Oct. 1900
	Male	8, W. C. F. ..	53	2 Jan. 1901 ..	Remand	—
	"	12,073, J. D. ..	54	23 Oct. 1900 ..	10 days' hard labour	23 Oct. 1900
Wandsworth	Male	2,021, J. T. ..	33	31 May 1900 ..	1 calendar month's hard labour.	31 May 1900
	"	2,145, T.H. ..	37	2 June 1900 ..	42 days' hard labour	2 June 1900
	"	2,553, J.A. ..	27	14 June 1900 ..	4 calendar months' hard labour.	13 June 1900
	"	6,616, A.T. ..	40	15 Oct. 1900 ..	7 days' hard labour	15 Oct. 1900
	"	11,450, H.O. ..	61	4 March 1901 ..	21 days' hard labour	4 Mar. 1901
Warwick ..	Male	919, H. F.	26	3 Dec. 1900 ..	21 days' imprisonment, or £1 19*s.* 6*d.*	14 Nov. 1900
Winchester ..	Male	8,153, F. A. ..	44	8 June 1900 ..	7 days' hard labour	8 June 1900
	"	9,204, C. B. ..	21	9 Oct. 1900 ..	Trial	—
Worcester ..	Male	1,202, J. De La H.	48	5 Sept. 1900 ..	7 days	5 Sept. 1900
	"	1,753, J. H. ..	44	27 Dec. 1900 ..	1 month	2 Jan. 1901

Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

ate of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
April 1900 ..	Alcoholism. Delirium tremens.	Before	Bad	—	Glover.
April 1900 ..	Bronchitis. Cardiac dropsy.	"	"	—	Sawyer.
Dec. 1900 ..	Pneumonia	"	Fair	—	Labourer.
Dec. 1900 ..	Acute mania. Exhaustion.	After	"	23	"
—	—	—	—	.	—
May 1900 ..	Bronchitis and dysentery	Before	Bad	1	Labourer.
Feb. 1901 ..	Dropsy. Heart failure..	"	Seriously ill	3	Tramp.
Mar. 1901 ..	Acute peritonitis	After	Fair	—	Housewife.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
April 1900 ..	Pyæmia	Before	Bad	44	Common prostitute.
Dec. 1900 ..	Chronic nephritis. Uræmia.	"	Fair	27	"
Jan. 1901 ..	Alcoholism. Cirrhosis of kidneys.	"	Bad	—	Cellarman.
Oct. 1900 ..	Aneurismal dilatation of aorta. Rupture into pericardium.	"	"	2	Labourer.
June 1900 ..	Double bronchial pneumonia.	—	Bad	—	Cooper.
June 1900 ..	Syncope, fatty heart ..	—	Fair	3	Labourer.
Sept. 1900 ..	Typhoid fever	After	Good	1	Gardener.
Oct. 1900 ..	Pleurisy with effusion tubercular peritonitis.	—	Bad	—	Labourer.
Mar. 1901 ..	Suffocation probably due to an epileptic fit.	After	"	1	Stevedore.
Dec. 1900 ..	Syncope, produced by extreme debility.	Before	Fair	1	Ironworker.
une 1900 ..	Syncope consequent on delirium tremens.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Tailor.
Nov. 1900 ..	Suicide by strangulation	—	Ordinary ..	—	Stoker.
Sept. 1900 ..	Cardiac syncope	Before	Bad	—	Labourer.
an. 1901 ..	Rupture of pulmonary artery from bronchitis.	"	"	4	"

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Wormwood Scrubs.	Female	2,690, E. J. ..	63	26 March 1900 ..	28 days' hard labour.	26 Mar. 1900
	"	3,376, A. B. ..	41	19 June 1900 ..	1, 1, 1, 1 month's hard labour, concurrent.	3 July 1900
	Male	4,507, W. M. ..	18	21 June 1900 ..	12 calendar months' hard labour.	20 June 1900
	"	4,951, G. B. ..	53	8 Aug. 1900 ..	4 calendar months' hard labour.	8 Aug. 1900
York	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Aylesbury ..	Female	Y. 10, J. C. ..	54	23 March 1898 ..	Life	18 April 1898
	"	M. V. Y. 27, A. H.	33	13 Aug. 1898 ..	4 years' penal servitude.	28 Oct. 1898
Borstal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmoor ..	Male	X. 177, J. C. ..	55	12 June 1897 ..	6 years	15 June 1897
	"	Y. 475, P. W. ..	61	28 Nov. 1898 ..	3 "	28 Nov. 1898
	"	Z. 227, H. J. ..	35	11 May 1899 ..	5 "	8 May 1899
	"	A. 22, W. R. ..	26	2 Feb. 1900 ..	7 "	1 Feb. 1900
	"	A. M. Z. 902, A. H.	55	31 Oct. 1899 ..	7 "	4 Dec. 1899
Parkhurst ..	Male	W. 247, H. H. ..	51	27 Feb. 1896 ..	5 years	9 July 1896
	"	Z. 260, P. S. ..	22	29 May 1899 ..	5 "	25 July 1899
	"	Y. 14, T. H. ..	22	19 Jan. 1898 ..	5 "	19 Jan. 1898
	"	Y. 182, H. J. C. ..	39	20 April 1898 ..	7 "	7 June 1898
	"	R. 113, A. E. P. ..	40	30 Dec. 1890 ..	Life	7 Mar. 1891
	"	E. O. U. 1,139, T.W.	77	22 May 1894 ..	7 years	23 May 1894
	"	Z. 483, G. B. ..	61	14 June 1899 ..	4 "	23 Oct. 1899
	"	Z. 171, J. H. ..	35	14 June 1899 ..	3 "	14 June 1899
	"	X. 374, T. H. ..	41	6 Aug. 1897 ..	5 "	14 Nov. 1897
	"	D. Z. 103, I. H. ..	62	19 July 1899 ..	3 "	26 July 1899
	"	W. 442, J. S. ..	73	13 Oct. 1896 ..	7 "	2 Dec. 18 6

l Convict Prisons during the year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
April 1900 ..	Bronchitis and senile decay.	Before	Bad	1	Charwoman.
July 1900 ..	Hæmoptysis. Phthisis. Pulmonalis.	"	Indifferent ..	—	—
Aug. 1900 ..	Coma due to acute nephritis and uræmia.	After	Good	4	Labourer.
Nov. 1900 ..	Tubercular phthisis ..	Before .. .	Bad	—	Cabinetmaker.
—	—	—	—	—	—
Jan. 1901 ..	(1) Cerebral hæmorrhage. (2) Right hemiplegia. (3) Exhaustion.	After	Fair	—	—
March 1901 ..	Pulmonary phthisis ..	"	Good	9	Laundress.
—.	—	—	—	—	—
11 Oct. 1900 ..	Pericarditis..	After	Good	—	Bricklayer
19 Oct. 1900 ..	Pleuro-pneumonia ..	"	Fair	8	Chairmaker
24 Oct. 1900 ..	Valvular disease of heart	Before	Good	1	Clerk.
29 Oct. 1900 ..	Diabetes mellitus ..	?	"	—	Labourer.
26 Mar. 1901 ..	Carcinoma of intestine ..	Before	"	8	Mason.
5 April 1900 ..	Pneumonia (influenza) ..	After	Good	3	Groom.
22 April 1900 ..	Phthisis	"	"	10	Gardener.
23 April 1900 ..	"	"	"	1	Labourer.
22 May 1900 ..	Heart disease	Before	Bad	—	"
24 May 1900 ..	Peritonitis..	After	Good	1	"
28 May 1900 ..	Old age	"	"	7	Tailor.
30 May 1900 ..	Cancer of cervical glands	Before	Indifferent ..	—	Farrier.
1 June 1900 ..	Epilepsy	"	Good	5	Tramp.
7 June 1900 ..	Phthisis	After	"	7	Labourer.
13 July 1900 ..	Heart disease	Before	Bad	13	Hawker.
2 Sept. 1900 ..	Old age	"	Poor	—	Labourer.

Particulars of the Death of each Prisoner who died in the Local

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number and Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.
Parkhurst—*cont.*	Male	J. T. 229, W. M. ..	40	1 Oct. 1899 ..	7 years	17 May 1893
	"	Y. 256, J. S. ..	34	19 Oct. 1898 ..	3 "	19 Oct. 1898
	"	U. P. W. 252, W. S.	49	6 May 1896 ..	7 "	1 June 1896
	"	Z 40, E. B. ..	22	9 Feb. 1899 ..	5 "	17 Feb. 1899
	"	Q. 83, E. B. H. ..	57	27 Feb. 1890 ..	20 "	18 Mar. 1890
	"	Y. 245, W. J. K. ..	30	1 July 1898 ..	3 "	5 July 1898
	"	L. I. V. 768, G. C.	63	28 June 1895 ..	5 "	29 June 1895
	"	Z. 511, G. G. ..	63	25 Nov. 1899 ..	8 "	25 Nov. 1899
	"	W. 283, J. W. ..	54	18 June 1896 ..	5 "	21 July 1896
	"	W. E. L. V. 341, J. C.	50	17 Oct. 1895 ..	7 "	17 Oct. 1895
	"	W. 40, S. R. ..	85	16 Dec. 1895 ..	Life	24 Feb. 1896
Portland ..	.		—	—	—	—

and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Date of Death.	Cause of Death (as returned by the Medical Officer).	Whether Disease originated before or after Reception into Prison.	General Health on Reception into a Local Prison.	Number of former Convictions.	Previous Occupation.
3 Sept 1900 ..	Heart disease	Before	Fair	10	Labourer.
16 Sept. 1900 ..	Hemiplegia..	After	Indifferent ..	6	Cutler.
5 Nov. 1900 ..	Bronchitis (acute) ..	Before	Bad	7	Labourer.
3 Jan. 1901 ..	Tuberculosis	After	Good	2	Hoopmaker.
16 Jan. 1901 ..	Aneurism of aorta ..	Before	Fair	—	Grocer.
27 Jan. 1901 ..	General paralysis of insane.	"	Indifferent ..	14	Hawker.
1 Feb. 1901 ..	Bronchitis	"	" ..	6	Plasterer.
9 Feb. 1901 ..	Phthisis	"	Bad	—	Shoemaker.
17 Feb. 1901 ..	Chronic bronchitis and hemoptysis.	"	Fair	"	Labourer.
18 Mar. 1901 ..	General paralysis of insane.	After	"	7	Shoemaker.
25 Mar. 1901 ..	Old age and chronic rheumatism.	Before	Indifferent ..	—	"
—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

PARTICULARS of each CASE certified as INSANE among CONVICTED PRISONERS, DEBTORS, a

ame of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Lo Prison.
LOCAL RISONS.										
ford ..	M.	1,625	15	Nil	None	Stack-firing ..	10 Nov. 1899	12 calendar months' hard labour.	10 Nov. 1899	Imbecil
ming-am.	M.	11,010	19	Fair	Labourer	Assault ..	7 Dec. 1900	4 calendar months' hard labour.	7 Dec. 1900	Unsoun
min ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
son ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tol ..	M.	88,987	63	II. Standard.	Tailor	Burglary ..	9 Jan. 1900	12 months' hard labour.	28 Dec. 1899	Doubtfu
	M.	X 79,978	20	Imperfect	Haulier	Stealing a bicycle.	20 July 1900	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.	20 July 1900	Depres
	M.	X 81,225	38	"	Porter	Travelling on railway without paying fare.	28 Dec. 1900	14 days, or pay 16s. 6d.	28 Dec. 1900	Strange excited manne
nbridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
terbury	M.	1,534	33	Imperfect	Labourer	Neglect of family.	8 Nov. 1900	21 days, hard labour.	8 Nov. 1900	Delusio
ilf ..	M.	1,080	26	Nil	"	Assault.. ..	5 Nov. 1900	28 days' hard labour.	5 Nov. 1900	Sound mind.
lisle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
marthen	M.	101	61	Imperfect	Hawker	Begging ..	5 May 1900	1 month's hard labour.	5 May 1900	Insane
	M.	189	50	"	Butcher	Attempted rape	18 Oct. 1900	6 calendar months.	24 July 1900	
narvon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE D.

ITY PRISONERS, in the LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

Whether known to ave been reviously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks
n dition: ongenital.	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 14 June 1900. Removed 16 June 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Chronic mania	Traumatic (?)	Certified 23 Jan. 1901. Removed 25 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	8 weeks	Melancholia. delusional	Unknown	Certified 9 April 1900. Removed 30 April 1900.	—	—	Delusions of picion.
known ..	1 day	" acute ..	Adolescence and dissipation.	Certified 27 Aug. 1900. Removed 30 Aug. 1900.	—	—	Two suicidal tempts—genui
viously eak-inded.	—	Mania, acute	Unknown	Certified 2 Jan. 1901. Removed 4 Jan. 1901.	—	—	Marked me aberration on vious receptio
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional mania ..	Unknown	Certified 14 Nov. 1900. Removed 17 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
t known..	19 days	Melancholia, delusional	Unknown	Certified 30 Nov. 1900. Removed 1 Dec. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
t known..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 9 May 1900. Removed 11 May 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	" " .	" "	Certified 27 Nov. 1900. Removed 29 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Sur

.me of rison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Conditio on Receptio into a Lo Prison.
msford	M.	239	35	Well	Traveller	Obtaining money by false pretences.	13 June 1900	4 years' penal servitude, and 3 years' police supervision.	26 June 1900	Fair
y ..	M.	2,116	29	Imperfect	Labourer	Vagrancy ..	7 Mar. 1901	14 days	7 Mar. 1901	Insane
zes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
hester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nam ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
er ..	M.	7,044	18	Imperfect	Traveller	Receiving stolen property.	16 Oct. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	16 Oct. 1900	Probabl sound.
	F.	7,117	22	"	Laundress.	Attempted suicide.	13 Nov. 1900	6 months' imprisonment, 3rd division.	3 Nov. 1900	Unsoun
	M.	A 332	49	Well	Musician	Stealing £5 in money.	18 Oct. 1900	3 years' penal servitude.	3 Oct. 1900	Probabl sound.
cester	M.	918	42	Imperfect	Butcher	Maliciously wounding.	5 Apr. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	7 Mar. 1900	Doubtfu
	"	29	21	"	Shoemaker.	Shooting with intent, &c.	27 June 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	12 Apr. 1900	"
	"	787	32	"	Cab-driver.	Trespassing on G.W.R.	31 Jan. 1901	2 calendar months, 3rd division.	1 Feb. 1901	"
ford ..	M	516	38	Imperfect	Publican	Inflicting grevious bodily harm.	24 Nov. 1900	18 months' hard labour.	7 Nov. 1900	Alcohol
ɔway	M.	3,902	35	Imperfect	Labourer	Stealing pewter pots.	16 July 1900	Judgment respited.	9 July 1900	Unsour
	F.	23,937	20	Fair	Domestic servant.	Attempted suicide.	10 Oct. 1900	"	24 Sept. 1900	"
..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ns, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

hether own to e been viously sane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	75 days	Mania, delusional ..	Not known	Certified 13 Sept. 1900. Removed 15 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Intemperance.	Certified 8 Mar 1901. Removed 11 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
own ..	6 weeks	Acute melancholia ..	Unknown	Certified 11 Dec. 1900. Removed 13 Dec. 1900.	—	—	—
ad attack	—	Recurrent melancholia..	Birth of illegitimate child.	Certified 17 Dec. 1900. Removed 19 Dec. 1900.	—	—	—
own ..	3 months	General paralysis ..	Unknown	Certified 16 Jan. 1901. Removed 21 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
own ..	2 weeks	Delusional mania ..	Unknown	Certified 24 Apr. 1900. Removed 26 Apr. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	Congenital imbecility ..	"	Certified 2 July 1900. Removed 7 July 1900.	—	—	—
own ..	2 weeks	Delusional mania ..	"	Certified 11 Feb. 1901. Removed 18 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
own ..	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Alcoholism	Certified 16 Mar. 1901. Removed 20 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
own ..	—	Chronic mania	Alcoholism	Certified 19 July 1900. Removed 2 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Recurrent melancholia..	Heredity	Certified 16 Oct. 1900. Removed 6 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and

Name of Prison	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Me Con Rec into Pr
Ipswich ..	M.	221	30	Imperfect	Gardener	Female assault	26 April 1900	2 months' hard labour.	25 April 1900	In
	"	651	49	"	Weaver	Murder	5 Nov. 1900	Death	28 Sept. 1900	
Knutsford	F.	127	43	Fair	Widow	Begging.. ..	14 June 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	14 June 1900	Do
	M.	1,320	34	Standard III.	Iron dresser.	Stealing a tricycle.	19 Jan. 1901	3 calendar months' hard labour.	19 Jan. 1901	G
Lancaster	M.	1,166	22	Imperfect	Sailor	Found in enclosed yard, &c.	19 Nov. 1900	1 month's hard labour.	19 Nov. 1900	Un
	"	1,174	23	"	Labourer	Lodging in outhouse.	22 Nov. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	22 Nov. 1900	
	"	1	33	"	Labourer	Drunk and assaulting police.	1 Jan. 1901	1 month's hard labour.	1 Jan. 1901	
Leeds ..	M.	9,034	35	Imperfect	Spinner	Drunk; assault; damage.	17 Mar. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Mar. 1900	I
	F.	901	32	"	Mender	Common prostitute. Loitering	24 Oct. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	22 Oct. 1900	Un
	M.	601	36	"	Warehouseman.	Assault with intent to ravish.	29 June 1900	18 calendar months' hard labour.	25 May 1900	W mi
Leicester ..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	
Lewes ..	M.	718	41	Imperfect	Dealer	Drunk and disorderly.	22 Aug. 1900	2 months' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1900	In
	"	33	30	"	Blacksmith.	Stealing postal orders.	2 July 1900	12 months' hard labour.	6 Apr. 1900	Do
Lincoln ..	M.	806	43	Imperfect	Miner	Wilful damage	7 June 1900	1 month	7 June 1900	G fatn
	"	1,011	40	"	Stoker	Drunk and assault.	23 July 1900	14 days and 1 month.	23 July 1900	Inc adı
	"	1,195	27	Nil	Labourer	Indecent assault	19 Oct. 1900	12 months	2 Sept. 1899	N

ts, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

hether own to ve been viously sane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Unknown	Certified 22 May 1900. Removed 25 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional.. ..	Drink	Certified 19 Nov. 1900. Removed 22 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
known ..	Night of admission.	Mania, delusional.. ..	Unknown	Certified 29 June 1900. Removed 5 July 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	21 days.	Melancholia, delusional	"	Certified 7 Feb. 1901. Removed 11 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 24 Nov. 1900. Removed 26 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
known ..	—	Melancholia, acute ..	Not known	Certified 22 Dec. 1900. Removed 26 Dec. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Melancholia, delusional	Alcohol	Certified 3 Jan. 1901. Removed 5 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	About 1 week, but always peculiar.	Mania, acute	(?)	Certified 28 Apr. 1900. Removed 1 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Melancholia, acute ..	(?)	Certified 13 Nov. 1900 Removed 16 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	(?)	Certified 9 Feb. 1901. Removed 13 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:nown ..	—	Delusional mania ..	Alcoholism	Certified 4 Sept. 1900. Removed 6 Sept. 1900.	—	—	At first regarded possible D.T.
btful ..	—	" ..	Sunstroke	Certified Feb. 1901. Removed 14 Feb. 1901.	—	—	Has been queer and on for so years.
known..	Few days.	General paralysis ..	Alcoholism	Certified 23 June 1900. Removed 26 June 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	Mania, acute	Blow on head some years ago.	Certified 5 Aug. 1900. Removed 8 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	4 months	Delusional melancholia	Intemperance.	Certified 23 June 1900. Removed 26 June 1900.	—	—	—

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„	5,448	34	„	Collier	Vagrancy ...	27 Aug. 1900	3	—	27 Aug. 1900	„

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	58 days	General paralysis ..	Unknown	Certified 2 May 1900. Removed 4 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Chronic delusional mania.	Recurrent attack.	Certified 2 May 1900. Removed 4 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Congenital imbecility ..	Congenital	Certified 23 May 1900. Removed 26 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Recurrent attack.	Certified 23 May 1900. Removed 26 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	Organic changes.	Certified 9 July 1900. Removed 11 July 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	26 days	General paralysis ..	"	Certified 9 July 1900. Removed 24 July 1900.	—	—	Detained on acc of difficulty finding asy accommodati
.. ..	5 days	" " ..	"	Certified 8 Aug. 1900. Removed 14 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	"	Certified 9 July 1900. Removed 20 July 1900.	—	—	Removed to w house, there b no room in asylums.
.. ..	—	General paralysis with locomotor ataxia.	"	Certified 8 Aug. 1900. Removed 14 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Chronic mania	Unknown	Certified 8 Oct. 1900. Removed 13 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional melancholia	Drink and prostitution.	Certified 8 Oct. 1900. Removed 12 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Acute melancholia ..	Drink (?)	Certified 29 Oct. 1900. Removed 31 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	Drink and prostitution.	Certified 29 Oct. 1900. Removed 31 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Chronic mania (delusional).	"	Certified 29 Oct. 1900. Removed 31 Oct. 1900.	—	—	
.. ..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Organic changes.	Certified 12 Nov. 1900. Removed 26 Nov. 1900.	—	—	As the asylums no room for he was sent to workhouse on piration of tence.

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and S

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Me Cond Rece into a Pri
Liverpool —*cont.*	M.	6,775	26	Imperfect	Labourer	Vagrancy ..	20 Oct. 1900	3 months	20 Oct. 1900	Un
	"	7,380	40	"	Carter	" ..	16 Nov. 1900	3 "	16 Nov. 1900	
	"	471	45	"	Labourer	Stealing coal ..	25 Jan. 1901	1 month	25 Jan. 1901	
	F.	770	60	"	None	Larceny ..	12 Feb. 1901	2 months	12 Feb. 1901	
Maidstone	M.	802	55	Imperfect	Labourer	Attempted suicide	5 July 1900	6 weeks' hard labour.	7 June 1900	Dou
	"	894	42	"	"	Stealing a flute	6 July 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	29 June 1900	W
	"	1,226	68	"	Hawker	Stealing a pair of boots.	23 Aug. 1900	1 calendar month, 2nd division.	18 Aug. 1900	Dou
	"	1,505	51	"	Labourer	Stealing a hand-cart.	22 Sept. 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	22 Sept. 1900	In
	"	1,654	40	"	Dealer	Drunk and disorderly.	13 Oct. 1900	1 months' hard labour.	13 Oct. 1900	
	"	1,652	35	"	Labourer	Stealing a bicycle and lamp.	12 Oct. 1900	6 weeks' hard labour.	12 Oct. 1900	
	"	2,124	46	Superior	Journalist.	Wilful damage and want of sureties.	20 Oct. 1900	14 days and 6 months' want of sureties.	18 Dec. 1900	
Manchester	M.	36	40	Imperfect	Barber	Assaulting females and ill-treating children.	2 April 1900	3 and 3 calendar months hard labour, consecutive.	2 April 1900	App so
	"	1,760	35	"	Labourer	Found in enclosed yard.	9 June 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	9 June 1900	Un
	"	3,052	62	"	"	Frequenting ..	1 Aug. 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Aug. 1900	Do pr in
	F.	2,517	41	Nil	Laundry	Frequenting ..	31 Aug. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	31 Aug. 1900	App s

Prisoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued*.

ther n to been ously me.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Organic changes.	Certified 12 Nov. 1900. Removed 30 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
..	—	General paralysis ..	"	—	28 Nov. 1900.	—	—
..	—	" " ..	"	Certified 15 Feb. 1901. Removed 23 Feb. 1900.	—	—	As the asylums had no room for him he was removed to workhouse on expiration of sentence.
..	—	Chronic mania (delusional).	"	—	—	11 Mar. 1900.	—
own ..	—	Delusional mania ..	Not known.	Certified 10 July 1900. Removed 12 July 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Chronic mania	"	Certified 18 Aug. 1900. Removed 20 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" "	"	Certified 29 Aug. 1900. Removed 31 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	"	Certified 1 Oct. 1900. Removed 3 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	"	Certified 26 Oct. 1900. Removed 29 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" ..	"	Certified 2 Nov. 1900. Removed 5 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	" " ..	"	Certified 14 Jan. 1901. Removed 16 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	About 3 weeks.	Delusional mania ..	Evil life	Certified 4 May 1900. Removed 7 May 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Secondary dementia ..	?	Certified 15 June 1900. Removed 18 June 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Senile dementia	Old age	Certified 27 Aug. 1900. Removed 29 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	6 weeks	Recurrent mania.. ..	Previous attack.	Certified 5 Oct. 1900. Removed 11 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, an

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	C
Manchester —*cont.*	M.	4,867	38	Imperfect	Factory	Stealing a coat	10 Oct. 1900	14 days' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1900	
	"	4,870	48?	"	Barber	Stealing two chairs.	12 Oct. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1900	
	"	4,808	35	Fair	Salesman	Stealing one umbrella.	6 Oct. 1900	1 calendar month's hard labour.	6 Oct. 1900	1
	F.	3,131	29	Imperfect	Packer	Assault on police constable.	10 Oct. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	10 Oct. 1900	
	"	3,249	49	Nil	Charing	Cruelty to children.	18 Oct. 1900	4 calendar months' hard labour.	18 Oct. 1900	A
Newcastle-on-Tyne.	M.	2,703	26	Imperfect	Hawker	Stealing a suit of clothes.	1 Dec. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	1 Dec. 1900	
Northallerton.	F.	321	50	Read	None, tramp.	Stealing a purse and 5s.	14 April 1900	3 months' hard labour.	14 April 1900	
	M.	1,256	63	Nil	Labourer	Sleeping out ..	17 July 1900	14 days' hard labour.	17 July 1900	
Northampton.	M.	2,964	21	Imperfect	Labourer	Assaulting police; wilful damage.	27 Dec. 1900	14 days' and 7 days' hard labour consecutively.	27 Dec. 1900	1
Norwich ..	M.	1,394	51	Nil	Fish hawker.	Stealing 1¼ cwt. of old iron.	2 Oct. 1900	4 months' hard labour.	11 Aug. 1900	N
Nottingham	M.	905	40	Imperfect	Labourer	(1) Larceny, (2) Indecent exposure, (3) Assault.	18 July 1900	6 weeks' hard labour, 14 days' hard labour, 14 days' hard labour, consecutive.	18 July 1900	1
Oxford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

mers, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

'hether ıown to ıve been eviously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	–	General paralysis of insane.	Drink	Certified 16 Oct. 1900. Removed 18 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Recurrent mania.. ..	Previous attack.	Certified 27 Oct. 1900. Removed 31 Oct. 1900.	—	—	Same prisoner No. 2.
.. ..	—	Secondary dementia ..	Unknown (want?).	Certified 29 Oct. 1900. Removed 31 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional mania ..	Drink?	Certified 5 Nov. 1900. Removed 7 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	Acute mania	Alcoholism	Certified 17 Nov. 1900. Removed 27 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	Acute mania	Not known.	Certified 14 Jan. 1901. Removed 16 Jan. 1900.	—	—	—
ı known..	10 weeks	Melancholia, delusional	Alcohol	Certified 10 July 1900. Removed 13 July 1900.	—	—	—
own to ıve been ry excita- ı and un- manageable ı 1897.	4 days	General paralysis ..	Not known.	Certified 24 July 1900. Removed 30 July 1900.	—	—	—
ubtful ..	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Epilepsy	Certified 14 Jan. 1901. Removed 16 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
ı known..	—	General paralysis ..	Not known.	Certified 8 Oct. 1900. Removed 11 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
ı known..	6 days	Dementia, organic (from coarse brain disease).	Having been in a serious accident.	Certified 30 July 1900. Removed 1 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	M Con Rec into Pr
Pentonville	M.	2,315	26	Bad	Labourer	Assaulting police constable.	5 June 1900	2 months' hard labour.	5 June 1900	In
	"	1,512	21	Fair	Clerk	R. V. Found in enclosed yard, intent to commit a felony.	12 May 1900	3 months' hard labour.	12 May 1900	
	"	4,176	50	Bad	Labourer	Stealing beef ..	27 July 1900	5s. or 5 days	27 July 1900	
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Portsmouth	F.	197	30	Imperfect	—	Neglecting her children.	19 Oct. 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	11 Oct. 1900	No
Preston ..	M.	1,227	23	Imperfect	Mason	Assault.. ..	10 Aug. 1900	1 month's hard labour, or 36s. 3d.	10 Aug. 1900	Epl
Reading ..	M.	4,634	31	Imperfect	Potman	Indecent assault.	6 July 1900	3 months' hard labour.	6 July 1900	In
	"	4,777	50	"	Clerk	Using threats	18 Aug. 1900	2 months, or sureties.	18 Aug. 1900	
	"	5,088	37	"	Carpenter.	Fowl stealing	27 Nov. 1900	2 months' hard labour.	24 Nov. 1900	
Ruthin ..	M.	122	26	Imperfect	Labourer	Being found upon certain premises for unlawful purpose.	11 Aug. 1900	3 months	11 Aug. 1900	Idic disp be v
St. Albans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shepton Mallet.	M.	129	45	Imperfect	Carpenter.	Assault.. ..	10 Nov. 1899	12 months' hard labour.	6 July 1899	
	"	242	50	"	"	Stealing hay knife.	2 Nov. 1900	2 months' hard labour.	17 Oct. 1900	
Shrewsbury	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	

ers, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

ether own to re been viously sane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	—	Dementia, organic ..	Congenital and epileptic.	Certified 19 June 1900. Removed 26 June 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	(?)	Certified 19 June 1900. Removed 2 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis ..	Not known.	Certified 21 Aug. 1900. Removed 11 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	3 weeks	Melancholia, acute ..	Anæmia and debility.	Certified 13 Nov. 1900. Removed 17 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
had fits e 14 years	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Not known	Certified 29 Aug. 1900. Removed 6 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
known..	—	Mania, chronic	Not known	Certified 16 July 1900. Removed 19 July 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	"	"	Certified 22 Sept. 1900. Removed 25 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	"	"	Certified 22 Dec. 1900. Removed 26 Dec. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	2 months.	Congenital imbecility ..	Supposed to be inherited.	Certified 8 Oct. 1900. Removed 11 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nown..	—	Melancholia, delusional.	Not known	Certified 8 May 1900. Removed 10 May 1900.	—	—	—
..	6 weeks	Acute mania	"	Certified 28 Dec. 1900	31 Dec. 1900.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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s, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

her n to been usly ne.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
own..	About 4 months.	Delusional mania ..	?	Certified 6 April 1900. Removed 10 April 1900.	—	—	—
..	1 month	Mania, recurrent.. ..	Unknown	Certified 6 April 1900. Removed 10 April 1900.	—	—	—
own..	About 5 months.	" delusional .	"	Certified 26 May 1900. Removed 28 May 1900.	—	—	—
..	—	Delusional mania ..	"	Certified 24 July 1900. Removed 27 July 1900.	—	—	—
..	5 days	Dementia, primary ..	Alcohol	Certified 13 Sept. 1900. Removed 15 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
..	About 4 months.	Melancholia, chronic ..	"	Certified 2 Nov. 1900. Removed 3 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
..	7 days	Mania, delusional ..	Alcohol and sunstroke.	Certified 19 Dec. 1900. Removed 22 Dec 1900.	—	—	—
own..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Excessive drinking.	Certified 9 Aug. 1900. Removed 11 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
.	—	" ..	"	Certified 11 Mar. 1901. Removed 13 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..	—	Recurrent mania.. ..	Alcoholism ?	Certified 23 April 1900. Removed 30 April 1900.	—	—	—
own ..	—	Acute mania	"	Certified 20 June 1900. Removed 22 June 1900.	—	—	—
..	—	General paralysis of insane.	Not known	Certified 17 Aug. 1900. Removed 20 Aug. 1900.	—	—	—
..	2½ months.	Delusional melancholia..	"	Certified 31 Aug. 1900. Removed 3 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
..	—	Chronic mania	Alcoholism	Certified 28 Sept. 1900. Removed 29 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRISONS

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety

me of ison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
field	M.	11,817	48	Good	Painter	Begging ..	12 Oct. 1900	14 days' hard labour.	12 Oct. 1900	Insane
	"	11,912	24	Nil	Navvy	Wilful damage	18 Oct. 1900	9 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Oct. 1900	"
	"	11,897	47	Good	Sub-editor.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	15 Oct. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	15 Oct. 1900	"
	"	79	40	Nil	Labourer	Disorderly pauper.	5 Jan. 1901	21 days' hard labour.	5 Jan. 1901	"
	F.	38	54	Imperfect	Char-woman.	Drunk and disorderly.	7 Jan. 1901	1 month's hard labour.	7 Jan. 1901	"
	M.	560	38	"	Labourer	Drunk	1 Feb. 1901	7 days' hard labour.	1 Feb. 1901	"
	"	13,114	20	"	Fitter	Stealing ..	15 Dec. 1900	3 months' hard labour.	15 Dec. 1900	Mentally weak.
	F.	295	50	"	–	Obscene language.	15 Feb. 1901	14 days' hard labour.	15 Feb. 1901	Insane
	M.	10,454	25	Fair	Painter	Stealing ..	15 Oct. 1900	18 calendar months' hard labour.	6 Aug. 1900	Hysterical and weak
	F.	3,354	42	Imperfect	Weaver	Loitering .	17 Dec. 1900	3 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Dec. 1900	Insane
ts-orth.	M.	14,159	28	Imperfect	Comedian.	Larceny in dwelling house.	7 Jan. 1900	21 calendar months' hard labour.	17 Jan. 1900	Unsound
	"	1,005	50	"	Driver	Assault	30 April 1900	1 calendar month, not hard labour.	30 April 1900	"
	"	1,448	29	Nil	Labourer	Assault	14 May 1900	6 calendar months' hard labour.	14 May 1900	"
	"	3,477	[illegible]	"	Blacksmith	Attempted larceny from the person	11 July 1900	3 calendar months, not hard labour.	11 July 1900	"
	"	3,637	50	Imperfect	Char-cutter	Assault .	14 July 1900	6 calendar months, not hard labour.	16 July 1900	Doubtful
				"	Farrier	Stealing watch and chain	25 Sept. 1900	2 calendar months' hard labour.	29 Sept. 1900	Unsound

oners, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the year.	Remarks.
known ..	—	Delusional melancholia..	Alcoholism	Certified 25 Oct. 1900. Removed 25 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Recurrent mania	"	Certified 25 Oct. 1900. Removed 29 Oct. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional melancholia..	"	Certified 21 Nov. 1900. Removed 23 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
known ..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Not known	Certified 22 Jan. 1901. Removed 25 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
" ..	—	Acute mania	Alcoholism	Certified 22 Jan. 1901. Removed 24 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	General paralysis of insane.	Not known	Certified 7 Feb. 1901. Removed 7 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
known ..	—	Dementia, secondary ..	Adolescence.	Certified 20 Feb. 1901. Removed 22 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Acute mania	Alcoholism	Certified 20 Feb. 1901. Removed 25 Feb 1901.	—	—	—
known ..	—	Melancholia, recurrent ..	Adolescence.	Certified 27 Feb. 1901. Removed 1 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Delusional melancholia..	Alcoholism	Certified 27 Feb. 1901. Removed 1 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
known ..	—	Mania, delusional ..	Alcoholism and probably heredity.	Certified 30 April 1900. Removed 8 May 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	Melancholia, delusional (persecutional).	"	Certified 21 May 1900. Removed 29 May 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	Epileptic	Epilepsy	Certified 8 June 1900. Removed 15 June 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	—	General paralysis ..	Alcoholism, and syphilis.	Certified 10 Sept. 1900. Removed 14 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	6 weeks	Epileptic	Sunstroke, injury to head, alcoholism.	Certified 10 Sept. 1900. Removed 19 Sept. 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	"	Alcoholism and epilepsy.	Certified 19 Nov. 1900. Removed 24 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 1.

SUMMARY showing (1) the form of insanity in the certified cases of 129 insane convicted prisoners, debtors, and surety prisoners in Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1901; (2) the number of those who were mentally unsound on reception; (3) the number of those in whom symptoms of insanity appeared subsequently; and (4) the number in whom a previous history of insanity was ascertained.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Mentally unsound on Reception.			Mental symptoms appeared subsequent to Reception.			Previously Insane (ascertained).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital imbecility	8	—	8	5	—	5	3	—	3	0	—	0
Epileptic insanity	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	2
General paralysis	21	1	22	15	1	16	6	—	6	2	—	2
Mania, acute	6	5	11	3	4	7	3	1	4	1	2	3
" chronic	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
" recurrent	3	2	5	3	—	3	—	2	2	3	2	5
" delusional	23	7	30	14	7	21	9	—	9	3	2	5
" puerperal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	3	4	7	1	3	4	2	1	3	—	—	—
" chronic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" recurrent	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
" delusional	9	4	13	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	—	2
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
" secondary	7	3	10	7	3	10	—	—	—	1	1	2
" senile	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	99	30	129	69	22	91	30	8	38	11	10	21

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the length of imprisonment in 38 cases before symptoms of insanity appeared.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Symptoms of Insanity appeared after Reception in Prison.																	
				Within one week.			After one week and within two weeks.			After two weeks and within one month.			After one month and within three months.			After three months and within six months.			After six months.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital imbecility ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis ..	6	—	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" recurrent ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional ..	9	—	9	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
" puerperal ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" chronic ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" recurrent..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	8	38	8	—	8	3	—	3	7	3	10	8	3	11	4	2	6	—	—	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Sur

ame of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Ment Condit on Recept into a L Prisc
ONVICT RISONS.										
losbury	F.	CHS 189	49	Nil	—	Felony, after P.C. for felony	1 Oct. 1897	3 calendar months' hard labour and licence revoked.	1 Oct. 1897	Doubt
	"	a 8	26	Well	Milliner	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	2 April 1900	3 and 3 years' penal servitude concurrent	27 Feb. 1900	Excita
ntal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rtmoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
khurst	M.	Y 467	25	Imperfect	Soldier	Desertion and fraudulent enlistment.	5 Dec. 1898	5 years' penal servitude.	22 Dec. 1898	Sour
	"	Z 97	33	"	Waiter	Larceny ..	7 Feb. 1899	3 years' penal servitude.	7 Feb. 1899	"
	"	R 419	35	"	Striker	Manslaughter	3 Dec. 1891	25 years' penal servitude.	16 Nov. 1891	"
	"	Y 84	48	Nil	Miner	Wounding with intent to murder.	7 Mar. 1898	10 years' penal servitude.	7 Mar. 1898	Rather from si deafn
	"	W 136	22	Imperfect	Florist	Larceny ..	2 Mar. 1896	5 years' penal servitude.	3 Mar. 1896	Sour
	"	SA 252	36	Nil	Labourer	" ..	2 April 1900	3 years' penal servitude.	2 April 1900	Wea
	"	A 155	56	Imperfect	"	Bestiality ..	7 May 1900	10 years' penal servitude.	18 April 1900	"
	"	O 595	28	"	Seaman	Manslaughter (on high seas).	8 Dec. 1888	Life. Commuted to 14 years' penal servitude.	—	"
	"	LO 321	63	"	Baker	Wounding, &c.	30 Jan. 1888	15 years' penal servitude.	3 Oct. 1899 (L.R.)	Unsta
			[illegible]	"	Dairyman.	Burglary ..	29 May 1895	5 years' penal servitude.	19 June 1899 (L.R.)	Sour

mers, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

Whether known to have been previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
bject to pilepsy.	—	Epileptic insanity ..	Unknown	Certified 16 Nov. 1900. Removed 23 Nov. 1900.	—	—	—
s	—	Chronic mania	"	Certified 22 Jan. 1901. Removed 30 Jan. 1901.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
known ..	1 year, 2 months, 12 days.	Delusional mania .	Congenital deficiency.	Certified 28 April 1900. Removed 7 May 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	11 months, 10 days.	" " ..	Unknown	Certified 28 April 1900. Removed 7 May 1900.	—	—	—
" ..	8 years, 2 months, 24 days.	Chronic mania	Congenital deficiency.	—	—	28 April 1900.	—
.. ..	1 year, 6 months, 6 days.	Melancholia, delusional	?	—	—	20 July 1900.	—
" ..	4 years, 3 months, 22 days.	Mania, delusional ..	Congenital deficiency?	Certified 20 July 1900. Removed 1 Mar. 1901.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Insanity (epileptic) ..	Epilepsy, resulting from severe cranial injury.	Certified 20 July 1900. Removed 31 July 1900.	—	—	—
.. ..	—	Dementia, senile.. ..	Senility	—	—	11 Sept. 1900.	—
.. ..	About 6 years.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	—	—	11 Sept. 1900.	—
.. ..	—	Senile dementia	? Sun-stroke.	—	—	9 Nov. 1900.	—
.. ..	1 year	Mania, delusional ..	?	—	—	9 Nov. 1900.	—

Particulars of each Case certified as Insane among Convicted Prisoners, Debtors, and Surety

Name of Prison.	Sex.	Register Number.	Age on Reception.	Degree of Education.	Occupation prior to Reception.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.
arkhurst —*cont.*	M.	X 100	47	Imperfect	Dealer	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	6 April 1897	5 years' penal servitude.	25 Mar. 1897	Sound
	"	Z 280	39	Nil	Labourer	Wounding ..	25 July 1899	5 years' penal servitude.	15 May 1899	"
	"	LFP 923	63	Imperfect	Dealer	Stealing silk, &c.	18 Mar. 1899	8 years' penal servitude.	7 Feb. 1899 (L.R.)	"
	"	DKT W 300	43	"	Labourer	Stealing one watch and chain.	1 June 1896	7 years' penal servitude.	15 April 1896	Low type
	"	P 320	37	"	Agent	Shooting with intent, &c.	16 July 1889	15 years' penal servitude.	20 July 1889	Doubtful
	"	WZ 419	30	"	Labourer	Burglary ..	18 Oct. 1899	3 years' penal servitude.	18 July 1899	Sound
	"	RZ 454	31	"	Labourer	Receiving stolen goods &c.	9 Dec. 1899	4 years' penal servitude.	9 Dec. 1899	Sound
	"	U 285	60	Good	Ship-broker.	Uttering forged order for money.	6 July 1894	7 years' penal servitude.	6 July 1894	"
ortland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 358 (256 males, 102 females) cases of insanity of remanded and of 151 males and 68 females found insane on remand from Police or Petty Sessional Courts. Th

risoners, in the Local and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st March 1901—*continued.*

ether wn to been lously ane.	Length of Imprisonment in the Prison previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating there).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Certified and removed to an Asylum, with Date of each.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Certified as Insane, with Date, but remaining in the Prison at the end of the Year.	Remarks.
.. ..	3 years, 7 months.	Melancholia, delusional	Alcoholism	—	—	9 Nov. 1900.	—
own ..	1 year, 4 months, 10 days.	Dementia secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	—	—	9 Nov. 1900.	—
.. ..	1 year, 8 months.	Mania, delusional ..	Senility	—	—	27 Dec. 1900.	—
.. ..	—	Melancholia, delusional	Congenital weakness.	—	—	11 Feb. 1901.	—
.. ..	11 years, 3 months.	Mania, chronic	?	—	—	11 Feb. 1901.	—
.. ..	11 months.	„ delusional ..	?	—	—	11 Feb. 1901.	—
.. ..	9 months.	Dementia, secondary ..	Congenital deficiency.	—	—	11 Feb. 1901.	—
.. ..	2 years, 1 month.	Chronic mania	?	Certified 11 Feb. 1901. Removed 18 Feb. 1901.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

sted prisoners dealt with during the year, including 21 males and 5 females found "Insane on Arraignment," and o 27 (21 males, 6 females) prisoners found "Guilty, but Insane," at their trial.

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 1.

STATEMENT showing (1) the form of insanity in the certified cases of 129 insane convicted prisoners, debtors, and surety prisoners in Local Prisons during the year ended 31st March, 1901; (2) the number of those who were mentally unsound on reception; (3) the number of those in whom symptoms of insanity appeared subsequently; and (4) the number in whom a previous history of insanity was ascertained.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Mentally unsound on Reception.			Mental symptoms appeared subsequent to Reception.			Previously Insane (ascertained).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital imbecility	8	—	8	5	—	5	3	—	3	6	—	6
Epileptic insanity	5	—	5	4	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	
General paralysis	21	1	22	15	1	16	6	—	6	2	—	2
Mania, acute	6	5	11	3	4	7	3	1	4	1	2	
" chronic	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	1
" recurrent	3	2	5	3	—	3	—	2	2	3	2	5
" delusional	23	7	30	14	7	21	9	—	9	3	2	5
" puerperal	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	3	4	7	1	3	4	2	1	3	—	—	—
" chronic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" recurrent	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
" delusional	9	4	13	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	—	2
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
" secondary	7	3	10	7	3	10	—	—	—	1	1	2
" senile	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	99	30	129	69	22	91	30	8	38	21	10	31

ANALYSIS OF TABLE D.—No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the length of imprisonment in 38 cases before symptoms of insanity appeared.

Form of Insanity.	Total Number.			Symptoms of Insanity appeared after Reception in Prison.																	
				Within one week.			After one week and within two weeks.			After two weeks and within one month.			After one month and within three months.			After three months and within six months.			After six months.		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital imbecility ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis ..	6	—	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mania, acute	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" recurrent ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional ..	9	—	9	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
" puerperal ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
" chronic ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
" recurrent..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" organic from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	8	38	8	—	8	3	—	3	7	3	10	8	3	11	4	2	6	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF

Showing the relation of the various forms of Insanity with different
the year ended

FORM OF INSANITY.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against									
	Murder, Manslaughter, Assault, and Wounding, &c.		Sexual Offences.		Cruelty to and Neglect of Children.		Abduction.		Attempted Suicide.		Threats and Abusive Behaviour.		Burglary and Found on Enclosed Premises.		Larceny.		Fraud and False Pretences.		Forgery.		Felony.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital imbecility ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mania, acute	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
" chronic..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" recurrent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional	4	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
" puerperal	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia, acute	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
" chronic.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" recurrent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" delusional ..	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
" puerperal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" secondary.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
" senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" organic (fr. coarse brain disease).	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	23	4	2	—	3	6	—	—	2	2	1	—	6	—	29	4	3	—	—	—	4	—
GRAND TOTAL.. ..	27		2		9		—		4		1		6		33		3		—		4	

TABLE D.—No. 3.

phases of Crime in the 129 cases certified Insane in Local Prisons during 31st March, 1901.

Property.				Other Offences.																						Form of Insanity.
Wilful Damage.		Arson.		Perjury.		Libel.		Fraudulent Enlistment.		Vagrancy and Wandering.		Drunk and Disorderly.		Keeping a Brothel.		Offence against the Coinage Acts.		Other Minor Offences.		Total		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	Congenital imbecility.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	Epileptic insanity.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	General paralysis.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	Mania, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	„ chronic.
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	„ recurrent.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	23	7	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	Melancholia, acute.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	„ chronic.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	„ recurrent
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	4	„ delusional.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ puerperal.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Dementia, primary.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	3	„ secondary.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	„ senile.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	„ organic (fr. coarse brain disease).
8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	4	99	30	Total.
8		1		—		—		—		17		7		—		—		7		129		GRAND TOTAL.

APPENDIX No. 17.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF OFFICERS OF LOCAL PRISONS.

BEDFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been excellent.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

The prisoners have been employed at hearthrug making, shoemaking, clicking and closing, sack making, mailbag making, knitting, gardening, stonebreaking for adults in the 1st stage, general repairs to furniture, clothing, &c.

The system of remedial treatment of Juvenile Offenders is faithfully carried out, and continues to produce very satisfactory results. 233 have been received during the year.

The monthly reports from the Beds. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society give ample proof of the efficacy of the Secretary of State's rules as applied to this class of juvenile offenders. Many gratifying letters are daily received from these lads, either by myself, the Chaplain, or the Agent to the Aid Society.

The Class for Juvenile-Adults is attended with encouraging results. The letters received from them after discharge give every proof of the effect of their segregation from the Adult criminal population, and the result of their reformatory treatment whilst here. The change in their general disposition within a short time after their arrival is both good and remarkable, and I have every confidence in the success of this classification.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The Committee of Visitors is, without doubt, of much value, and the work of these gentlemen cannot be over-estimated, as so very much depends on the watchful care bestowed upon the young offender after release from prison.

The absence of a more intelligent class of Adult prisoners, combined with the fact that the great majority of my prison population consists of Juveniles, precludes the possibility of my shewing a higher rate or value of the prisoners' labour, notwithstanding that every hour of the day is fully and usefully occupied.

The buildings and fences are in a good condition.

The supply of water is sufficient and of excellent quality.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality, and punctually delivered.

The garden crops have been excellent.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

There were no suicides or attempts at suicide.

The fire appliances are in good working order.

The Beds. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to carry out practical help to prisoners on discharge.

The Chaplain's work amongst the prisoners is most valuable, especially his keen interest and care of the Juveniles and Juvenile-Adults.

I am warmly supported by every member of our Visiting Committee in the due performance of my duties. I am much indebted to them for their courtesy and consideration.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of prisons have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with, except in cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VAL of their EARNINGS during the year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Tota
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Knitters	7	—	7	19 17 3	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	50 5 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	9 9 0	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	3 14 7	
Rug makers	9	—	9	67 16 7	
Sack makers	17	—	17	41 9 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	21	—	21	36 3 9	
Stonebreakers	7	—	7	15 11 0	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	28 1 3	
Total	70	—	70	—	272
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	38 6 8	
Labourers and whitewashers ..	2	—	2	42 8 6	
Total	3	—	3	—	80 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	105 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	—	5	73 10 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	41 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 8 0	
Washers	3	—	3	65 14 0	
Total	20	—	20	—	329

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	2	—	2		
Sick	1	—	1		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	8	—	8		
GRAND TOTAL	101	—	101	—	682 6 10

BEDFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The daily and Sunday services throughout the past year have been regularly conducted.

The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel has been excellent; services have been hearty, and the singing is much improved. Our practices (with occasional instruction) have been more frequent, owing to the increased number of juvenile prisoners (collected from other prisons), and are much appreciated by them.

The following clergy have given help in the conduct of the services:—Rev. W. P. Bradbury, Curate of St. Cuthbert's with Christ Church, Bedford; Rev. O. F. Pigot, late Chaplain of H.M. Prison, Wandsworth; Rev. Norman Bennet, Missioner to Public Schoolboys; Rev. H. W. Evans, Rev. St. John Mitchell, and Rev. John Napleton.

Temperance lectures have been delivered by the following gentlemen:—Colonel Wroughton, Indian Staff Corps, and L. G. Stileman-Gibbard, Esq., J.P.

Admissions and discharges, prisoners sick and under punishment, have all been regularly visited. Applications have been attended to, and other cases looked after. I have on every occasion met with a kindly welcome.

We have had 233 juvenile offenders under instruction during the year; their conduct has been good and their progress satisfactory.

The daily average of adults under instruction has only been one.

The Schoolmaster and Assistant Schoolmaster rendered me every assistance, and any credit or success in the secular education of the boys is entirely due to them.

I have not been able to hold my Sunday afternoon classes for the boys quite so frequently, owing to my heavy parochial duties, but my place has frequently been taken by the Governor, and I have taken the boys more often on week days.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is steadily progressing. The usual monthly meetings are held and every case is carefully dealt with. A meeting was held for the first time in the Town Hall at Luton, and we hold an annual meeting in Bedford. I am glad to say, as the result of the Society's work and that of other agencies, we have many cases to report upon favourably.

I have received every possible help and kindness from the Governor and from every officer on the staff.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
262	11	2	2	3	4

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 15	Passed Standard III. —		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. 11			

BEDFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past twelve months has been good. With the exception of several mild cases of influenza there has been no illness of an infectious nature. Fifty-nine men and boys have been on the sick list for periods exceeding seven days, but their complaints have not assumed a serious character.

In addition, there were 14 more severe cases treated as hospital patients. Of these, one who had been in and out of prison nearly all his life (59 times) and had been greatly addicted to "drink," died of apoplexy, and two boys were sent to the County Hospital. One of these developed typhoid fever a few days after his reception, and the other, who was deaf when admitted, had an acute attack of inflammation of the internal ear. They both recovered ultimately and were sent back to their parents.

Careful examination is made of all the prisoners before they are set to work.

The quality of the food and the cooking has been good. The amount in most instances has been sufficient. Many of the boys have gained in weight and improved in health while here—some of them to a considerable extent.

The clothing and bedding have been good. The water supply is good. The ventilation and drainage are under consideration.

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison has been well maintained without recourse to severe measures, except in a few instances.

The triple division of offenders continues to work well, but is not yet fully taken advantage of. None have been received under Division I., and only five under Division II. The Committing Courts still seem inclined to leave the question of classification to the Prison Authorities, and an average of 50 prisoners are usually to be found in the star class.

The power to earn remission after the first six months of a sentence has been fully exerted, and in most cases the full remission has been earned, proving that the privilege is conducive to good conduct. I am inclined to think that this privilege might with advantage be extended to lesser sentences, such as four months and upwards. At the same time I should like to see an increase of the gratuity to £2, at the rate of 10*s.* for every additional six months, to be expended for the benefit of the prisoner on discharge.

Full advantage has been taken of the provision for the part payment of fines; a large number who could not pay all have paid part and thus secured an earlier release.

There has been one serious case of assault requiring the infliction of corporal punishment.

Associated labour is greatly appreciated by the prisoners, and is a great inducement to good conduct and industry, as they fully realise that by misconduct they will forfeit the privilege. They are better supervised and instructed in association, and it is far healthier occupation than being cooped up at work in their cells.

It is seldom that prisoners avail themselves of the privilege of conversing at exercise; they prefer mostly to keep to themselves, and see no advantage in being too closely associated in prison.

The number of debtors committed to prison is in excess of that of last year, but no less than 74 per cent. of those received into custody were discharged on payment of their debts soon after reception, which doubtless may be attributed to their disinclination to work, as now enforced under the new rules for this class of prisoner.

The juvenile offenders, and those over the age treated as such,

Extracts, Governor's Report.

have been carefully attended to, and the rules dealing with them strictly carried out.

The Lady Visitors have been indefatigable in their efforts on behalf of the female prisoners during and after imprisonment.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, and the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Labour in the first stage has been enforced by means of the tread-wheel, grinding wheat for the prison use, stone-breaking and oakum picking. After that period the male prisoners have been employed at making mail-bags for postal stores, coal sacks, bags, mats and hammocks for the Admiralty, wood chopping for other Departments, gardening, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, tinsmithing, brush and mat making, bookbinding, building, knitting, general repairs to furniture and clothing, and the usual prison services. The female prisoners have been employed in making prison clothing, laundry work, knitting, cleaning, and in making bolsters and haversacks for the War Office.

The prison garden, about two acres, has supplied about half the vegetables required in the prison, except potatoes.

The buildings and fences, &c., are in good order, and the following repairs, alterations and additions have been made.

A new bath room for 12 baths has been provided for male prisoners, fitted with heating boiler and hot and cold water supply.

The cooking pans for prisoners' rations have been re-arranged and provided with new covers, fittings, &c., where required; and the adjacent wall has been lined with white glazed tiles, and the floor re-laid and properly drained.

The washing coppers in the laundry have been re-set, the casings removed and the floor re-laid and drained.

The females' prison has been painted throughout.

A new cold water storage cistern has been erected in the roof of the females' prison for supplying drinking water, and for cleaning purposes and lavatories.

The storekeeper's office has been enlarged to accommodate the whole of the clerical staff in one room, and a new desk and presses for stationery, books, and forms, provided.

The Governor's quarters have been thoroughly renovated, painted, and papered throughout.

The Chaplain's quarters have been thoroughly renovated, painted, and papered throughout.

The Visiting Committee room has been renovated by prison labour.

New store accom[illegible]en p[illegible]nd fitted with

heating boiler and pipes, racks for stores, and properly ventilated by Stott's ventilators.]

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The Protestant Chapel has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated by prison labour.

The quarters provided for the Gatekeeper have been condemned and vacated, and a sleeping-room provided for the officer on night duty.

The treadwheel has been dismantled.

Shelters are being constructed for prisoners on the first stage labour who are engaged in stonebreaking.

The hydrants and appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found sufficient to meet all requirements, and the supplies from the contractors have been generally good and punctually delivered, with the exception of one instance already reported.

The number of prisoners treated as first offenders and admitted to the star class in the past year was 188 males and 78 females, of whom 30 males and 12 females were received into prison on a second conviction.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and attention has been given to the awarding of marks ; the work has been tasked according to scale.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	—	1	1	20 14 0	
Bookbinders	3	—	3	104 8 0	
Brush makers	21	—	21	74 12 2	
Carpenters	1	—	1	25 6 6	
Hammock makers	26	—	26	395 10 0	
Knitters	2	12	14	50 9 7	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	49 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	100 1 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	12	—			
Matting weavers	3	—	28	192 7 9	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	13	—			
Needleworkers	—	32	32	248 8 3	
Oakum pickers	26	—	26	62 18 6	
Sack makers	26	—	26	276 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	74 8 9	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	61 16 8	
Stonebreakers..	39	—	39	97 1 4	
Tailors, &c.	13	—	13	254 10 9	
Wheat grinders	47	—	47	79 18 0	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	18 19 0	
Total	256	45	301	—	2,186 10 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	20 10 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	88 17 6	
Labourers	6	—	6	159 15 0	
Painters and glaziers	4	—	4	146 6 0	
Plasterers, plumbers and slaters	1	—	1	6 15 0	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	141 5 0	
Whitewashers	9	1	10	213 7 6	
Total	26	1	27	—	776 16 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts Governor Report

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENTS in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	6	27	418 11 0	
Gardeners	7	—	7	116 3 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	69 13 6	
Stokers	5	1	6	150 16 6	
Washers..	1	19	20	453 7 6	
Total	43	27	70	—	1,425 11 6
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	41	4	45		
Not told off at unlocking	23	4	27		
Sick	14	6	20		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	80	14	94		
GRAND TOTAL	405	87	492	—	4,388 18 3

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Since I took over the duties of chaplain in this prison, in October last, the education of male prisoners has been carried on, as before, in the way authorised by you. The number of women receiving school instruction has been small.

Particular attention has been paid to young people, 60 young men and three young women having been separated from the general body of prisoners and treated as youthful offenders, though the fact that our teaching staff was otherwise fully employed made it impossible to send many of them to school. Many of them were transferred to the prison at Warwick, but I hope that the special care which was taken of them here may not be without some good results. The Sunday and daily services have been duly performed, and the attention and behaviour of the prisoners quite as good as in other prison chapels that I have seen.

All prisoners have been seen by me on reception and discharge. The sick have been visited daily, also prisoners under punishment. I have always been received in the cells with respect and courtesy. I have received much kind assistance from the Governor and from all the other officers, both male and female, in the performance of my duties.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, the monthly meetings of which both the Governor and I regularly attend, seems to be well conducted and to be carrying on a good work.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
5,520	492	45	48	141	258

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 13	Standard II... 9	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 11	Standard III. 5	Passed Standard III. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 48	Passed Standard III. 31		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 102			

BIRMINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good.

There have been three deaths among prisoners. There have been no cases of suicide or feigned attempts.

No epidemic has prevailed among prisoners. All prisoners have been carefully examined before being classified for labour, and care has been particularly directed to the cases of juvenile offenders.

The dietary and bedding of the prison have been satisfactory.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been good.

The heating of the prison has been suitably maintained.

The matron and one male officer have been recommended for superannuation on medical grounds.

The officers of the permanent hospital staff have worked diligently in the care of the sick prisoners, and have carried out all instructions in a most satisfactory manner.

BODMIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

As regards the working of the Prison Act, 1898, I have received no offenders of the 1st division and but two sentenced to be treated as 2nd division offenders.

Remission of sentence was granted as a reward for industry in 26 cases; the privilege is much appreciated, and in my opinion a great incentive to hard work and good conduct.

The provision for part payment of fines has not been taken advantage of, the majority being too poor to pay anything.

The privilege of associated labour has not been abused; it conduces to more efficient work, so long as proper supervision is exercised.

Conversation at exercise has been allowed; all prisoners have availed themselves of it. My opinion of talking at exercise is not favourable. I have reason to believe that complaints are originated during such conversation.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been good, and the discipline of the prison has been well maintained.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There have been no offences of a serious nature, and no case of corporal punishment.

There were no escapes or attempts at escape.

Hard labour during the first 28 days was enforced by means of the treadwheel, which ground wheat for this and other prisons, until the discontinuance of treadwheel. After that period it consisted of cutting out and sewing mail-bags, coal sacks, seamen's bags, bolster cases, and hammocks; also fire-wood chopping, gardening, oakum picking, labouring, and the usual domestic employments of the prison.

The female prisoners are employed at washing, knitting socks, and repairing clothing.

There is again a further increase in the daily average earnings of the prisoners, especially in the manufacturing department.

The condition of the existing buildings and fences is satisfactory.

The following alterations and repairs have been carried out :—

The ground floor of the principal warder's quarters has been cleaned and whitewashed.

The boundary wall, from the stable gates of the Governor's quarters to the naval prison entrance, has been repaired.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The basement floor of the Governor's quarters has been cleaned and whitewashed.

All the cells and air-shafts have been cleaned and whitewashed.

The top of the extraction shaft has been repaired, new rain-water gutter and down pipe has been fixed, and three pairs of joists have been fixed in the walls in the inside of the shaft to facilitate getting up and down without ladders.

The filters at Fairwash have been cleaned.

A special cell for refractory prisoners has been constructed in males and females prisons respectively.

A tiled floor has been laid in the hall of the Principal warder's quarters.

The steam boilers and cooking apparatus, &c., in the old kitchen have been removed, the floors and walls repaired, and the whole place whitewashed and painted.

All the skylights of the prison have been painted.

The Visiting Committee room papered and painted.

The arrangements in case of fire have been tested monthly, and found to be in proper working order.

The supply of water is adequate.

The clothing and bedding in store have been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies were good and punctually delivered.

The dietaries have been good and wholesome.

The garden has been well cultivated, with the result that the produce has been good, the crops of vegetables being sufficient for the prison use, excepting potatoes.

The flowers distributed in various parts of the prison have improved the appearance of the grounds, and the prisoners take a great interest in looking after them.

The progressive stage system has worked well and has been carried out in conformity with the rules.

The rules dealing with juveniles have been strictly carried out.

The star class prisoners have been separated and kept apart from all other prisoners.

I desire to record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the Lady Visitors and the Hon. Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who have made it their special business that no deserving prisoner should be discharged from prison without receiving assistance.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been specially reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	4	—	4	109 3 9	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	14 3 9	
Hammock makers	3	—	3	129 10 0	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	14 13 0	
Mail-bag makers	20	—	20	460 0 0	
Needleworkers, &c.	—	1	1	18 8 6	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	8 9 10	
Sack makers and menders ..	4	—	4	208 4 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	28 13 6	
Wheat grinders	10	—	10	17 6 6	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	9 9 2	
Total	50	1	51	—	1,018 2 0
BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, labourers, and painters.	2	—	2	54 16 6	
Total	2	—	2	—	54 16 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	97 6 6	
Gardeners	1	—	1	17 11 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	14 6 6	
Washers	1	1	2	38 14 0	
Total	11	2	13	—	260 18 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	1	1	2		
Total	3	1	4		
GRAND TOTAL	66	4	70	—	1,333 16 6

BODMIN PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have visited, as required, all the prisoners on reception and discharge and at regular intervals during confinement, paying special attention to the sick, the young, and to those under punishment. The conduct of all in chapel is remarkably good, and I can make no complaint either of reserve or want of cordiality during my cell visits.

The aid society has this year given assistance in one form or another to 179 discharged prisoners, and I am glad to be able to say that in spite of the many demands on the public caused by the war our income shows scarcely any decrease. Full details of the operations of the society may be found in the annual report issued in February.

Our chapel services are very hearty and satisfactory, and we have been very fortunate in receiving sermon-help from many of the neighbouring clergy. In October the Canon-Missioner of the diocese held a successful eight days' mission ; and in February Captain Davey, of the Church Army, gave a lecture on Self-control.

The lady visitor comes every week to see our few female prisoners, and is indefatigable in her efforts for their welfare in the prison and after discharge.

As will be seen from appended table, the progress of the men under the schoolmaster's instruction has been very satisfactory.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
451	60	8	6	20	26

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	3	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	9	Passed Standard III.	14			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	28					

BODMIN PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The drinking water is pure.

One male and one female admitted, charged with attempted suicide; discharged at Assizes.

One female prisoner admitted, charged with procuring her step-child to murder her brother; discharged at Assizes.

One prisoner who threatened to hang himself was placed under observation.

Two prisoners suffering from epilepsy were placed under observation.

The dietary has been good and sufficient.

The bedding and clothing were good.

The sanitary arrangements in the prison are satisfactory.

The ventilation of the cells and corridors is good.

The prison is well heated and kept at uniform temperature.

No prisoner has been discharged on medical grounds.

No death has occurred during the year.

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison has been good.

There have been no committals to the 1st or 2nd divisions, and only very few to the 3rd division.

The power to earn remission is a great inducement to good conduct and industry.

The provision for part payment of fines has worked satisfactorily.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There were no escapes or attempts to escape.

No corporal punishments have been inflicted.

Labour in the first stage is enforced by means of pumping water for the prison, and oakum picking; 2nd class labour consists of mail-bag making, repairing prisoners' clothing, gardening, and the ordinary services of the prison.

When there are no females in custody the washing is done by the male prisoners.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in good and safe condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in proper working order. The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

With the exception reported to the Commissioners, the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules for the government of prisons have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	14 10 6	
Oakum pickers, &c...	2	—	2	2 11 11	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	14 1 9	
Total	5	—	5	—	31 4 2
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, whitewashers, &c. ..	1	—	1	7 19 0	
Total	1	—	1	—	7 19 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	1	—	1	12 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	1	—	1	40 7 6	
Gardeners	1	—	1	9 4 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	1	—	1	7 12 0	
Washers	—	1	1	18 7 6	
Total	4	1	5	—	88 7 [illegible]
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking ..	1	—	1		
Total	1	—	1		
GRAND TOTAL	11	1	12	—	127 10

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I have performed regularly morning prayers on week-days and Sundays; Good Friday and Christmas Day, two services, with a sermon at each. The behaviour of the prisoners at chapel has been exemplary. They join heartily in the singing and responses and regard their attendance at the daily services as a great privilege.

All prisoners have been visited on reception, discharge, and every Monday morning; when sick and under punishment. They have been at all times to me most respectful and grateful for my ministrations.

All prisoners eligible for instruction have been carefully taught by the schoolmaster warder. Special attention is paid to juveniles in their moral and secular education. Juveniles who are members of the Church of England receive instruction in the Church Catechism and seem to grasp their subject fairly well.

Three prisoners have signed the pledge of total abstinence during the year.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to work with much success.

The Governor and officers help me in my work in every possible way.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
113	13	3	9	1	—

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates.. ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. —	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 8	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III.. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III.. —		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. —			

BRECON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the past year the general health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory, only three cases having been admitted into the infirmary. There has been no death.

No epidemic has occurred. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory and ventilation good. No prisoner has attempted suicide. All prisoners are carefully examined upon admission before being classified for labour, and only those in perfect health are allowed to do hard labour.

The heating of the prison is good.

I only found it necessary to place four prisoners upon extra diet during the year; the majority gain weight and thrive well upon the regulated prison diet.

All prisoners are examined previous to discharge and at times specified in the Standing Orders.

BRISTOL PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The provision of the Prisons Act, 1898, as regards the division of offenders into three divisions, has been complied with. During the course of the year no offender of the first division has been committed to prison, and 16 of the second division.

The power to earn remission of sentence is thoroughly understood by the prisoners, and in many cases the full remission allowed has been earned.

The part payment of a fine has been explained to prisoners on admission, and many have taken advantage of the privilege.

There has been only one case of corporal punishment awarded by the Visiting Committee, and the sentence was not, however, carried out, as it was remitted by order of the Home Secretary.

Associated labour in the wheel-house, which was only started last year, has been carried on continuously; the improved heating apparatus has enabled parties to work daily, with few exceptions, throughout the winter, morning and afternoon. I believe that more work is done by each man than if he were kept entirely employed in his cell, it seems to create competition, but, at the same time, I think it leads to more reports for talking.

The privilege of one talking exercise per week has this year been more fully taken advantage of than during the preceding year. I am of opinion, however, that it is not a desirable arrangement, as it gives prisoners opportunities of scheming to give officers trouble.

The privilege of extra letters and longer visits entails extra work on the staff.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good. The behaviour of the prisoners has been good. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape. The labours in which the prisoners have been employed are: for prisoners in the first stage, stone breaking (a limited order), coal-sack making, and oakum picking; for other prisoners, mail-bag, coal-sack, and hammock making, tailoring, tow picking, wood chopping, baking, gardening, and cooking; also on work connected with the buildings. For the female prisoners, the work has been washing for the prison and post office, knitting, needlework, mail-bags, army pillow cases, &c.

The condition of the building is satisfactory; a great improvement has been made in the hospital, and parts of several buildings have been underpinned.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and properly delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out. The following improvements and additions have been carried out during the year:—The heating apparatus in wheel-house enlarged; exterior of male and female prison painted throughout; new locks to all external doors, male prison, completed; the lodge and Governor's house underpinned; two additional latrines and two urinals added to the building in the exercise yards; an improvement made in the lighting and ventilation of the hospital.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	—	2	2	50 0 0	
Hammock makers	21	—	21	671 9 6	
Knitters	—	5	5	36 0 9	
Mail-bag makers	3	3	6	111 4 10	
Needleworkers	—	5	5	83 16 6	
Oakum pickers	30	—	30	10 13 9	
Rope (untarred) teasers	5	—	5	7 5 4	
Sack makers and menders ..	14	—	14	511 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	13 12 3	
Stone breakers	8	—	8	19 17 0	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	77 2 0	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	1	1	9 4 10	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	19 8 6	
Total	88	16	104	—	1,621 1 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	65 16 8	
Labourers	3	—	3	106 6 0	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	2	—	2	79 2 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	32 0 0	
Total	7	—	7	—	283 4 8

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	100 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	4	13	209 13 6	
Gardeners	7	—	7	103 3 0	
Washers	—	9	9	207 4 6	
Total	20	13	33	—	651 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	3	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	1	4		
Not told off at unlocking	12	4	16		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	29	9	38		
GRAND TOTAL	144	38	182	—	2,556 0 11

BRISTOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

In reporting to you respecting the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, the social state under which the people are living should be carefully borne in mind. There are the crowded, unhealthy, and miserable dwellings in towns and villages, and consequently the greater attraction towards the public houses, with their light, comfort, and convivial society. There are also the low wages, and the low standard of commercial morality. With such hindrances to religion and morals, perhaps, the wonder is that the moral tone of the prisoners is so good. It is good, on the whole.

In forming an opinion on this subject, it is only fair to remember that the frequent fall and relapse into sin and crime does not prove, in itself, the absence of a resolution to do better, but rather intimates that the will and the religious principles were too weak and the temptations too strong.

The Sunday and daily services are regularly conducted, with two sermons on Sundays and a short address on Wednesdays. Every effort is made to make the services reverent, hearty, and instructive. As to the musical portion of the services, a choir being found to be practically impossible, a shortened form of morning prayer is said on Saturdays, and a few minutes are devoted to a "congregational practice," with the result of improved singing and a greater variety in the hymns and chants.

Holy Communion is celebrated once a month and on the great festivals. There are at present a few earnest and repentant communicants, who gladly avail themselves of this opportunity for the "strengthening and refreshing of their souls."

There have been several baptisms, two during this last month.

Prisoners are carefully examined on reception, and all eligible for elementary instruction receive systematic teaching. The rapid progress made by prisoners—some of whom are no longer young—proves, in a remarkable manner, that this opportunity for improving the mind is neither despised nor neglected; it also speaks for the diligence and care displayed by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress in the discharge of their duties.

Besides visits to prisoners on reception, on discharge, and on application, in sickness, and under punishment, they are visited methodically in their cells by the Chaplain twice a month, and he is always a welcome visitor.

The officers of the prison have, one and all, given the Chaplain a willing and kindly help in the discharge of his duties, and one officer, in particular, is especially useful in playing the morning hymn.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The presence of juveniles in prison is a matter deeply to be deplored. Since January 1st of this year there have been on remand two boys and one girl, five boys convicted, and one imprisoned as a debtor, each being under the age of sixteen years. This makes a total of nine cases in three months. In most cases their crimes were the result of mere childish mischief, and it seems probable that many criminals are in this way manufactured by the law.

While they have been in prison they have received daily instruction, religious and secular, by the Chaplain and the schoolmaster.

It is impossible to speak except with the warmest appreciation of the good work done by the lady visitors. The influence they exert over the minds of the women and girls is, no doubt, conspicuous in many cases in the after lives of many of them.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is very satisfactory. Every case that offers the least hope for a new start is carefully dealt with. The society has sustained a severe loss in the death of the late esteemed chairman, Colonel Worsley.

A good work is also done by the Prison Gate Mission, and the free breakfasts are a real boon to many of the prisoners on discharge.

Many prisoners are also saved from "hanging about" by the kind help and comfortable homes offered to them by the "Church Army" and the "Salvation Army." While there are disappointments, there are also bright examples of earnest effort to fight manfully against besetting sins, inherited weakness, evil surroundings, and, in many instances, feebleness of mind and body.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,155	66	8	15	26	17

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	5	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III. –
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	8	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	14			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	16					

BRISTOL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending March 31st, 1901, the general health of the prisoners has been good, and there has been no epidemic. There has been no death; one male prisoner was discharged on medical grounds; and three male prisoners (convicted) were certified as insane and removed to asylum. One male (convicted) prisoner made a genuine attempt at suicide; two male (convicted) prisoners and one female prisoner (on the eve of trial at Assizes) made feigned attempts; all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, were examined before being passed fit. Dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality. The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. The heating of the prison has been efficient, and a uniform temperature has been fairly maintained.

For that portion of the period embraced onward from July 2nd, 1900, I am, myself, responsible, owing to the regrettable illness of the late Medical Officer, Dr. James Edward Prichard.

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, with the two exceptions that have been brought to your notice.

The conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

The prisoners have been employed wood chopping and oakum picking, sack and mail-bag making, and in the ordinary services of the prison.

The buildings and fences are in good repair.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store, has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractor's supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The treadwheel, used for pumping water from a well for the service of the prison, has been abolished, and the building converted into an association workroom.

The circular saw, which was turned by cranks, and used for cutting firewood, has been discontinued.

The lady visitors are very zealous in the discharge of their duties, and much excellent work has been done by them.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is well managed, and is doing a good work, and much care is bestowed by the honorary secretary on all cases brought to his notice.

The prison has been visited each week by one or more members of the Visiting Committee, who have supported me in maintaining discipline.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	96 0 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	27 8 0	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	3 17 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	3	—	3	11 11 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	11 2 8	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	14 16 3	
Wood choppers	27	—	27	154 8 8	
Total	37	2	39	—	318 4 9
BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	30 7 1	
Labourers	2	—	2	47 5 6	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	31 11 8	
Total	4	—	4	—	109 4 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	1	6	94 14 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	1	—	1	2 8 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	14 8 9	
Washers..	1	2	3	54 6 0	
Total	10	3	13	—	2 16 [illegible]
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	4	—	4		
Total	7	—	7		
GRAND TOTAL	58	5	63	—	655 5

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1901, Divine service has been held regularly in the prison chapel. A sermon has been preached at each of the two services on Sundays, and an instruction each Wednesday morning. Since I took over the duties of chaplain on January 1st last, up till the present date, I have either personally or by one of my licensed curates performed these duties. Up till December 31st the late Chaplain, Rev. G. R. Christie, was responsible, and by the entries in the Chaplain's journal the work was duly performed by him or his recognised deputies.

On Ash Wednesday I tried the experiment of having the Commination Service, and the close attention paid to it was encouraging.

Due notice of administration of the Lord's Supper has been given at the required times; no prisoner has expressed a desire to make his or her communion, and therefore the service was not held.

By having at intervals a choir practice on Sunday afternoons, after service in chapel, the day has been brightened to the prisoners and the singing improved; much interest has been shown.

Special attention has been given to juvenile offenders.

The lady visitors have been very attentive to all female prisoners.

The work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been excellent; it is hoped that certain prisoners have, through their assistance, got a real fresh start in life.

The prisoners under school instruction have, in several cases, made material progress, and I am thoroughly satisfied with the results obtained.

The new red altar cloth is a great improvement to the look of the chapel; it was much needed.

Since taking up the work, I wish to say that it has been made considerably easier to me as a newcomer by the courtesy and kindness of the Governor, the chief warder, the schoolmaster, and the rest of the staff, especially the matron on the female side.

Extra
Chapla
Repo

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
516	39	8	5	15	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	4	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	6	Passed Standard III.	7			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	7					

CAMBRIDGE PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been good.

No epidemic has occurred.

There has been no suicide, and no death from any cause has occurred.

All prisoners have been medically examined before being classified for labour.

The dietary, bedding, and clothing have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and the heating of the prison has been carefully attended to.

CANTERBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year has been satisfactory.

No 1st division offenders have been received during the year; the number of 2nd division prisoners has been three males and two females.

The power to earn remission continues to work with excellent results, and is effective in maintaining order and discipline amongst the prisoners; the force of the example of the long sentenced men who are earning remission steadies the others considerably.

The number of part payment of fines has been small. Although now two years old, the admission of part payment does not seem generally known. I think that, as has already been suggested, it would assist materially to make it known if notices were posted at the various police and petty sessional courts. So many of the prisoners who have taken the opportunity afforded them at the prison of communicating with their friends to obtain part payment have expressed their ignorance of the provision of the Act.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment or offences by prisoners which would incur corporal punishment.

Associated labour is carried out as far as is practicable. I have observed no advantages in it from the point of view that it assists instruction or increases output. Those employed in association have conducted themselves well, but I attribute this to rigid discipline and well regulated supervision.

Conversation at exercise has been carried out in accordance with the rule. It has been necessarily much restricted, as the majority of those who have become eligible for it have, in my opinion, been unsuitable; also there are still those who do not wish to be associated with others.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of naval prisoners received during the past year, the daily average rising from 35 to 51. Of these those who returned to service would number about 38. On a previous occasion I had the honour to draw your attention to the inconsistent treatment of naval men sent to prison for breaches of naval discipline, compared with that accorded to prisoners of the same class in the army.

Military prisoners (Class B, Army Order 18.10.1884) are, I believe, treated in a very much more liberal and suitable manner in military prisons, whereas the naval men have identically the same régime as criminal prisoners. That men who are guilty only of breaches of discipline, and who at the expiration of their

Extracts, Governor's Report.

punishment will return to their ships, should be under the same rules in every way, with the exception of a distinctive colour of dress, as an ordinary thief is, I submit, an anomaly. They are segregated as far as the exigencies of the building, staff, &c., allow, and it is sufficient to prevent any means of communication or contact; but I think that with a little additional work to the staff, their treatment might be differentiated by privileges in regard to letters, visits, and exercise, by increasing the allowance of each.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good, though there is an increase in the number of reports on last year. An analysis of the offences shows 365, or more than half, to be attributable to idleness, of which 242 were for idleness at oakum picking.

None of the offences were of a serious nature. There was only one case which had to be brought before the Visiting Committee, viz., an attempted or feigned suicide made by a youth of epileptic tendencies. He was moved to a large prison where he could be more conveniently treated.

There were no escapes or attempted escapes.

First stage labour has been carried out by coal-sack making, wood chopping, and oakum picking without fiddle. I should state that this latter is restricted as much as possible. Other prisoners were employed at tailoring and needlework, shoemaking, pea sorting, mail-bag, hammock, and sack making.

The state and condition of the buildings and fences is good. A quantity of useful and necessary repairs and additions to the buildings have been done during the year, including :—

Separate water supply to w.c.'s in B wing.
Special cells in male and female prisons.
New boiler for heating of A wing.
External painting of the prison.
Bakers' oven rebuilt.
Repointing extraction shafts and chimneys.
Cement rendering of outer wall of A 3 landing.
New cast-iron shelves on A 2 and 3.
New pattern gratings for extraction and fresh air inlets in A wing.
Ventilator fixed on roof of female prison.
Ladder and engineers' store built in prison garden.

The quantity of clothing and bedding is sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have, as a rule, been good and punctually delivered; whenever an inferior article of supply has been received a board of survey has been held and the supply rejected.

The dietaries have been very good during the year; there is seldom ever a complaint made about the food.

The progressive stage system has been carried out.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of prisons have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	1 3 0	
Glove makers	5	—	5	26 15 11	
Hammock makers	32	—	32	1,112 6 0	
Mail-bag makers	21	—	21	383 17 0	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	47 16 0	
Oakum pickers	15	—	15	8 11 9	
Pea sorters	7	—	7	9 12 6	
Sack makers	11	—	11	405 2 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	22 4 10	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	46 8 9	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	4 4 0	
Total	96	3	99	—	2,068 1 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	5	—	5	163 10 0	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	30 16 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	38 6 8	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	28 16 0	
Total	8	—	8	—	261 8 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	14	2	16	241 4 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	90 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 6 6	
Washers..	—	4	4	100 17 6	
Total	25	6	31	—	580 2

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS**, and the **VALU**
of their **EARNINGS**. &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	1	15		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	10	1	11		
Sick	4	—	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	29	3	32		
GRAND TOTAL	158	12	170	--	2,909 12

CANTERBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services in the prison chapel on Sundays and week-days have been duly performed, with two sermons on the former, and addresses on Wednesday and Friday and on each saint's day. The Holy Communion has been celebrated once per month and on high festivals. The attention paid to the discourses, and the very hearty way in which the choral services are entered into by the prisoners, are very encouraging to the Chaplain. I have had occasionally "outside" clergy giving sermons to our people, and on December 16th the congregation in our chapel was greatly favoured by a manly and stirring address from the lips of the primate himself. This "innovation," viz., the giving of ghostly advice from a prison chapel pulpit by clergy other than the chaplains, if only from its freshness, is highly appreciated by prisoners, and one can but hope is, in the case of some attentive listeners, highly resultful.

I would venture here to state—and hope I am in order when so doing—that I firmly wish that one's experience enabled one to express the opinion that another recent "innovation," which at first sight reads so well, is of benefit to prisoners whom it touches, and that is "talking at exercise." As a chaplain I feel strongly on this subject, and for the reason that I have repeatedly seen the ill-results of this opportunity given to a man hardened in crime to make another, only possibly as yet entering upon a criminal existence, a firmly-rooted follower of evil courses in life by holding out imagined advantages, and so on. I am firmly convinced from what I have learnt during private and confidential interviews with seemingly hopeful and helpable youthful prisoners, that as far as younger men are concerned it is impossible to overestimate the harm that may arise from this chance offered them to obtain information first hand which they consider will largely secure them from detection, and make things easy in future law-breaking.

The valuation set upon school instruction by some of those rendered eligible to receive it is gratifying, and, considering the recognised average rate of progress by a scholar in a board school, the advancement to be seen made, by some youthful offenders in particular, receiving instruction, is quite amazing.

The immense number of books which came to the library here from the convict prison at Dover has gradually lessened; and the surplus stock having now disappeared, we have the satisfaction of possessing at length a workable prisoners' library, which we hope will shortly be furnished with a number of up-to-date books and periodicals.

CARDIFF PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The triple division of offenders works well. Debtors having to work at industrial labour is good, both as a benefit to themselves and the industries of the prison. More daily exercises, more visits, part payment of fines, increased supervision owing to associated labour in workshops, giving the staff time off daily to make up for evening duties, require an increased staff, without which it makes it very difficult to properly supervise the work, ensure good discipline, and carry on the general duties of the prison.

Awaiting trial prisoners are given industrial work at their own request, but as they cannot be tasked the output varies.

Power to earn remission of sentence has worked well; it acts as an incentive to good conduct on the one hand, and as a deterrent on the other, in that marks can be forfeited for misconduct.

There has been a considerable increase in the part payment of fines.

There has been no corporal punishment.

Conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Associated labour is an excellent arrangement if properly supervised, with the exception of weaving, as I find that owing to the limited number of hours prisoners are out at the workshops the output is very considerably decreased, and it would therefore be better to have the looms in cells as before, unless they were kept in both places. I would still advocate that where building, draining, and gardening is carried on, and where there is a difficulty in getting 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stage prisoners to do the work, that judiciously selected 1st stage prisoners be allowed to do it, the work being as hard, if not harder, than any manual labour authorized for 1st stage prisoners.

Associated labours, such as weaving, hammock and coal-sack making, sack repairing, bags for the Post Office, wood chopping for troops and Government offices, pillow slip making for War Department, washing for the service of the prison, gardening, building and draining operations, have been carried out; also in cell or otherwise, stone breaking, sewing, knitting, cleaning, &c.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

'he treadwheel has been done away with, the house being verted into a workshop for associated labour.

onversational exercise has been carried out very rarely, oners do not seem to avail themselves of the privilege, and I ıot think myself it is conducive to good discipline.

he prison buildings are in good order.

ıchan ventilator and three iron gates have been fixed to kitchen le) and passage leading to same. The officers' quarters, front , and gateway have been painted externally. New sets of d bars, and new racks in muniment room.

'ater pipe mains have been extensively repaired, and a 3-inch pass put in near meter. Matron's quarters painted. Two han ventilators fixed on roof over washing boxes in female on.

wing extension is almost completed, giving additional 44 cells four w.c.'s. A portion of the boundary wall of prison has ı taken down and rebuilt. Two w.c.'s on O 3 ward have been n out and replaced by Doulton wash-outs, new soil pipes, s, and drains.

ew drains have been laid for the kitchen sinks, laundry, ıs, &c., in female prison. Ground floor in male hospital idor, and cells have been painted. Buchan ventilator fixed roof of A hall. Cell locks in male prison have all been ired and fitted with new keys. The old pass locks have been aced by new ones from Messrs. Hobbs, Hart & Co. Repairs alterations to studio. Twenty boxes have been erected on t side of prison for stone breaking.

he fire appliances are sufficient, in proper working order, and ply of water adequate.

he clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet requirements.

ontractors' supplies have been good and fairly punctually vered.

he progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

he rules laid down for the government of prisons have been plied with to the best of my knowledge, except in such cases ave been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, mmissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	11	—	11	307 6 0	
Knitters..	—	12	12	118 7 10	
Mail-bag makers	1	—	1	17 5 0	
Needleworkers	—	8	8	166 6 11	
Oakum pickers	22	—	22	31 1 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	24	1	25	309 3 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	30 12 7	
Stonebreakers	1	—	1	4 15 4	
Tailors, &c	1	—	1	16 18 9	
Weavers (all branches)	7	—	7	91 8 9	
Wheat grinders	9	—	9	6 15 0	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	21 7 6	
Total	78	21	99	—	1,121 8
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenter, &c...	1	—	1	38 7 1	
Labourers	10	—	10	283 4 9	
Stonebreakers	2	—	2	60 9 3	
Total	13	—	13	—	382 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	90 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	8	17	263 9 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	87 15 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	32 14 0	
Washers..	—	6	6	139 11 6	
Total ..	21	14	35	—	660 11

Extracts Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	13	3	16		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	3	3		
Not told off at unlocking	9	4	13		
Sick	6	2	8		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	29	12	41		
GRAND TOTAL	141	47	188	—	2,164 0 9

CARDIFF PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Chaplain's duties were regularly performed throughout the year ended March 31st, 1901. In addition to the daily services, two services with sermons were performed on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

The conduct of the prisoners during the performance of Divine service is generally good.

The Holy Communion was administered three times.

The prisoners were visited by the Chaplain on admission and discharge, and frequently during their term of imprisonment. The sick in the hospital and those who were under punishment were visited daily.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do most useful work, and to relieve all deserving cases.

The lady visitors see the most promising cases amongst the female prisoners, but very few are willing to enter penitentiaries on their discharge from prison.

Six juveniles under 16 years of age passed through this prison last year.

The school teachers did their work with the same regularity as usual, but the number of illiterate prisoners is steadily decreasing.

The following parochial clergy preached in the prison chapel last year:—Revs. T. E. Jones, D. J. Johns, A. E. H. Hyslop, G. Thomas, and T. Richards; others were invited, but they could not come. An eight days' mission was conducted by a Church Army Missioner, and arrangements have been made to hold another this year again.

The cause of nearly all the crime in this part of the country is drunkenness, and I may add that that vice is on the increase amongst females.

I have received, at all times, every assistance in the performance of my duties from the prison officers.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,396	48	30	8	10	—

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	8	Standard II...	5	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	5	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	6	Passed Standard III.	1			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	—					

CARDIFF PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has on the whole been very good during the past twelve months.

No epidemic of a serious nature has prevailed, but an extensive though mild attack of influenza prevailed for a considerable time both amongst officers and prisoners.

There has been no real attempt at suicide, though one was feigned ; there has been no fatal case during the year.

Each prisoner is carefully examined prior to being passed into the prison, and all cases for hard labour have been carefully examined before being passed for such labour.

The dietary and bedding is sufficient, and no extra diet has been required for any prisoner in the prison.

The ventilation of the cells and prison generally is satisfactory ; the cross ventilation wherever introduced has proved eminently satisfactory.

The whole of the sanitary provisions for the prison itself is now excellent.

CARLISLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been very good, and the discipline of the prison has been well maintained.

The conduct of the prisoners has been most satisfactory throughout the year. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The descriptions of labour at which prisoners have been employed are as follows :—

Manufacturing department.—Stonebreaking, chopping and bundling firewood, making mail-bags, hammocks, repairing prison clothing, shoes, and utensils.

Domestic employment.—Baking, cooking, cleaning, stoking furnaces, &c.

Building department.—Constructing new roadway to kitchen, new blacksmith's shop, building 19 boxes for stonebreakers, fitting two special cells for refractory prisoners, new w.c.'s for exercise yard and front lodge, repairing and cleaning all cell locks, new floor for Visiting Committee's room, and numerous other works.

Female prisoners have been employed at washing, knitting, and needlework.

The rules for the triple division of offenders are working well; the men and women of first division highly appreciate the distinctive dress provided for them, as well as being kept separate from the ordinary criminal class.

The power to earn remission is looked upon as a very great privilege, and is an incentive to good order and industry.

The system of associated labour continues to work well, the fact of the officer being present enables prisoners to receive constant attention and instruction in their work, which is much better performed.

The progressive stage system has been carried out satisfactorily.

Part payment of fines and costs is taken advantage of.

Conversation at exercise is not sought after, prisoners prefer to exercise in the usual way.

The clothing and bedding in store have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The Chaplain works unremittingly in the interests and well-doing of the prisoners, ever ready and anxious, as far as possible, to obtain employment for those who are likely to do well on their discharge.

The appliances for use in the case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	4	—	4	131 8 6	
Knitters..	—	3	3	28 12 1	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	82 0 3	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	38 3 9	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	3 1 8	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	26 17 1	
Stonebreakers	13	—	13	117 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 7 6	
Total	24	5	29	—	446 10 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	4	—	4	102 19 6	
Masons	1	—	1	37 18 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	56 9 0	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	11 15 6	
Total	7	—	7	—	209 2 4

Extracts, Governor' Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	3	10	161 10 6	
Gardeners	1	—	1	21 1 3	
Stokers	1	1	2	31 1 0	
Washers..	—	6	6	147 13 6	
Total	12	10	22	—	454 6 3
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	1	1		
Not told off at unlocking	2	1	3		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	8	4	12		
GRAND TOTAL	51	19	70	—	1,109 19 5

CARLISLE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual chapel services have been regularly held on Sundays and week-days, and the behaviour of the prisoners has been all that could be desired. During the earlier part of the year I gave, on Sunday afternoons, instead of the sermon, a course of simple lessons in English church history. The prisoners were most attentive, and seemed really interested, so much so indeed that lately I have begun a similar course of elementary lessons on the Prayer Book. Archdeacon Diggle and Canon Bell have both been kind enough to come and preach for me on several Sundays, and Canon Bell gave a series of addresses on the Fridays in Advent, which were much appreciated. The Rev. W. G. Bird, Secretary of the Diocesan Temperance Society, has also helped me on week-days. On Christmas Day, instead of the afternoon sermon, a few friends came in and gave much pleasure by singing carols. The Holy Eucharist has been celebrated only three times during the year, though notice was given five times.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, as well as at other times, and the sick have received regular attention.

The schoolmaster has done very well with the few who were eligible for instruction, and juvenile offenders have been instructed daily.

The Prisoners' Aid Society has continued its useful work, though it is greatly hampered for want of an agent.

The lady visitors have given me invaluable help as usual, and many women have been greatly helped by their ministrations.

I am very grateful to the Governor and all the officers on both sides of the prison for their willing and ready help in the performance of my duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
823	32	—	11	11	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	—	Standard II.	—	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	3	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III.	9			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	8					

CARLISLE PRISON.

acts, lical ser's port.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

No epidemic has occurred.

There have been no suicides.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison are good.

The heating of the prison has been well attended to during the winter.

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts Governor Report.

The state of the prison is satisfactory in every respect, and the discipline has been fully maintained.

With regard to the triple division of offenders, one prisoner has been received in the first division, but practically no use has been made by committing magistrates of the provision for placing prisoners in the second division, one only having been so classed, and in this instance it would appear to have been quite an unsuitable case, the prisoner (a female) having been seventeen times previously convicted.

The power to earn remission under the mark system has been taken full advantage of by the few prisoners eligible under the regulations, and continues to be an incentive to good conduct and industry.

Very few fines are paid at this prison, and only four prisoners have taken advantage of the opportunity to gain an earlier release from confinement by paying a portion of the penalty imposed upon them.

I am glad to say there has been no case of corporal punishment.

Debtors have been kept steadily employed, but I find they have, as a rule, a great dislike to work, and much prefer the old system, which permitted them to spend the greater part of the day in idle association.

Only a small number of prisoners have been available for employment at associated labour, and these have been required to carry on the domestic work of the prison and gardening.

Conversation at exercise has not been carried out; only two prisoners were eligible during the year, and these declined to avail themselves of the privilege.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been very satisfactory. There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The prisoners at hard labour in the first stage were employed in pumping water for general use by means of the treadwheel, and wood chopping. In the month of March the use of the treadwheel as a means of enforcing hard labour was permanently discontinued, and the more useful occupation of wood chopping

Extracts, Governor's Report.

substituted. This industry has been greatly developed since its introduction four years ago, the output during the past twelve months as compared with the first year of working being nearly double. Prisoners in other stages have been employed at mail-bag making, wood chopping, gardening, repairing clothing, shoes, &c. The work of the female prisoners consisted of knitting, washing, repairing prison clothing, &c.

The buildings and fences, are in a satisfactory condition. The following work in connection with the building department has been carried out :—Two new w.c.'s in the female prison and one in the laundry have been provided and fixed. A new latrine and urinal have been erected in the exercise yard of the male prison, drains altered and manholes built. The artificial lighting of the entrance to the prison has been much improved, and an additional lamp fixed between the inner and outer gates. The fitting up of a "special" cell in the male prison is in progress. The outer wall of the females' hospital has been cemented to cure dampness, and all necessary repairs to buildings effected.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient, and have been tested monthly. The water supply is fair.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient for all requirements, and the contractors' supplies have been good and regularly delivered.

Great care has been exercised in awarding marks under the progressive stage system, which continues to work admirably.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT** of **PRISONERS** and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS** during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Knitters..	—	1	1	6 2 0	
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	146 15 4	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	128 9 0	
Total	10	1	11	—	281 6 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters and labourers.. ..	1	—	1	39 8 6	
Total	1	—	1	—	39 8 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	1	—	1	30 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	61 16 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	17 5 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	4	—	4	5 17 1	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 3 6	
Washers	—	1	1	33 10 6	
Total	10	2	12	—	172 10 1
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Total	3	—	3	—	
GRAND TOTAL	24	3	27	—	493 4 11

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

Extracts from Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Services have been regularly held on every day of the year as required, and sermons preached twice each Sunday and also at other times occasionally. No response was received from any prisoners to notice given of Holy Communion, but considering the character of the prisoners I was not surprised at this. The Sunday services have been choral throughout the year.

The schoolmaster has been more than usually occupied in the teaching of prisoners, and the annexed schedule will show what success has attended his efforts.

Prisoners on reception and on discharge, as well as when under punishment or in the infirmary, have been regularly visited; and I here wish to express my indebtedness to the Governor and to all the members of the prison staff for much assistance received by myself and the Deputy Chaplain at their hands, as well as for continued courtesy and sympathetic co-operation.

The discipline of the prison is strict and efficient, without being harsh or unduly burdensome. The behaviour of the prisoners both in and out of chapel has been invariably deserving of commendation.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
200	18	5	5	5	

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. 3	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. 3		
ard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 2			

CARMARTHEN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

In my last report I mentioned the fact that since the new dietary had been in force I had not found it necessary, except in a few cases, to order an increase in the diet. This year's experience has confirmed that experience; and I am of opinion that the new diet is sufficient to maintain health and strength, and I find that in many cases prisoners improve in health and gain in weight.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. During the winter there was an epidemic of German measles in the town, but no case occurred in the prison. In the borough there were several cases of other infectious diseases, but no case occurred in the prison.

Two convicted prisoners, insane on admission, were sent to the Carmarthen Asylum. With these exceptions the mental condition of the prisoners was satisfactory.

There has been no case of suicide or attempted suicide. The ventilation of the cells has been good. The bedding has been sufficient, and during the winter months every prisoner has an extra blanket. There has been no death.

The quality of the food has been good. The water has been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The prison is now connected with the town supply, so that, as often happens, through the insufficient number of suitable prisoners, the pumping is not proceeded with, we are certain of a constant supply of water.

I visit the prison twice daily, and oftener if required. All prisoners are carefully examined on admission, and are then passed on to hard work or otherwise. A considerable number have ruptures, varicose veins, and have symptoms of alcoholism.

The sanitary work referred to in my last report is completed, and the general sanitary condition of the prison is now in a very satisfactory state.

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The condition of the prison has been good and the discipline all that could be desired.

The triple division of offenders I still believe to be a wise and beneficent classification of criminals, and while there may be less reason this year to complain of the committing courts wrongfully including criminals of the habitual class in the second division, there is no doubt that the power conferred by the Prisons Act, 1898, is not as fully exercised as it might be. This ignoring of the power its provisions confer is not confined to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, the Superior Courts have alike failed to take full advantage of the ameliorating provision to order cases to the second division which might reasonably be placed therein.

The power to earn some remission of the sentence when above six months is beyond all doubt a most excellent provision. I have not had a single case in which it has been necessary to resort to punishment by forfeiture of remission marks. Indeed, I do not remember one of this class being under punishment of any kind. I would, therefore, be glad to see this provision extended and made applicable to all prisoners with sentences of six months and upwards, or even four months, and that the remission be calculated from the beginning of the sentence.

The provision for the part payment of fines is just and equitable, and no abuse of it has occurred here.

Associated labour has been carried out to the fullest extent possible, and with satisfactory results. It tends to greater cheerfulness and better work.

Conversation at exercise does not commend itself to me so far as my experience here is concerned. It has not been desirable or necessary to grant the privilege in any case. I have offered the favour in several instances and it has been declined.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent, and that of the prisoners very good. No serious offence has occurred, nor any escapes or attempts.

Employment in the first stage has been carried out by stone-breaking, oakum picking, and when the supply of stones has run short, wood chopping. Other labour has consisted mainly of mail-bag making and coir brush making. Female prisoners have

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VAL of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Tots
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s.
Labourers	2	—	2	37 0 6	
Total	2	—	2	—	37 (
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	2	5	78 14 0	
Washers..	—	2	2	48 10 6	
Total	5	4	9	—	189 4
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	3	1	4		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	5	1	6		
GRAND TOTAL ..	30	9	39	—	412 10

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts. Chaplain's Report.

The instruction of the prisoners has been carried out in a genial and thorough manner.

The daily services have been regularly held, and those on Sundays. I find that a few explanatory remarks interjected where the circumstances seem to admit of it make these more interesting.

All prisoners are visited on reception and discharge, and otherwise as required by the rules of the service and the opportunities which offer themselves.

As to the co-operation of the officers, I cannot speak too warmly, and I am sure that all chaplains will do well to encourage the sympathy and interest of all the staff in their work. To stimulate any such labour of love in them not only gets the work better done, but has a reflex action on those who do it.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in connection with this prison has, I believe, utilized its opportunities to the full; and so have the lady visitors.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
482	25	—	4	5	8

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. -	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. —		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 3			

CARNARVON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The condition of the prison has been good and the discipline all that could be desired.

The triple division of offenders I still believe to be a wise and beneficent classification of criminals, and while there may be less reason this year to complain of the committing courts wrongfully including criminals of the habitual class in the second division, there is no doubt that the power conferred by the Prisons Act, 1898, is not as fully exercised as it might be. This ignoring of the power its provisions confer is not confined to Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, the Superior Courts have alike failed to take full advantage of the ameliorating provision to order cases to the second division which might reasonably be placed therein.

The power to earn some remission of the sentence when above six months is beyond all doubt a most excellent provision. I have not had a single case in which it has been necessary to resort to punishment by forfeiture of remission marks. Indeed, I do not remember one of this class being under punishment of any kind. I would, therefore, be glad to see this provision extended and made applicable to all prisoners with sentences of six months and upwards, or even four months, and that the remission be calculated from the beginning of the sentence.

The provision for the part payment of fines is just and equitable, and no abuse of it has occurred here.

Associated labour has been carried out to the fullest extent possible, and with satisfactory results. It tends to greater cheerfulness and better work.

Conversation at exercise does not commend itself to me so far as my experience here is concerned. It has not been desirable or necessary to grant the privilege in any case. I have offered the favour in several instances and it has been declined.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been excellent, and that of the prisoners very good. No serious offence has occurred, nor any escapes or attempts.

Employment in the first stage has been carried out by stone-breaking, oakum picking, and when the supply of stones has run short, wood chopping. Other labour has consisted mainly of mail-bag making and coir brush making. Female prisoners have

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The discipline is good.

The working of the Prisons Act, 1898, is satisfactory.

The triple division of offenders works smoothly.

The power to earn remission is much appreciated.

The provision for part payment of fines works well.

The new procedure for the infliction of corporal punishment is not sufficiently deterrent or prompt.

The effect of associated labour is that perhaps more work is got out of the prisoners; the misconduct is trifling.

Conversation at exercise is only appreciated by the habitual criminal.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The prisoners have been employed at hammocks, coal-sacks, kit-bags, post office bags, tailoring, balling coir, oakum picking, gardening, knitting, bed making.

The state and condition of the buildings is good. The new hospital is completed, and the general drainage much improved. The alterations to the chapel are finished.

The outside fences are fair.

The appliances in case of fire are in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, so far as I know, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The training school for officers continued to hold its three classes during the year for the instruction of probationers.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VA of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	To
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES :				£ s. d.	£
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	22 10 0	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	25 13 9	
Coir ballers	22	—	22	21 17 10	
Coir pickers	3	—	3	2 19 11	
Hammock makers	29	—	29	747 8 6	
Kit-bag makers	1	—	1	4 0 0	
Knitters..	3	—	3	10 8 6	
Mail-bag makers	23	—	23	271 5 8	
Needleworkers	11	—	11	136 8 9	
Oakum pickers	32	—	32	17 10 9	
Sack makers and menders ..	19	—	19	409 10 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	39 18 7	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	21 6 0	
Tailors, &c.	6	—	6	83 8 6	
Total	154	—	154	—	1,814
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, masons, and smiths	1	—	1	84 4 7	
Labourers	12	—	12	345 3 10	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	58 12 6	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	19 17 6	
Total	16	—	16	—	507
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison :					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	155 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	—	15	240 9 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Gardeners	4	—	4	58 0 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Washers	12	—	12	269 8 0	
Total	39	—	39	—	800 7 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	—	14		
Not told off at unlocking . ..	4	—	4		
Sick	2	—	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	21	—	21		
GRAND TOTAL	230	—	230	—	3,122 12 2

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

There have been nine celebrations of the Holy Communion, and the services in the chapel have been conducted as usual. I have given sermons, instructions, and readings on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays since my appointment to this prison.

The prisoners under school instruction have on the whole made good use of their privileges, and I am able to speak in good terms of both schoolmasters.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society here is in a flourishing condition, and doing good work, and the agent employed by the society is very efficient and zealous.

I have given periodical lectures to the probationers in the training school on such subjects as duty, character, work, kindness, discipline of experience, and latterly I have seen them individually, thus giving an opportunity of getting to know them, and, I hope, influencing them for good. I propose giving special attention to this individual work in future, it is an interesting and responsible part of my duties here.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
810	226	21	46	109	50

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. 16	Standard II... 7	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 22	Standard III. 17	Passed Standard III. 11	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 68	Passed Standard III. 45		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 33			

CHELMSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners for the year ending March 31st has been very good.

No epidemic has occurred.

There has been one feigned attempted suicide.

The sanitary arrangements are excellent.

The dietary and the bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The prisoners have all been medically examined before being passed for labour.

The new hospital is now completed, and will I hope be ready for occupation shortly.

DERBY PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The working of the changes in system effected by the Prisons Act, 1898, has been satisfactory.

The triple division of offenders works well.

The power to earn remission of sentence and the provision for the part payment of fines continues to be appreciated.

No case of corporal punishment has occurred during the year.

It has not been found advisable to grant the privilege of conversation at exercise.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been fair, and there have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Prisoners in the 1st stage have been employed at the treadwheel which grinds wheat for this and other prisons. The remainder of the prisoners were employed at mail-bag making, tailoring, hammock making, cotton sorting, &c.

The buildings are all in a satisfactory condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order, and there is a plentiful supply of water.

The clothing and bedding have been found sufficient to meet requirements.

The supplies from the contractors have been good and delivered with punctuality, with one exception.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

The rules and regulations for the government of the prison have been properly carried out.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	9	—	9	71 0 1	
Cotton sorters	6	—	6	2 8 5	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	157 13 6	
Knitters	—	2	2	12 17 9	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	238 3 0	
Needleworkers	1	8	9	112 13 7	
Oakum pickers	36	—	36	12 10 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	20 9 5	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	12 18 2	
Tailors, &c.	14	—	14	248 3 4	
Wheat grinders	34	—	34	97 16 0	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	8 0 0	
Total	123	10	133	—	1,010 3 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers and masons	1	—	1	55 14 2	
Labourers	3	—	3	79 10 6	
Limewashers	2	—	2	48 2 6	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	49 7 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	37 3 9	
Total	8	—	8	—	269 17 11
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	83 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	2	17	271 15 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	36 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	21 8 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	38 18 6	
Washers	—	7	7	180 12 0	
Total	25	9	34	—	694 5 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	11	1	12		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	14	3	17		
Sick	6	1	7		
Under punishment	2	—	2		
Total	34	5	39		
GRAND TOTAL	190	24	214	—	1,974 6 2

DERBY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The services on Sundays and week-days have been held without interruption, excepting for a day or two, when the chapel was being cleaned. The prisoners have generally joined heartily in the services, and have paid serious attention to the lessons and addresses.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge. I have paid special attention to first offenders and the young, and have every reason to believe that, in many instances, their detention has been the beginning of a better life. I have also been enabled to assist them on their discharge in their efforts to retrieve their character, by communicating with the clergy and others in whose parishes they reside. I have, in my visits, been invariably received with respect, and my advice has been attentively listened to.

The agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prison daily, and good work is done by the society in suitable cases.

The schoolmaster is doing excellent work, and the prisoners eligible for instruction receive every attention, often with marked results.

The hospital has been regularly visited.

I feel much indebted to the Governor and all the officers for their kind and ever ready assistance.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,568	104	12	40	20	32

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	3	Standard II. ..	—	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	12	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	4	Passed Standard III.	2			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	6					

DERBY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Extracts Medical Officer's Report

There has been no epidemic in the prison during the past year. No suicide or attempted suicide has occurred.

The prisoners received are all carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is fairly good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison, so that it is kept at a fairly uniform temperature.

The furnace in the reception section has undergone repairs. The old wood-yard has been abolished.

I have had to refer to the trouble with rats in the laundry; some steps have been taken to deal with this matter, but with only partial success so far.

DEVIZES PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The discipline has been well maintained.

No prisoners have been committed to this prison to be classed as offenders of the first division, and only five males and one female as offenders of the second division; this is a slight increase on the previous year.

The power to earn remission has been much appreciated, and I have no doubt is a great inducement to industry and good conduct.

Eight prisoners took advantage of the provision for part payment of fine; this is an increase on the previous year. The principle is fully explained to them on admission.

There has been no case of the infliction of corporal punishment since 1897.

As a rule the prisoners enjoy associated labour, and it is much appreciated by them, but on account of the construction of the prison the want of a suitable room is much felt.

Conversation at exercise is valued by some, others refuse it altogether.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The employment of prisoners has consisted of mail-bag making, wood chopping, hammock making, and coal-bag making, repairing all kinds of prison clothing and utensils, cleaning, gardening, oakum picking, and building work; also washing and repairing clothing and bedding for the War Department.

Hard labour of the first class has been carried out by means of the treadwheel, which ground corn for this and other prisons; also a crank which pumped water for the use of the prison. The use of these have just been discontinued.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

A Gurney stove has been fixed in the female prison. Sixty-four cells have been fitted with new pattern locks. An electric bell fixed from the outer gate to the centre of the prison. An inner key safe has been placed at the outer gate. New w.c.'s are in course of construction.

Extracts Governor's Report.

The appliances for extinguishing fire in any part of the prison are adequate and in good working order, and there is a good supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with two exceptions, which have been reported.

Forty-six juvenile offenders have been received during the year, fifteen of whom were committed direct to this prison. They have been employed at gardening, sawing wood, and mail-bag making, and generally appear happy and contented, and I have no doubt the majority of them are better provided for in prison than when at home.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	—	1	25 14 0	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	88 7 6	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	22	—	22	350 18 9	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	43 8 8	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	15 16 0	
Sack-makers and menders ..	6	—	6	150 18 8	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	12 14 7	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	1	1	34 16 0	
Wheat grinders	20	—	20	55 6 0	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	18 14 0	
Total	64	4	68	—	812 4 2

ETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.
Labourers	3	—	3	97 12 6
Total	3	—	3	—
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	108 10 0
Gardeners and stokers	2	—	2	36 13 6
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	1	—	1	14 4 0
Washers..	—	2	2	56 2 0
Total	12	3	15	—
NON-EFFECTIVE:				
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5	
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6	
Sick	1	—	1	
Total	10	2	12	
GRAND TOTAL	89	9	98	

DEVIZES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts Chaplain's Report

The services have been held regularly in the chapel, both on Sundays and week-days. At all services hymns and canticles have been sung. I have administered the Holy Communion on two occasions during the present years, *i.e.*, on March 3rd to 8 men, and on Easter Day to 9 men. I have had the assistance on one occasion of the Rev. C. E. Barnwell, who preached a sermon, and of the Rev. G. Bird, who officiated during my period of absence on leave. From March the 12th to the 19th Captain Skisser, of the Church Army, held a mission in the prison, giving an address daily in the chapel at the morning service, and preaching twice on Sunday, March 17th. He was attentively listened to by the prisoners, and some 10 availed themselves of his invitation to visit them in their cells.

I have daily visited all prisoners on reception and discharge and the sick, and those under punishment. The female prisoners I have visited once a week, and the juveniles daily. The others have been visited at intervals, as time and circumstances permitted. I have been encouraged in my work by receiving letters from prisoners after discharge. In most cases those who have written to me are now living respectable lives.

I have paid attention to the education of the boys, inspecting the work done by them on their slates during my daily visit to them.

The Wilts. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has assisted 82 cases during the year, of which 13 were women. An effort is being made to extend and enlarge the society's work, by making interest in the larger towns in the county. An effort is also being made by the lady visitors to secure the services of a lady (or ladies) in the larger towns in the county to visit, and if possible, meet at the railway station, females on discharge.

I may add that I have received much help and encouragement in my work from the Governor, and that I have found the officers always kindly and obliging.

[illegible] received during the [illegible] 10K, and their [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Standard III
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] under [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DEVIZES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Most of the sickness has been due to influenza imported from without. Prompt isolation on recognising the complaint, and continued throughout convalescence, has, I think, prevented the disease from becoming epidemic in the prison.

There has been one death from phthisis, contracted before admission.

In the case of one prisoner who became depressed and refused all food it was necessary after a few days temporising to have recourse to forcible feeding. Finding that opposition was useless, the prisoner gave no further trouble.

The alteration in diet, which took effect in May, 1899, led to a great diminution in the complaints of insufficient food. From an average of 248 cases during the two previous years in which extra food was ordered the number dropped to 66 cases during the twelve months May, 1899, to May, 1900. The number would be equally low for the past year, but for the drafts of naval and military prisoners that have been lately received. Many of these prisoners have been emaciated from illnesses contracted on foreign stations, and others have been on reduced diet for varying terms before their reception here. In 34 cases, consequently, during the past quarter it has been necessary to order extra diet on their reception here.

The ventilation and sanitation of the prison have been good. Several sanitary improvements have been made, *e.g.*, the town water supply has been laid on, and w.c.'s are being provided in the male corridors.

The use of the treadwheel has been abolished, and a fertile source of malingering has thus been removed.

The training in physical drill continues to be of great advantage physically, and, I believe, morally, to the juvenile prisoners.

The health of the prison staff has been good.

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the past year no prisoner has been received in Division I., and but two in Division II.

A solution of the reason of the small number sentenced under Division II. may be, that in the opinion of the Bench the regulations pertaining to the ordinary class of prisoners are not more rigorous than the offence merits, and that all reasonable privileges are afforded, while the "star class" provides the desired separation from prisoners previously convicted.

The power to earn remission continues to be much appreciated by all classes of prisoners, and their best endeavours, both by industry and good conduct, are constantly exercised to gain its advantages.

Very few prisoners have taken advantage of the generous measure for the part payment of fines, and it is difficult to assign a reason for its being in this district practically a dead letter. Poverty, to some extent, may account for it, but not, I think, entirely. Many prisoners are exceedingly lazy and indifferent as to their whereabouts, they neither want work nor the responsibility of providing for their maintenance; imprisonment for others has neither terror nor disgrace, while others again soon find that being in prison is not the uncomfortable position they had anticipated, and positively refuse to pay their fine or induce others to do so for them.

Associated labour has been carried on regularly throughout the year. Discipline has not, I think, been weakened by association, and while some reports have undoubtedly emanated from this cause, the offences have been trivial, and committed, generally speaking, by men who would offend in whatever position they were placed.

The opportunity for instructing prisoners is undoubtedly greater in association, and observation ensures constant labour and better work.

In my report of last year I took the opportunity of saying that conversation at exercise appeared to be fraught with many doubts and difficulties; a longer experience of its working, and a close observance of its results, has impressed me that it is a retrograde and pernicious step, and one that is conducive to all kinds of moral contagion, undermining, if not entirely destroying, the work of the Chaplain and schoolmaster, and the good

Extracts, Governor's Report.

resolutions which may have been induced by perusal of the healthy literature provided.

Quite recently, an elderly prisoner at associated exercise was heard by an officer to incite his companion to insubordination by offensive and blasphemous language. It was the merest chance that the conversation was overheard, but I venture to think that this is the usual kind of talking among prisoners, and not the exception.

One asks, whatever prisoners, who are generally strangers to each other and often ignorant men, can have to talk about one with the other; nothing probably but their criminal tactics and their prison grievances, neither, surely, a desirable subject for conversation and debate.

The conduct of the officers has been very good. During the year two assistant warders have joined the prison after a period of service at a training school. I have been exceedingly pleased with the competent manner in which these young officers have entered upon their duties, and the intelligent view they have taken of their work and the responsibility which it entails.

A Roman Catholic priest has been appointed during the year to minister to the Roman Catholic prisoners.

Two additional assistant warders have also been added to the subordinate staff. They were urgently needed, on the ground both of discipline and security. Now that prisoners are so much out of their cells the necessity for more officers is absolute.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The reports which have occurred were solely for offences against discipline.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape; neither births, deaths, executions, suicides, nor corporal punishments.

A large number of military prisoners convicted by court martial, many of them in South Africa, have been received during the year. Their conduct has been excellent, and their clean and smart appearance most noticeable. Their presence has, however, entailed a great deal of work both on the office, the schoolmaster-warder, and indeed upon all ranks.

Labour in the first stage has consisted of wheat grinding by the treadwheel, and only when the number of men has been too small to man the wheel has recourse been had to oakum picking.

Ordinary labour has been carried out in the service of the prison, and in the manufacture of mail-bags for the General Post Office and hammocks for the Admiralty. In addition, a large number of garments have been made up for other prisons.

The female prisoners have been employed in laundry work, repairs to prison clothing, and cleaning.

The obligation to work has not, I think, decreased the number of debtors. In some few cases I have observed a desire on the part of debtors while in prison to work diligently, and to earn as much as possible.

Occasionally debtors have complained of the manner in which bailiffs hold the warrants, and exercise as it pleases them their

Extracts, Governor's Report.

power to arrest. Prompt removal to prison follows, the debtor not being permitted to go to his home, or see an employer, no matter how near, and more than one debtor has assured me that could he have seen so-and-so the money would have been forthcoming.

I have in my mind, too, a woman who came from the extreme limits of the county at considerable expense, crying, late one evening, to pay the debt of her husband, whom she said had left in the morning to proceed to work, and only by chance did she learn, late in the day, that he had been arrested and removed to Dorchester Prison, 30 miles away.

I know well the vanishing propensities of these persons, who may as a class deserve little consideration, but there seems room for more regard on the part of some bailiffs when exercising their duty of arrest.

Building Work.—Sundry repairs have been carried out, and the prison buildings and officers' quarters are in good order.

A new "special cell" has been completed.

The bell accommodation in the male hospital has been improved, and new closets upon some of the landings have been introduced.

The grounds around the prison have received careful and regular attention. Three dead trees were felled in the autumn, and a good stock of firewood has resulted.

The cultivated area inside the walls has been increased. The yield from the garden was excellent, and, with the exception of potatoes, no vegetables have been purchased.

The fire engine and appliances are in good order. Fire practice has been periodically carried out, and on all occasions the supply of water appeared adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store is sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in its entirety.

Sixty-three prisoners have been placed in the "star class." Four of these have been recommitted to this prison. The conduct and bearing of the "star class" prisoners is excellent. They are more industrious and cleanly in their habits than the ordinary class of prisoner.

One juvenile was received from the Poole police and removed to Devizes Prison to undergo his imprisonment. A vicious and neglected home was probably the cause of his downfall.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	19 7 6	
Hammock makers, &c.	8	—	8	133 4 0	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	152 12 10	
Needleworkers, &c.	3	2	5	104 2 6	
Oakum pickers	5	—	5	11 19 9	
Sack makers, menders, &c. ..	3	—	3	17 17 4	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	63 6 2	
Wheat grinders	12	—	12	13 19 11	
Total	52	2	54	—	552 0 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	49 0 0	
Labourers	4	—	4	91 1 0	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	33 7 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	26 7 11	
Total	7	—	7	—	199 16 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	54 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	64 6 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	45 5 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Washers..	1	3	4	90 18 0	
Total	11	4	15	—	309 0 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	4	—	4		
Total	6	—	6		
GRAND TOTAL	76	6	82	—	1,040 16 3

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts Chaplain's Report.

The authorized services, with sermons, have been regularly and punctually held throughout the year on Sundays and week-days, and various clergymen have assisted me in the addresses.

The prisoners in chapel have been orderly and attentive, they have joined heartily in the responses and singing, and evidently regard their attendance at the services as a privilege.

An eight days' mission was held during the month of July by Captain Davey, of the Church Army, and good impressions were made.

The prisoners have always been respectful and willing to receive advice and admonition. Every prisoner has been visited on reception and discharge, and long term prisoners have been visited at intervals between.

The instruction has been carried out by the schoolmaster according to the regulations.

The library is in good condition, and the books are much appreciated by the prisoners.

The lady visitor has done useful work amongst the female prisoners.

I am fully convinced that the associated exercise still in existence does not work well, and is a source of mischief.

The Church Army have rendered valuable assistance in several cases of discharged prisoners.

I am grateful to the Governor especially, as well as to the other officers, for the ready way in which they have always supported me in my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard. III.
556	47	5	22	13	7

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 16	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III... 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 5	Passed Standard III... 2		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 4			

DORCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been very good.

There has been no epidemic and no death.

The dietary and bedding have been good and sufficient.

The sanitary arrangements, ventilation, and temperature of the prison are satisfactory.

DURHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has continued to be very satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good as a body, a small number have to be repeatedly punished. The prevailing offence amongst both male and female prisoners is the use of most foul, abusive, and occasionally threatening language on the slightest provocation, or rather on no provocation at all, since it is most frequently resorted to when the prisoner has been mildly checked for perhaps some trivial breach of the rules. The amount of punishment, in consequence, has been much more than pleases me, but I have felt bound to resort to strong measures in order to put it down, and especially in the case of women of the worst character who use the foulest possible expressions towards young female officers.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The male prisoners have been employed grinding wheat (on the treadwheel) for the supply of whole meal to Durham and Newcastle Prisons, stone-breaking for the Durham urban authority, hammock making for the Admiralty and War Department, weaving dowlas and sacking, cement-bag making, ship-fender making, token-string making, tin-ware manufacturing, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, and oakum picking.

In the manufacturing department there has been an increase of £879 5*s.* 3*d.* in the earnings above last year, and of £680 3*s.* 10*d.* over the previous year. The ship-fender making has been much extended.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory. New w.c.'s have been fixed and slop sinks improved in female hospital and isolated ward. One male and one female punishment cell have been altered into special cells. The clerks' office has been much improved, a new floor having been laid and new windows, stoves, ventilators, cupboards, &c., fixed.

The hydrants and hose for use in case of fire are in good order, and the supply of water is sufficient.

The quantity of bedding, clothing, &c., has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

Occasionally young persons are very inconsiderately committed to prison from boroughs. Many cases have come under my notice during the past year, boys of from about 15 years of age and

Extracts, Governor's Report.

upwards, who, so far as I can find out, have never previously been charged with any offence. Certainly, in many cases, it is reported that though not "known to the police" their "associates and friends are bad" and their "class of life low," but these circumstances appear to be due to the fact of their being born of poor parents in a densely populated town, and is their misfortune more than their fault. A beneficent Act having been passed for the protection of first offenders, I think that where it has not been applied as intended, the obligation to report to the Secretary of State before the sentence is carried out would have a salutary effect, and induce more serious reflection on the part of those responsible.

The more I see of the imprisonment of young boys for short periods, the more convinced I am of its evil results. If a boy of tender years is deserving of imprisonment, he may be adequately impressed after undergoing a term of two or three months, but I am quite certain that a period of a few days is the most injurious form of punishment that can be resorted to. I have no hesitation in saying that after the first experience bad boys come to like it rather than otherwise, and prison has no terrors for them. This is not at all to be wondered at when the comforts of a prison cell with its peace and quietness is contrasted with the reeking abominations of the room they share with several other persons in their homes, where also they are frequently subjected to ill-usage. I am decidedly of opinion some very much better plan could be devised for disposing of such cases.

I regret to say that cases continue to be received from one of the courts in this county, where old offenders, chiefly drunkards, are sent to prison in the second division. It requires no comment from me as to this being the worst possible form of punishment for an idle, "loafing" drunkard to be sent to prison without hard labour. One of these, with a previous record of no less than 73 terms of imprisonment and many additional convictions before magistrates, remarked, on my expressing surprise at seeing him so often in the second division, "but I have not been guilty of any crime, sir." Lessons of this kind by no means conduce to improvement, and it is, to say the least, unfortunate that men who neglect their homes, leaving their wives and children to starve, should be permitted to leave any court of justice under the belief that they have "not been guilty of any crime."

DURHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

All duties have been regularly discharged as laid down by the Commissioners.

Chapel services have been sung daily, and twice every Sunday, with sermon on each occasion ; and, further, one or more addresses during the week. The receptions and discharges, sick, punishments, and applications have been seen daily as heretofore, while long-term prisoners are visited as frequently as possible.

The chapel services are appreciated with increasing earnestness, the chanting of the daily psalms adding greatly to the spirit of reverence and devotion. We are greatly indebted to our organist for the pains he takes with the choir. I make special appeals in a course of addresses which, from the testimony of our agent and others, have in many cases struck home and borne fruit on discharge. It seems to me that the importance of pulpit exhortations cannot be overrated, or the subjects too carefully thought over and prepared ; indeed, the responsibility of exhorting those whom one may never meet again, and who, perhaps, have been cast in one's way by special providence, is always uppermost in my mind.

But it is in one's private visits when one can make a loving appeal, adapted to the circumstances of each individual case, that one's words spoken or prayer offered up in the lonely cell seems to tell most ; in fact, I was informed, after his discharge, that the heart of one, who was proof against every other appeal, was turned and changed by a prayer offered up with him on the day before his discharge. I never meet with aught but respect here, and am greeted with real tokens of affection when I meet those, who have been in prison, after discharge.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is successfully carried on, and both our valued agents and the numerous clergy, police, ladies, and gentlemen throughout the diocese are unremitting in their efforts to reclaim all who will accept their help. We are much indebted to the instrumentality of Canon Body's workers, and also to the Church Army for taking charge of our cases at their homes at Gateshead and Middlesborough, and at the Boys' Home at Gateshead. Many apparently hopeless cases have been uplifted by these means, including those of the educated and refined classes, who are very hard to help suitably, but who, through the Church Army, have been reclaimed and reinstated in respectable life.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of prisoners eligible for school instruction is faithfully carried out on the scheme officially laid down, and with much success, as our tables show. The thoroughness of the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress proves them to be worthy of the highest confidence. The number of men requiring instruction has fallen off considerably, and this is most noticeable amongst pure illiterates and those in Standard I. The apparent reasons for this decline are several :—

I. A great many of the more ignorant classes, who usually frequent prison, have been drawn away to South Africa.

II. The increased vigilance of our school attendance officers in this county must in some degree reduce the number of truants and raise the standard of education in the young generation.

III. A great many of the older illiterates are passing the age-limit for instruction.

IV. The transfer of men committed for non-maintenance of wife and for bastardy arrears to the debtors' wing further reduces the number eligible for school instruction.

Allowing for many contributory agencies in bringing about a reduction of the most ignorant classes of prisoners, I cannot help thinking that the large diminution in the number of prisoners requiring instruction is largely owing to the result of the admirable scheme of education laid down by the Commissioners efficiently carried out, which, as I predicted, would be the case in my last annual report, is bearing fruit ; and it is my opinion that there will be a continuous decrease of illiterates year by year till school instruction in prisons will be no longer needed.

Those whose education enables them to grasp subjects higher than those of an elementary type are piloted by me through some special study, according to their ability and taste. It seems advisable to encourage this, as refinement and knowledge help to obliterate what is lawless and gross ; in fact, it seems to me that anything that tends to humanise the degraded is conducive to reformation. In this respect the new prison rules are not without influence : *associated labour and exercise*, remission of long sentences, a better library and more frequent change of books, are all calculated to soften the nature and to render it amenable to good influences.

The number of youths between the ages of 16 and 21 who find their way to prison is amazing. True, they are often diminutive, though their hardened criminality, bravado, and experience in the ways of the world and its sins, render it dangerous to classify them with so-called juveniles. The education of these is above the average of that of ordinary prisoners.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
6,354	259	156	58	35	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	36	Standard II...	30	Standard III.	12	Passed Standard III. 26
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	10	Standard III.	10	Passed Standard III.	27	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	22			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	7					

DURHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the past year the health of the prisoners generally has been good. There has been no epidemic. There has been no suicide, and no attempts. All prisoners for hard labour are stripped and examined before being passed.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory, and all attention has been paid to the heating, the prison being kept at as uniform a temperature as possible.

Five prisoners of weak mind have been placed in observation cells during the past year, and have been seen by me daily.

Eleven cases I have considered necessary to place in hospital, under the care of an attendant, where they have received every attention.

EXETER PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

During the year ended 31st March, 1901, the state and discipline of the prison have been good, and no events have occurred calling for special remark.

The provision for placing prisoners in different divisions has been taken more advantage of by magistrates during the past year, and seems to be better understood.

The extension to local prisoners of the power to earn remission has been found to work exceedingly well. Throughout the whole year it was only twice necessary to deprive a local prisoner of a small number of marks for remission, but the knowledge that remission can be earned is a strong incentive to industry and good conduct.

In very few cases have prisoners taken advantage of the provisions for part payment of fines, though all prisoners are informed of the rule on reception.

The necessity of referring all proposed inflictions of corporal punishment by magistrates causes an unnecessary delay, and I think magistrates resent the limitation of their powers, and are more inclined to adopt some other form of punishment.

Associated labour has been carried out with, I believe, beneficial effects.

Conversation at exercise, I am of opinion, is most undesirable. Old offenders are usually very well behaved while in the prison; it is practically impossible to know each prisoner sufficiently to arrange suitable pairs, and much mischief may be done at this conversation, the results of which will not be seen till after the individuals have left the prison. I have not found any ill effects as far as prison discipline is concerned.

The conduct of the officers has been very good. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Prisoners have been employed at wood chopping, and making bolster cases, hammocks, mail-bags, and prison clothing for Government Departments. Female prisoners are employed solely at laundry work, sewing and knitting.

Prison buildings, fences, and roads, are in good order. The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in working order, and the supply of water adequate. Extracts, Governor's Report.

The quantities of clothing and bedding have been found sufficient, and contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	42	—	42	382 13 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Brush and mop makers	1	—	1	12 1 2	
Hammock makers	20	—	20	372 1 0	
Knitters..	—	1	1	14 11 7	
Mail-bag makers	6	—	6	75 2 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	45 1 6	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	13 12 3	
Rope (untarred) teasers	1	—	1	0 11 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	9 10 11	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	10 1 0	
Tailors, &c.	22	—	22	450 10 7	
Wood choppers	15	—	15	126 5 0	
Total	120	3	123	—	1,546 19 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, carpenters, and masons.	1	—	1	34 17 5	
Labourers	3	—	3	70 14 3	
Painters, plasterers, and smiths	1	—	1	46 11 11	
Total	5	—	5	—	152 3 7

xtracts, overnor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	119 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	8	2	10	160 14 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	33 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	23 11 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	6 18 0	
Washers	—	5	5	127 16 0	
Total	17	7	24	—	502 13 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	7	2	9		
Sick	8	1	9		
Total	19	3	22		
GRAND TOTAL	161	13	174	—	2,201 15 11

EXETER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The duties of my office during the year ending March 31st were duly performed.

Prisoners—both local and convict—received the authorised amount of instruction, and made satisfactory progress with their school work under the care of the schoolmaster and his assistant.

The new rule for placing convicts under instruction immediately upon reception gives them more time for making progress now that the probationary period is reduced to six months.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed. Several clergymen have preached to the prisoners; and at a week-day service, Commander Wolfe-Murray, R.N., gave an earnest religious address, which was much appreciated.

The grant of chant books enabled the prisoners to make an attempt to sing the psalms at the Sunday services. The attempt was attended with success, and the service on Sundays is very creditably and devoutly rendered.

Prisoners were attentive at the chapel services, and respectful during my cell-visits.

The Quarter Sessions for the county are always commenced with a service held in the prison chapel at 9.30 A.M. From time immemorial this service has been continued in connection with the opening of that Court. A few of the justices attend, but not so many as in former years, when membership of the Church of England was regarded as a necessary qualification for holding office. But the magistrates who attend always express their sense of appreciation at the heartiness of the singing, and the apparent devoutness of the prisoners when in chapel.

Prisoners were visited on reception and discharge. The sick and those under punishment were seen daily. All the prisoners were visited in their cells at frequent intervals.

The officers were always ready to assist me in the performance of my duties.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do a useful and important work, and much success attended its efforts during the past year.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1954	204	36	78	73	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 9	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 22	Standard III... 11	Passed Standard III... 9	
Standard II...	Standard III... 17	Passed Standard III... 31		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 11			

EXETER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, but there has been a larger amount of hospital work, due to the number of aged convicts of poor physique or mentally weak or sufferers from chronic diseases received here.

This has necessitated the employment of temporary nurses.

There has been one male suicide and one natural death.

All prisoners are examined before being classified for labour.

The dietary, bedding, and general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The ventilation of the cells has been adequate, and the alteration in the extraction gratings in B and C wings will be an improvement, as it will facilitate cleaning.

The temperature of the prison has been uniformly maintained

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The prison is in good order, and the discipline has been well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes, or attempts to escape.

The prisoners have been employed in pumping water for the use of the prison, woodchopping, gardening, mail-bag making, laundrywork, knitting, and in making clothing for prison use.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in good condition.

The appliances for extinguishing fire and the supply of water are adequate.

The quantity of bedding, clothing, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been punctually delivered and good.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and works well.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	5	—	5	117 9 10	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	53 10 10	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	4 2 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	9 6 2	
Wood choppers	4	—	4	26 0 6	
[illegible] ..	13	3	16	—	210 9 [illegible]

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
N BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	8	—	8	234 15 3	
Total	8	—	8	—	234 15 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	53 18 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	1	8	137 18 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	8 1 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	7	—	7	13 5 8	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 2 0	
Washers	—	5	5	101 12 6	
Total	19	6	25	—	368 17 2
—EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	2	—	2		
Sick	2	—	2		
Total	14	1	15		
GRAND TOTAL . ..	54	10	64		814 2 2

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

There is nothing calling for exceptional notice as regards the religious and moral condition of the prisoners during the past year, though I have in several instances received touching and grateful letters from those who have had to spend some time with us.

I frequently hear from one man of superior education who left us nearly two years ago, and who says that the time he spent here was a most useful experience, and gave him a higher view of his responsibilities towards his subordinates, and others of his calling. I may say that he was baptized in the prison.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed, and two sermons each Sunday, and one on each Saint's day have been given at the least.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, and all sick and under punishment visited daily.

The other prisoners also receive their due share of attention, varying of course, as in a parish, according to their needs.

The services are evidently very much appreciated, and are most hearty, being daily to a certain extent choral.

The Psalms are most carefully read in monotone, and the punctuation duly observed, and the rendering of them is at times quite remarkable for its distinctness, as it is at present. As most of the prisoners are short sentence men, this can only be attained by constant care and practice.

I have to thank several of the city clergy for preaching in the chapel, and my assistant curates for their help.

I have also to state that the assistance rendered by all the officials has been not only duly, but most kindly and zealously rendered.

Extracts, Chaplain' Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
779	32	5	4	8	15

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	3			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	4					

GLOUCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners and of the officers during the past year has been good.

The new dietary has undoubtedly been beneficial, and as all prisoners are weighed every month, a careful watch is kept on them.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception, and only those in good physical condition are pronounced fit for the wheel.

There has been no epidemic, and there has been one feigned attempt at suicide during the year.

The general sanitary arrangements of the prison are excellent.

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison have been well maintained.

No prisoners of the 1st Division, and only 2 male prisoners of the 2nd Division, have been received into this prison during the year; the two 2nd Division prisoners were convicted at Hereford Assizes; none of this class have been convicted at Quarter Sessions or Petty Sessional Courts.

The power to earn remission is an incentive to industry and good conduct, and is highly appreciated by prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment.

Six male prisoners took advantage of the provision for the part payment of fines.

No corporal punishments have been inflicted.

Associated labour is carried out as far as possible, but several prisoners have declined the privilege and prefer to work in their cells.

Conversation at exercise has been taken advantage of by a few, but I cannot say they derive any benefit from it. This privilege, in my opinion, should only be allowed to first offenders.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good.

There has been no escape or attempted escape.

The male prisoners have been employed as follows, viz., hammock making, mail-bag making, pea sorting, pumping water (for the service of the prison), sack mending, washing and repairing prison clothing and shoes; the female prisoners at knitting, sewing, and washing, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

Pumping water by combined crank labour ceased at this prison in October last.

The supply of water is now obtained from the Hereford Corporation.

The buildings are in good condition.

The appliances for extinguishing fire and the supply of water are adequate.

The quantity of bedding, clothing, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The progressive stage system has been duly and strictly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The Herefordshire and Radnorshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues to do good work.

The Lady Visitor sees all cases of a deserving nature.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
N MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ .
Hammock makers	2	—	2	51 12 6	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	84 0 0	
Oakum pickers, &c...	4	—	4	6 5 4	
Pea sorters	1	—	1	3 2 4	
Sack menders	3	—	3	10 19 4	
Total	13	—	13	—	155 19 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Bricklayers and Labourers ..	1	—	1	23 13 1	
Total	1	—	1	—	23 13
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	60 12 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	2	—	2	5 11 2	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 8 6	
Washers	—	1	1	25 2 6	
Total		2	10	—	166 14 2

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT** of **PRISONERS**, and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS**, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	7	—	7		
GRAND TOTAL	29	2	31	—	346 6 9

HEREFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Chaplain's duties during the past year have been conducted according to the regulations.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated on six occasions. The highest number of prisoners communicating at one time being three; the lowest, one. Notice of a celebration of the Holy Communion has been given monthly, as usual, and also for the festivals of Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and Christmas Day, but, except on six occasions, there have been no applications.

Thirteen prisoners (eight adult and five juvenile) have received secular instruction from the schoolmaster, with good result.

The prison population has been unusually small.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
[illegible]	13	—	—	5	8

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress in	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I	Standard II	— Standard III. —	Passed Standard III —
Standard I	Standard II	Standard III	— Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II	Standard III	Passed Standard III	—	
Standard III	Passed Standard III			

HEREFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending March 31st, 1901, the general health of the prisoners has been good, and the prison free from epidemic disease.

All prisoners before being put to hard labour are carefully examined.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements of the prison have been attended to, and the diet has been good and bedding sufficient.

My report has been based on the memoranda of the late Acting Medical Officer.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory, and they have zealously discharged their duties.

The male prisoners generally have been well conducted, and the female prisoners, with very few exceptions, have been well behaved.

With the exception of a few convicted men kept here for the performance of necessary outdoor work and cleaning the prison vans, the great majority of the male prisoners at this prison are unconvicted.

The convicted women have but short sentences to undergo, and are employed in cleaning, cooking, laundry work, repairing prison clothing, knitting, needlework (exclusive of repairs), and making mail-bags and stamping-pads for the General Post Office, and sack making.

Coir yarn balling is done by some of the male prisoners committed from the county courts.

The washing done for other Government departments continues to prove a satisfactory employment for the women with short sentences.

The condition of the prison buildings is satisfactory. During the year the boundary wall on the north side has been thrown out. A new photographic house has been erected. Improved sanitary conditions have been constructed in the B wing annexe. The provision stores have been enlarged. The close wooden fence in front of the Deputy Medical Officer's quarters has been replaced by an open iron railing, and eight of the old punishment cells have been so altered as to render them available for use as ordinary or special cells.

The stage system and the regulations regarding juvenile offenders and star class prisoners continue to work satisfactorily.

The monthly practice with the fire extinguishing apparatus has been continued during the year. The supply of water is ample.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store and in use is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
* Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	82	84	1,308 1 0	
Bookbinders	—	1	1	21 18 6	
Coir ballers	40	—	40	14 8 0	
Knitters..	—	3	3	16 7 0	
Mail-bag makers, &c.	—	34	34	215 10 1	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	119 3 3	
Sack makers and menders ..	—	5	5	5 16 1	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	3	3	75 18 0	
Total	42	140	182	—	1,777 1 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers and whitewashers ..	2	1	3	43 11 0	
Total	2	1	3	—	43 11 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	—	12	12	372 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	20	29	448 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	2	4	85 7 0	
Stokers	1	2	3	77 3 6	
Washers..	—	20	20	446 4 0	
Total	12	56	68	—	1,429 8 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not em-employed.	310	62	372		
Not told off at unlocking	—	53	53		

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

Extracts from Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory, and they have zealously discharged their duties.

The male prisoners generally have been well conducted, and the female prisoners, with very few exceptions, have been well behaved.

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Coir yarn hailing is done by some of the male prisoners committed from the county courts.

The washing done for other Government departments continues to prove a satisfactory employment for the women with short sentences.

The condition of the prison buildings is satisfactory. During the year the boundary wall on the north side has been thrown out. A new photographic house has been erected. Improved sanitary conditions have been constructed in the B wing annexe. The provision stores have been enlarged. The close wooden fence in front of the Deputy Medical Officer's quarters has been replaced by an open iron railing, and eight of the old punishment cells have been so altered as to render them available for use as ordinary or special cells.

The stage system and the regulations regarding juvenile offenders and star class prisoners continue to work satisfactorily.

The monthly practice with the fire extinguishing apparatus has been continued during the year. The supply of water is ample.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store and in use is sufficient to meet all requirements.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Reports.

During the year ended 31st March, 1901, morning prayer was said daily, and the prisoners invariably behaved as reverently as any congregation in a parish church, and joined with good will in singing the canticles and the hymns.

On all Sundays, as well as on Christmas Day and Good Friday, services were held both in the morning and in the afternoon, followed by a sermon. I do not know that the exhortations from the pulpit were seriously taken to heart, or that they were the cause of amendment in the future; but at all events none of the preachers could complain of inattention or impatience on the part of the hearers, for all seemed to listen with interest to the words he spoke. In H.M. Prison Newgate, when any men awaiting trial were there, there was a daily service, and the morning and evening prayers, with sermon, were recited on all Sundays.

The sick and the dying were attended to every day, and on Mondays and Thursdays, in both hospitals, a short homily was given after the customary devotions.

All prisoners were seen on admission, and at other times on application; and those convicted were visited and advised before their discharge.

The men eligible for instruction during the year were only two in number, and both of them made satisfactory progress, although neither succeeded in passing out of Standard III.

The schoolmaster had an instruction class, sometimes two, for boys on five days in each week; but as these youths were, as a rule, only on remand for seven or eight days, it is impossible to present any particulars of their advancement in the three branches of elementary education. I can, however, state that out of 251 boys under 16 years of age admitted since 1st April, 1900, only 15 were so illiterate as not to be able to read or write, while nearly all the others were sufficiently educated to satisfy the requirements of the fifth standard in a national school.

I owe my thanks to the Governor, to the Deputy-Governor, and to their subordinates, for the prompt and kindly help they have always given me whenever I had occasion to ask it.

I have encouraging accounts from the managers of the homes into which female prisoners, generally young girls, were admitted from this prison on their discharge. The majority of them have given no trouble whatever to the matrons, although others, no doubt, have either left the institution on their own initiation, or have been sent away; these cases, however, are happily few.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The lady visitors have, on the whole, visited the prison regularly, and I think good has in many instances been the result of their ministrations. One visitor, owing to illness and absence from England, has not been able to see any prisoners, but her agent has met at the gate on their release those commended to her by me; and she reports to me that out of 87 women assisted, 19 were placed in situations, 10 of whom are still with the same mistress, and four of these have become members of the church. Although away, this lady's work has not ceased, and the outdoor part of it is well carried out by her assistant.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
12,721	2	1	1	—	—

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	1	Standard II...	—	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	—	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III.	—			
Standard III ..	Passed Standard III.	—					

HOLLOWAY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners was fairly good. There was no epidemic. Some cases of influenza occurred, but they were not numerous or severe.

One case of suicide occurred, a female prisoner awaiting trial on a serious charge. Six prisoners made suicidal attempts, but all were apparently feigned.

Prisoners were carefully examined before being classified for labour.

The bedding was sufficient.

The food was of good quality.

Some improvements have been made in the apparatus for ventilation, and in the sanitary arrangements.

The heating of the prison was carefully attended to.

Three prisoners were released on medical grounds.

Newgate Prison was visited 243 times.

HULL PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I must again speak in the highest terms of the conduct, energy, strict and careful attention to their duties of the officers of every rank.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners have been very good indeed; reports few, and they only of a trifling character.

The power to earn a remission of part of their sentences still continues to be much appreciated by prisoners, and there is no doubt but that it is a great incentive to good conduct and industry.

The part payment of fines is also much appreciated and taken great advantage of. There is no doubt but that it is a wise alteration in the law allowing them to do so.

I am still unable to speak in any way of the value, or to the contrary, of talking at exercise, the sentences in this district are all so short. Out of 2,944 received on conviction last year, 2,256 were for a month and under.

There have been no escapes or attempts during the past year.

One male prisoner, under remand, committed suicide. He was charged with attempted wife murder.

All contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The clothing, bedding, and furniture have all been good and sufficient, and every cell and room throughout the prison is fully equipped.

With the exception of 17 boxes, the treadwheel has been dismantled and grinding wheat discontinued; the small portion retained is only used for pumping water to flush the sewers, which has to be done frequently.

New fire appliances have been purchased to run with those in use with the City of Hull Fire Brigade. I am strongly of opinion that a fire escape should be provided, as some of the more dangerous parts of the prison could not be got at without great delay. We are in telephonic communication both with head station and branch of the Hull brigade.

Female prisoners have been employed at knitting, needlework and washing, and the output of work for the year excellent.

Males have been employed at tailoring and shoemaking for prisons, hammocks for Admiralty, mail-bags for Post Office,

Extracts Governor Report.

barrack bolster cases and forage nets for War Office, and the output most excellent.

The treadwheel house has been converted into a workshop for associated labour (with the exception of 17 boxes which are enclosed); carpentry and tinsmithing have been introduced with most excellent results.

The careful separation of every one of the various classes of prisoners has been carried out daily, both at chapel, exercise, and work.

The ventilation of the cells has my most careful attention, and the sanitary arrangement of the prison is in thorough working order in every part.

I give daily care and attention to the officers on probation, and endeavour, as far as I can, to instruct them in all the duties of a subordinate officer.

The rules, standing orders, progressive stage system, and the laws relating to prisons have been strictly carried out during the past year.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bolster makers	3	2	5	75 0 9	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	52 6 3	
Carpenters	3	—	3	139 0 10	
Hammock makers	31	—	31	623 0 0	
Knitters..	—	16	16	157 1 10	
Mail-bag makers	17	1	18	152 13 9	
Needleworkers	—	13	13	161 0 3	
Oakum pickers	16	—	16	21 14 7	
Rope (untarred) teasers	13	—	13	10 15 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	35 4 6	
Smiths and fitters	5	—	5	160 12 2	
Tailors, &c.	4	—	4	74 3 6	
Total	95	32	127	—	1,662 13 6

[illegible] showing the Employment of Prisoners, and the Value of their Labour, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	Under sentence of Imprisonment.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Industries, &c.					
Industries, &c.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total . . .	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison.					
Bakers	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cooks	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Thieves and others working in and about the prison, exclusive of building work of any kind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gardeners	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Prisoners for the service of the prison only.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Workers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Total . . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	[illegible]	4	25		
Convicted as unfit for any labour	—	4	4		
Not told off as unfitting	9	3	12		
Sick	1	2	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	15	47		
GRAND TOTAL	150	63	243		2,700 10 [illegible]

HULL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Divine service has been performed daily in the chapel, with two full services on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day. A celebration of the Holy Communion has been held once a month and on festival Sundays.

Prisoners have been visited regularly on admission, before discharge, when sick or under punishment daily, and frequently at other times.

A very satisfactory eight days' mission by the Church Army has been held with, I hope, good results.

The education has been carried out according to order, and I am quite satisfied with the manner in which it is done, and the progress made by the prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners has been everything I can desire, and I have received the greatest kindness and assistance from the Governor and all the officers.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
2,978	212	43	32	55	82

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 11	Standard II... 8	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. 3
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 11	Standard III. 12	Passed Standard III. 6	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 22	Passed Standard III. 29		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 69			

HULL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of officers and prisoners has been good.

The labours have not appeared to exercise any ill effects.

The amount of sickness has been about an average, the ailments for the most part being of a trifling character; and there have been no epidemics.

The ventilation and heating of the cells has been satisfactory.

The clothing and bedding suited to the season of the year.

The water supply and drainage have been good.

The food has been well cooked, and up to the standard, whilst the effect of the improved dietary has been satisfactory.

I have visited the prison twice daily, in the morning to attend to the sick and those selected for punishment, and in the evening to see the fresh arrivals. The number of itch baths required yearly seems to be diminishing, whilst immoral tattoo markings have reached a vanishing point, indicating a general elevation of the "tone" of the masses.

There has only been one suicide, that of a man on remand for a murderous assault on his wife.

IPSWICH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Labour for prisoners in the first stage has been carried out during the greater part of the year by means of the treadwheel, which worked a circular saw, and also by wood chopping. The treadwheel, however, which had been in use for some years was abolished in February, 1901, and wood cutters' frame saws introduced. This new method of sawing the wood has proved very satisfactory and a much larger output has resulted from the change. Other labour has consisted of mail-bag making, hammock making, oakum picking, gardening, and the ordinary work about the prison. The female prisoners have been employed at laundry work, and making and repairing prisoners' underclothing.

The industrial work has been largely increased during the year. This is due in some measure to the additional number of prisoners in custody, but even allowing for this, the figures show a marked improvement on previous years' returns, undoubtedly due to the employment of prisoners in associated labour, under strict supervision, and also the interest taken in the industrial work by the officers.

The buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the boundary wall, to which I have already drawn attention.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good condition, and the water supply adequate.

The quantity of clothing, &c., in store has been found sufficient, and the contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The garden has supplied all the vegetables for use during the year, with the exception of potatoes.

The following work has been executed by prison labour in the building department :—

All parts of the inside of the male prison have been repainted.

The pads in padded cells of both male and female prisons have been recovered.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Electric bell communication has been fixed from female to male prison, for use in case of emergency.

The leaden tops of the slop sinks in male prison have been replaced with slate tops and sides.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	11	—	11	321 14 6	
Mail-bag makers	23	—	23	482 11 1	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	54 18 0	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 17 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	17 16 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	18 15 0	
Wood choppers	30	—	30	43 7 2	
Total	67	3	70	—	939 18 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Labourers	2	—	2	45 0 6	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	81 4 4	
Smiths, fitters, &c.	1	—	1	25 10 10	
Total	5	—	5	—	151 15 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	60 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	108 9 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	33 7 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	12 19 [illegible]	
Washers	—	4	4	87 19 [illegible]	
Total	12	5	17	—	33[illegible] 11 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Total	13	2	15		
GRAND TOTAL	97	10	107	—	1,428 5 5

IPSWICH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The prisoners have, during the past year, attended the chapel services daily, and also those on Sundays and Christmas Day. Their behaviour has been invariably good, and they seem to take great interest in the services, joining heartily in the singing and responses. The short addresses during the week are evidently much appreciated.

The chapel has recently been improved by the addition of a few brass ornaments, kindly given by the Commissioners, and is now more in character with the sacred purposes for which it is used.

Holy Communion has been twice administered during the year.

The schoolmaster has done his work with regularity and zeal, and in some cases with marked results, especially in one case of weak intellect.

The lady visitor (Miss Garratt) is still most indefatigable and painstaking in her labours on behalf of prisoners, both during their imprisonment and on discharge. She visits the prison frequently, and especially on the morning when female prisoners are discharged, accompanying them either to the railway station or to their homes. During the past year several, young prisoners especially, have been placed by her in homes and refuges, and are doing well.

We are indebted to the Church Army for its readiness at all times to receive male or female prisoners on discharge into their Homes, and many men have made a fresh start in life after spending a time of probation there.

We are still indebted to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for the daily visit of their agent and for continuous help in other ways.

I am thankful to again report that I have found the officials, one and all, sympathetic and ready to help me at all times.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
783	159	2	13	52	72

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II .. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 2	Standard III. 3	Passed Standard III. 3	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 3	Passed Standard III. 43		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 38			

IPSWICH PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners during the year ending March 31, 1901, has been good. There has been no serious illness during the year. One sudden death of a female prisoner, from long standing heart disease, occurred.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality. Extra diet has been ordered when necessary.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and the heating of the prison has been well carried out during the winter months.

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers, with but two exceptions, has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts.

Prisoners have been employed at bolster making, bookbinding, cotton sorting, hammock making, knitting, mailbag making, needlework, rug making, shoemaking and tailoring.

The contracts have been carried out in every way satisfactorily.

The progressive stage and remission system work most satisfactorily, and all rules to the best of my belief have been carried out to the letter.

As a receiving prison for juveniles, I cannot speak too highly of the good, intellectually and physically, imparted to them, thanks to the chaplain and medical officer.

I have seen them on admission, and been unable to recognize them on discharge.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	2	—	2	61 2 6	
Bookbinders	4	—	4	142 10 9	
Cotton sorters	30	—	30	8 7 9	
Hammock makers	13	—	13	249 12 9	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitters..	—	18	18	119 2 3	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	46 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	41 13 6	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	19	—	19	30 18 5	
Needleworkers	—	19	19	132 2 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	5	—	5	69 0 5	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	41 2 0	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	51 6 9	
Wood-choppers	5	—	5	28 12 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	2	—	2	3 14 3	
Total	91	37	128	—	1,025 15 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	39 19 1	
Labourers	5	—	5	113 6 5	
Limewashers	1	—	1	22 3 4	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	20 14 6	
Smiths, fitters, &c.	1	—	1	27 16 3	
Total	9	—	9	—	223 19 7
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	12	8	20	317 11 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	36 16 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	22	—	22	52 19 3	
Stokers	3	—	3	75 7 6	
Washers	—	12	12	279 1 6	
Total	43	21	64	—	916 15 9

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extract
Governo
Report

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	2	14		
Not told off at unlocking	7	3	10		
Sick	3	1	4		
Total	22	6	28		
GRAND TOTAL	165	64	229	—	2,166 10 9

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

I have endeavoured, in carrying out the duties of my office, to do so in accordance with the regulations of the service; and I am pleased to say that I have received all necessary assistance from the other officials of this prison.

Divine Service has been held morning and afternoon on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, with sermons at each service. Daily prayer has been conducted in accordance with the rules of the prison. The services have been brightened by the careful training of the choir, and their efficiency is appreciated by those attending the services. The Holy Communion has been duly administered.

The patients in hospital and juveniles have been regularly visited, as well as all prisoners on admission and discharge.

The few prisoners who have been "under punishment" have been admonished by me with, I hope, some good results.

Many of the prisoners have expressed their gratitude for the assistance given them by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress at their visits, and the scholastic work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner both among the male and female prisoners. In many cases it is found that adults over thirty-five years of age seem to make very little progress, owing chiefly to the fact that they take very little if any interest in the matter.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Cheshire continues to perform good and useful work among the prisoners on their release; and great credit is due to the lady visitor of this prison for the very great interest taken by her in so many cases. Twenty-two women have entered the Rescue Home, and the results in the majority of cases have been very satisfactory. Three male prisoners have been provided with "outfits" and sent to sea; thus separating them from their old companions, and giving them an opportunity of giving up their old habits.

The library books continue to be greatly appreciated, especially the new publications. Under the new system of selection a greater variety of "up to date" books are available. The minds of those thus occupied with good and wholesome literature must, in my opinion, be morally improved.

The week's mission, held here by "the senior prison and workhouse missioner," Captain Davey, from January 6th to the 13th, both days inclusive, was very satisfactory; and the earnestness

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

and zeal which he displayed was much appreciated by many prisoners he visited in their cells. The services conducted by him were marked by the great attention paid to his addresses.

During the past year 1,174 males and 464 females were supplied with free breakfasts on their discharge by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,164	190	23	21	64	82

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 9	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I.	Standard II... 8	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 18	Passed Standard III. .. 7		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III. 16			

KNUTSFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no death during the past year.

No case of infectious disease, other than epidemic catarrh, has arisen or been imported.

The drainage of the prison has been satisfactory, and no nuisance has arisen.

The water supply is sufficient and good.

The clothing and food are according to order.

LANCASTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The rules regarding the triple division of offenders have been carried out, though very few first and second division offenders have been committed to this prison.

The power to earn remission works well, and, in my opinion, is the best factor ever put in force as regards prison discipline.

Part payment of fines is largely taken advantage of.

No cases requiring corporal punishment have occurred here since the introduction of the new rules relating thereto.

Very little associated labour is carried on here. All that can at present be done is to keep the cell doors open for half a day This has been done with no ill effects.

Talking at exercise was not carried on during the year, no prisoner applied to do so. Last year's experience proved this rule to work unsatisfactorily.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The male prisoners have been employed at making coal-sacks and mail-bags, oakum and hair picking, chopping firewood, making and repairing prison clothing, and the cleaning of the prison; the female prisoners in making and repairing prison clothing, making pillow cases for the War Department, and washing.

The prison buildings are in a fair state of repair.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in working order. The supply of water is adequate for the purpose.

The clothing and bedding in store have been ample and sufficient at all times.

The supplies from contractors have been good and punctually delivered, except in the case of the officers' uniform.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison been complied with, except in such cases as have been dist reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the V of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hair pickers	1	—	1	4 13 10	
Knitters	—	1	1	11 4 11	
Mail-bag makers	8	—	8	89 5 0	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	59 0 10	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	12 4 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	9	—	9	205 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	9 19 2	
Silk pickers	7	—	7	3 12 2	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	32 3 9	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	12 0 0	
Total	42	4	46	—	43
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	87 5 0	
Total	2	—	2	—	8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers and cooks	3	—	3	92 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	3	10	162 14 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	9 15 0	
Washers..	—	3	3	73 5 6	
Total	11	6	17	—	33

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	13	2	15		
GRAND TOTAL	68	12	80	—	864 19 3

LANCASTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the inmates has been good.

No cases of infectious disease have occurred, nor have there been any suicides or attempted suicides.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on admission, and their tasks excused or modified when necessary.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells has been satisfactory, and the proper temperature has been maintained.

The drains have often been inspected, and always found clear and in good order.

LEEDS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison have been fully maintained.

Greater advantage has been taken of the privilege of part payment of fines as it has become more widely known.

With regard to associated labour, I am in no position to be able to report, as I am still in want of proper accommodation to carry it out.

I fear that the classification of prisoners as ordered in the triple division is not properly understood by the authorities who preside at Petty Sessions, Quarter Sessions, and Assize Courts, as I frequently find prisoners placed in the second division who have more than once been convicted of felony. In my opinion (to carry out this order, as I understand it, strictly), I would remark that only those prisoners who have been convicted of trivial offences should be so placed in that division; further, I think that prisoners who have hitherto borne an unblemished character and who have been placed in the star class (after full enquiry has been made respecting their antecedents and character) suffer more in comparison with the second division, they (the second division) being allowed more privileges in the way of letters and visits.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good, with two exceptions, both being dismissed the service for misconduct.

The conduct of the prisoners as a whole has been fairly satisfactory.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

The labour at which the prisoners have been employed is as follows:—Treadwheel, hammock making, mail-bag making, coir teasing, wood chopping, pillow case making, oakum teasing, wool clipping, picking wool, joinering, gardening, tailoring, washing, needlework, knitting, weaving, flannel weaving, and bed rugs.

The buildings and fences are in good repair.

The appliances in case of fire are in good working order, and are tested periodically, and there is an ample supply of water.

The supply of bedding and clothing has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The contractors have supplied their goods of good quality and punctually.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	26 11 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	32 8 0	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	29 15 0	
Knitters..	—	32	32	246 5 4	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	78 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	60 8 0	
Needleworkers	—	23	23	320 11 0	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	2 11 11	
Rope (untarred) teasers	44	—	44	19 10 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	69 14 1	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	10 19 6	
Tailors, &c.	10	—	10	212 2 6	
Weavers (all branches)	49	—	49	647 2 3	
Wheat grinders	41	—	41	59 0 0	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	15 6 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	19	1	20	18 16 1	
Total	201	56	257	—	1,858 11 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	1	—	1	29 0 0	
Labourers	8	—	8	205 16 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	80 4 2	
Whitewashers	2	—	2	19 16 6	
Total	13	—	13	—	334 16 8

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	3	—	3	93 10 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	222 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	10	30	476 6 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	38 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	1	3	67 13 0	
Stokers	4	—	4	82 7 0	
Washers	—	17	17	392 8 0	
Total	38	28	66	—	1,372 15 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	32	4	36		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	22	8	30		
Sick	12	11	23		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	69	23	92		
GRAND TOTAL	321	107	428	—	3,566 3 1

LEEDS PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the four months that I have been Chaplain of this prison the services in the chapel have been duly performed both on Sundays and week-days. Beside the Sunday preaching I give each week-day a short address, which I am thankful to say is much appreciated.

The conduct of the prisoners in the chapel is good, and all are fairly attentive. I should be better pleased if all able to read took a part in the recitation of the Psalms.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated at the great festivals and on other occasions, and several have gladly made use of the privilege.

All prisoners with sentences of three months and upwards are examined on reception and arranged according to their standards. A good many have passed the third standard and need no further education. All applications for advanced educational works are promptly attended to.

Several men and women have applied to be relieved from the education, but on pointing out to them the requirements of the Commissioners they have ceased to complain.

I have seen all prisoners on reception and discharge and admonished them. The sick have been visited regularly, those under punishment, and applicants.

The lady visitors have done a good work.

I am much pleased with the work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. I get a thorough knowledge of its work through regularly attending the monthly meetings.

I have to sincerely thank the Governor and the other officers of the prison for their unvarying kindness and courtesy.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,972	326	25	134	96	71

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	13	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	37	Standard III.	9	Passed Standard III.	26	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	14	Passed Standard III.	38			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	43					

LEEDS PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officers' Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No epidemic has occurred.

There have been no suicides.

There have been two feigned attempts at suicide.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on reception.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells has been good.

The general sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory. The temperature of the prison has been well maintained.

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

No offenders of the "first division" were received, and only two of the "second division," both of which were sentenced at the Assizes.

The power to earn remission of sentence continues to act as a great incentive to industry and good conduct, and it has not been found necessary to forfeit the remission marks of any prisoner during the year.

An increased number of prisoners have been released on part payment of fine; and this rule has doubtless enabled several men to obtain their release on the Saturday and retain their employment by being able to commence work again on the Monday morning. On the other hand, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners released on payment of fines in full.

The number of debtors committed shows a considerable increase upon last year.

Effect has, as far as possible, been given to the rule for associated labour, which is much appreciated by the prisoners, who have behaved well whilst so employed.

Further experience of the rule with regard to conversation at exercise only tends to convince me that it is an unmitigated evil, and only the worst class of prisoners desire to avail themselves of it. Shortly after joining here I found that out of five prisoners in the conversation class (third division), two—one with over 20 previous convictions—did not wish to retain the privilege; one of them informing me that the conversation of one member of the class consisted chiefly of the career of crime on which he intended to embark on his release; and another—an old convict—of his experiences in convict prisons.

Notwithstanding the number of nonconformist prisoners committed to this prison only two have wished to avail themselves of the rule which permits them to be visited by ministers of their own denominations, and in both cases the prisoners desired to attend the prison chapel services.

The lady visitor (Mrs. Sanders) has paid 34 visits to the prison during the year, and on these occasions interviewed a considerable number of female prisoners, several of whom have been restored to friends and given a fresh start in life through her instrumentality and the kindly interest she takes in them after their release.

Matrons, Governor's Report.

I asked Mrs. Sanders to be kind enough to give me a brief account of her work during the year, and of the impressions she had received on the occasions of her frequent visits, and she replied as follows:—

"My first wish is to get the women to look on me as a friend and gain their confidence. When they are discharged, I get them to write or come to me if in trouble, and also very frequently I see their friends and try and make it easier for them to return home.

"The most difficult cases are those who have been sentenced for neglect. As a rule these women are utterly ignorant of even how to feed a baby, and really want thorough technical instruction whilst in prison. I cannot speak too strongly of the necessity of more instruction in simple cookery and mothers' duties, that would be a great benefit to many women.

"One girl has just lately gone to service; she had been living a bad life, and so far seems to promise to do well. This has entirely come from the quiet seclusion of the prison.

"I should like to add how much is done for the women whilst in prison: to many it just gives a wholesome pull-up, which often gives them a chance of a fresh start in life."

It is impossible to speak too highly of the good work done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society through its admirable agent, who attends the prison daily. No less than 117 prisoners have had employment found for them or returned to their former employers. He has received 412 letters in reference to prisoners, and written 375 on their behalf; and visited 292 at their homes. 12 men have been admitted to the Church Army Labour Home in Leicester, five women to the local refuge, and two boys to the Friendless Boys' Home. Lodgings have been provided for 165. 112 have been supplied with clothing and bedding; 35 with tools. 76 have had their railway fares paid to various places. In all, 729 prisoners have been assisted in various ways, and 915 have been provided with breakfasts on their release. Mr. Morris has the entire confidence of the prisoners, who look upon him as a real friend—as indeed he is.

Miss Gittins and Miss Walker, of the Guild of Women Workers, act as voluntary agents for female prisoners, and one of them—usually the former—meets all female prisoners on discharge, and either sees them off by train or takes them to a private room at the coffee tavern and ascertains whether or not she can assist them in any way, and if so confers with the male agent, and they grant such assistance as is considered desirable; the ladies following up any case they think can be permanently benefited. They also accompany suitable cases to their own homes. I cannot doubt that very valuable work is being done by these two benevolent ladies who take a deep interest in the welfare of discharged female prisoners.

The prisoners have been well and fully employed during the year in granite breaking, wool sorting, making various kinds of mail-bags for the Post Office, seamen's kit-bags and hammocks for

the Admiralty, sack making and mending for local firms, and the earnings in manufactures show a considerable increase upon last year.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been fairly good, and has much improved of late.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year. The conduct of the prisoners has, with few exceptions, been good.

There has been no escape or attempt at escape.

With the exception of the chapel, which is urgently in need of renovation and reconstruction, the buildings in use are in excellent order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and there is a good supply of water.

The supplies of clothing, bedding, &c., have been sufficient for all requirements, and the contractors' supplies generally have been good and punctually delivered.

158 military prisoners have been received this year.

An increased number of prisoners have been placed in the "star class," and it is gratifying to record that none have, so far as is known, been reconvicted. Two men who were in the "star class" in other prisons have been received, but in both cases they were reapprehended at the prison gates on their release after serving their first imprisonment, and for offences committed prior to those for which they had undergone imprisonment.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Return showing the **Employment** of **Prisoners**, and the Val of their **Earnings** during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners. Males.	Females.	Total.	2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Tot
				£ s. d.	£ s.
In Manufacture:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c., (all household)	1	—	1	[illegible] 1 3	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	[illegible] 17 4	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	[illegible] 7 1	
Mail-bag makers	15	—	15	[illegible] 9 4	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	[illegible] 11 1	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	5 5 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	8	—	8	[illegible] 2 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	[illegible] 5 7	
Stonebreakers	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 12 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	[illegible] 7 4	
Wood choppers	2	—	2	4 9 3	
Wood sawers, &c.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 13 5	
Total	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	—	[illegible] 11
In Building, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	1	—	1	[illegible] 10 1	
Labourers	5	—	5	[illegible] 7 1	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	[illegible] 2 1	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	[illegible] 10 1	
Stonebreakers	1	—	1	[illegible] 1 1	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	[illegible] 8 4	
Total	11	—	11	—	[illegible]
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	51 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	[illegible] 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	11	2	13	[illegible] 11 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	4	—	4	62 0 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 8 6	
Washers..	—	5	5	123 18 0	
Total	19	7	26	—	498 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour..	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Sick	2	1	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	16	3	19		
GRAND TOTAL	121	12	133	—	1,427 8 11

LEICESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The religious services during the past year have been duly conducted, both daily and on Sundays. From time to time addresses have been given to the prisoners on ordinary week-days. Saints' days are marked by the Ante-Communion service with a short address. There is a choir practice weekly, and also a short congregation practice. The interest taken in the services by the prisoners, and the attention they give to the addresses, make the conducting of these services a real pleasure. The general tone of the services, the reverent behaviour, the heartiness of the singing, would compare most favourably with the heartiest service in any parish church. During the past year the Lord Bishop of Peterboro' has twice visited the prison, on the first occasion administering the rite of confirmation, and on the second occasion preaching to the prisoners. An eight days' mission was conducted last Advent by Captain Hart, of the Church Army. The missioner was a man of deep earnestness and of considerable power, and the prisoners were much impressed by his efforts, and were anxious to be visited by him. I believe that this mission has done lasting good.

All prisoners have been duly visited on reception and discharge; those under punishment and the sick have been visited daily, and other prisoners from time to time. I have met with invariable courtesy from the prisoners, who seem usually to be quite genuinely pleased at being visited, and who are ready in most cases to talk frankly about their lives.

The number of hardened criminals who have entered the prison during the past year is very small. The great majority are prepared to make all manner of good resolutions, although, unfortunately, in most cases their wills are too weak to carry them into effect. I am fully convinced that the vast majority of prisoners have become such through the evil effects of strong drink, either directly or indirectly. What has struck me more than anything else in my prison work has been the remarkable improvement, physical, mental, and moral, which even a short sentence can effect in the case of women who have been living lives of drunkenness and prostitution. These women often go out after a fortnight's imprisonment looking entirely different beings, and saying that they have never been so well or so happy anywhere else. The facts of the case produce an overwhelming conviction of the good that might be achieved by long sentences and by detention in homes. The present system of short sentences [illegible] little permanent benefit on these cases.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	4	—	4	62 0 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 8 6	
Washers..	—	5	5	123 18 0	
Total	19	7	26	—	498 17 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour..	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Sick	2	1	3		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	16	3	19		
GRAND TOTAL	121	12	133	—	1,427 8 11

LEICESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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All prisoners have been duly visited on reception and discharge: those under punishment and the sick have been visited daily, and other prisoners from time to time. I have met with invariable courtesy from the prisoners, who seem usually to be quite genuinely pleased at being visited, and who are ready in most cases to talk frankly about their lives.

The number of hardened criminals who have entered the prison during the past year is very small. The great majority are prepared to make all manner of good resolutions, although, unfortunately, in most cases their wills are too weak to carry them into effect. I am fully convinced that the vast majority of prisoners have become such through the evil effects of strong drink, either directly or indirectly. What has struck me more than anything else in my prison work has been the remarkable improvement, physical, mental, and moral, which even a short sentence can effect in the case of women who have been living lives of drunkenness and prostitution. These women often go out after a brief girl's imprisonment looking entirely different beings, and say that they have never been so well or so happy anywhere else. The lives of the case produce an overwhelming conviction of the good that might be achieved by long sentences and by detention in homes. The present system of short sentences confers little permanent benefit on these cases.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of prisoners qualified for instruction has been duly carried on, and during the past year there has been an unusual number upon the educational register, owing to a considerable influx of military prisoners, most of whom had sentences of more than three months, and hardly any one of whom were capable of passing Standard III. I consider that the results of the education given are highly satisfactory. In almost all cases there is a very marked improvement after two months of instruction, and in many cases rapid progress has been made.

I have found hardly any aversion to education among the prisoners; in most cases it is welcomed by them. I have been much struck by the fact that, in most cases, a youth of 18 or 20 years of age, who left school in Standard VI., is unable on admission to do the simplest sum correctly, and in almost all cases there is a remarkable forgetfulness of the education received in boyhood.

The clerk-schoolmaster has an excellent moral influence on the prisoners, and is always able to get cheerful work out of them.

The library is well looked after, and the books are thoroughly appreciated by the prisoners.

Very valuable assistance has been given during the past year by Mrs. Sanders, who has acted as lady visitor; without her assistance the work of advising, exhorting, and helping the women prisoners would have been sadly deficient.

I cannot speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Morris, the agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Mr. Morris is also police court missioner, and his knowledge and experience is unrivalled. He has the confidence and respect of even the worst characters, and is full of kindliness and sympathy, coupled with shrewdness and common sense. His work is invaluable.

Mr. Morris has a small home for boys, which is a most useful institution. A very considerable number of destitute prisoners have been taken by the Church Army Labour Home during the past year, many of whom are now doing well in good situations. I consider that some such institutions as these are absolutely indispensable to prison work. I believe that much good might be done by similar institutions for women and girls. It is not possible to persuade all women and girls to enter penitentiaries conducted on the present lines, but I believe that they would enter willingly into a freer institution.

I desire to express my gratitude for the uniform kindness and courtesy which I have received from all the officers of the prison. I am especially under a sense of deep obligation to the Governor, who has shown me every possible kindness, and given me all the assistance that lay in his power in my work.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,813	188	27	68	71	17

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 16	Standard II. .. 7	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. –
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 24	Standard III... 34	Passed Standard III. 10	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 58	Passed Standard III... 13		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 17			

LEICESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good; it has not been necessary to release any prisoner on medical grounds owing to disease of any kind.

There has been no outbreak of infectious disease that could be called an epidemic. One serious case of erysipelas occurred in a prisoner awaiting sentence at the Assizes, necessitating his being placed in the isolation hospital; three or four mild cases of influenza occurred, one of the assistant warders was laid up for several weeks with mumps, and a warder's child was also treated for diphtheria, but neither of the latter occurred within the precincts of the prison.

There have been no attempts at suicide.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception before being put to work.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The sanitary arrangements are generally satisfactory.

The pavement of the prison yard has effected a great sanitary improvement.

LEWES PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The discipline of the prison during the year ended 31st March has been fully maintained, and the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1898, have been carried out.

The second division still seems to be imperfectly understood by some of the committing magistrates, as prisoners are committed here in the third division who apparently might well have been placed in the second division, and some placed in this division ought certainly not to be in it.

The power to earn remission is most helpful from a discipline point of view, and is a great incentive to good behaviour and industry.

The provision for part payment of fines has been but slightly taken advantage of.

No bad results have been noticed from associated labour, which keeps the prisoners from becoming sullen and morose.

No bad results have been observed from conversation at exercise, nor do I apprehend any so long as care is taken to prevent badly-behaved prisoners from being allowed the privilege.

Male prisoners have been employed at stone breaking, wood cutting, oakum picking (without mechanical appliances), also at oakum picking, coal-sacks, hammocks, mail-bags, nose-bags, brushes, mats, rugs, binding firewood, tailoring, shoemaking, War Department bedding, knitting, and basket-making. Females have been employed at laundry work, knitting, and needlework.

The work in the mat shed has proved a success, 35 convicts are employed there making mats, rugs, and baskets; these men show by industry and good conduct their appreciation of doing work out of their cells. The basket making is a new industry at this prison, some hundreds have been delivered without a single rejection, showing the care and pains the instructor has taken.

Buildings, fences, &c., are in good order.

Fire appliances, sufficient and in proper working order.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Water supply, adequate.

Clothing, bedding, &c., sufficient quantity in stores to meet all requirements.

Contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, with exceptions which have been duly reported to you.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and continues to work usefully.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

The lady visitor has been most assiduous in her visits to the female prisoners, and continued good results of her work are shown by prisoners after their discharge.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	4	—	4	60 5 0	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	13	—	13	181 10 0	
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	36 17 6	
Hammock makers	30	—	30	665 8 4	
Knitters..	3	4	7	36 9 10	
Mail-bag makers	21	1	22	272 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c	19	—	21	179 10 5	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	2	—			
Needleworkers	—	8	8	120 19 6	
Nosebag makers	16	—	16	37 11 6	
Oakum pickers	18	—	18	6 16 3	
Sack makers and menders ..	17	—	17	488 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	53 13 10	
Stonebreakers	4	—	4	5 13 0	
Tailors, &c.	16	—	16	249 4 2	
Wood choppers	11	—	11	33 16 0	
Total	177	13	190	—	2,427 18 4

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers and carpenters ..	1	—	1	28 13 4	
Labourers	3	—	3	101 6 0	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	83 1 4	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	24 10 0	
Total	7	—	7	—	237 10 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	155 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	17	5	22	318 14 0	
Gardeners	5	—	5	74 19 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Washers..	—	7	7	172 11 6	
Total	29	12	41	—	775 9 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	10	2	12		
Not told off at unlocking	7	2	9		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	3	2	5		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	22	6	28		
GRAND TOTAL	235	31	266	—	3,440 18 6

LEWES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

After a careful review of a number of cases during the past year, I can only say with regret that drink is a most powerful factor in producing crime. I think that if legislation as regarded drink consisted less of depriving sober people of their privileges, and more of attacking (if I may use such a word) the drunkard directly and personally, that drunkenness would be sensibly diminished.

The Inebriates Act, which was a personal matter with the drunkards, and would have caused them the greatest inconvenience, on its first coming out created among them a perfect panic. Owing to its now rarely touching them they almost make it a subject of ridicule.

I believe that if this Act was put in force that we should see a vast diminution of drunkenness, and as its accompaniment a great and wide spreading diminution of crime.

The education of the prisoners has been duly carried out. Their progress as a whole has been very satisfactory. Foreigners who have come in with scarely any knowledge of English have, on their discharge after some months, been able both to read and write it. Many of the younger men in the star class have done very well and have shown a keen desire to learn. I am sorry to say though that among the old offenders there has been a marked disposition to try and escape from school instruction altogether or to profit as little as possible by it.

The work of the Sussex Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been of much advantage. In some doubtful cases the prisoner has been given the benefit of the doubt. I have watched these cases, and am glad to say that those so aided have not returned to this prison, and as far as we know have not been convicted in other places.

The chief difficulty is in dealing with the old offenders. Give them money they for the most part spend it in drink. Give them clothes or tools they pawn them, and again the money goes in drink. In some cases people will employ them, but if it becomes known who they are frequently the other men object to work with them. And so it often happens that the few who might do well, on account of their antecedents, have to chose between starvation and crime.

The religious services have been duly performed once daily in the prison chapel, and twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Christmas Day. The Rev. E. E. Hodgson, head master of Lewes Grammar School, has come as a special preacher, and the men have told me how much they liked his sermons.

All prisoners have been seen by me on reception and discharge, the sick and those under punishment have been visited daily, and the others visited frequently.

The Holy Communion has been administered every third Sunday and on the great festivals; the attendance has been fair.

The Chaplain has invariably received every aid from the officers in the performance of his duties.

The lady visitors work is very successful, it does good in every way.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,371	75	7	35	22	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 7	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III. 2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 17	Standard III... 16	Passed Standard III. 33	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 6	Passed Standard III... 43		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 17			

LEWES PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

During the year ending 31st March, 1901 :—

No epidemic of disease has occurred.

No suicide or attempted suicides.

All prisoners are carefully examined as to fitness for labour.

Dietary and bedding have been of good quality and, except in individual cases, sufficient.

The ventilation has been good.

General sanitary arrangements are good.

The heating of the prison is good.

LINCOLN PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year has been very good.

The commitment of offenders to prison who are assigned to other divisions than the 3rd division is rare. In some of those cases so committed there has been apparently no regard paid to the injunctions contained in the Secretary of State's letter to the chairmen of Petty Sessions of 25th April, 1899. Moreover, many offenders are placed in the 3rd division who, by the nature of their offence and by their antecedents, should presumably have been otherwise classed.

The provision for the part payment of fines has not been largely taken advantage of owing to the circumstances pointed out in a previous report as pertaining to the class of prisoners in this county.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment.

All prisoners not in the first stage are now employed in association.

Having found no desire on the part of well-behaved prisoners, as a rule, for association at exercise, and owing to the danger of the habitual criminal influencing the chance criminal for evil, I have ceased altogether to permit this privilege.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good. One assistant warder was dismissed during the year for disobedience of orders.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good. No prisoners have been brought before the visiting magistrates for punishment.

There was one escape of a prisoner, who was subsequently recaptured.

On the 30th March of this year the wheat grinding by tread-wheel was ended.

The 1st stage prisoners are now employed in wood sawing, wood chopping, and bundling in their own cells. One basement is devoted to this industry. Besides the employments in the

Extracts, Governor's Report

Domestic service of the prison, the industries are wood chopping, sack repairing, and gardening. The whole of the prison land was cultivated, with the exception of the hay-field. The profitable results notified in last year's report have been maintained. The female prisoners are employed in laundry work and sewing.

The following repairs have been carried out :—

By Prison Labour :—

Besides the painting of the roof work in the male prison, and the repairing generally of perished brickwork in the exterior of the basements, the flagstones of B 2, B 3, and No. 3 central hall have been newly laid.

In the female prison C 2 landing has been laid with new flags, and the coal and coke enclosure spaces built in with new brick.

A new 1½ inch W.I. steam supply pipe has been laid on to the female reception.

A special cell in the female prison is now under construction.

By Free Labour :—

New pass locks in the male prison have been fitted and fixed.

By Contract :—

The boundary wall and wooden fence have been repaired, and the retaining wall of the male hospital has been rebuilt.

The condition of the buildings and fencing is satisfactory.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in efficient working order. The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store suffices to meet all ordinary requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the prison rules and regulations have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	28 18 3	
Knitters..	1	—	1	7 4 6	
Needleworkers	—	7	7	89 19 1	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	5 2 2	
Pea sorters	1	—	1	1 2 1	
Sack makers and menders ..	5	—	5	18 16 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	17 16 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	16 8 6	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	97 15 7	
Wheat grinders	32	—	32	63 6 0	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	33 11 6	
Total	59	7	66	—	380 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	58 5 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	22 17 11	
Labourers	8	—	8	192 1 6	
Painters and glaziers	7	—	7	204 4 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	42 0 0	
Total	18	—	18	—	519 8
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	92 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	2	12	191 4 0	
Gardeners	14	—	14	221 0 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Washers	1	6	7	153 7 6	
Total	30	8	38	—	711 16

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking	6	1	7		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	14	2	16		
GRAND TOTAL	121	17	138		1,611 6 0

LINCOLN PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the prison chapel have been conducted daily. A sermon has been preached every Sunday morning and afternoon. By an arrangement with Archdeacon Bond (the vicar of a neighbouring parish), one of the two sermons has on nearly every Sunday been preached by himself or his curate. Sermons have also during the year been preached by one of the priest vicars of the cathedral, the Rev. H. A. Tapsfield, and by the Rev. G. F. Wilgress, the Bishop's chaplain. On six consecutive Sunday afternoons during September and October addresses were given during the service by Mr. J. J. Williams, the prison gate missioner, who is a licensed lay-reader in the diocese. I have endeavoured to make the service as bright and musical as possible. Notice of a celebration of the Holy Communion was given seven times during the year, and there were celebrations on four occasions, with a total of 13 communicants.

On the 25th November the Bishop of Lincoln confirmed one male prisoner in the chapel. He also gave an address to the whole body of prisoners during the service held previously.

All prisoners reported to me have been seen on reception and discharge, except one, who was isolated by medical orders, having just come from a house with small-pox. All prisoners reported to me as sick in hospital or under punishment have been visited daily. I have also visited other prisoners regularly in their cells.

Juveniles and older prisoners eligible for school instruction have been regularly instructed by the schoolmaster and the wardress, acting as schoolmistress. Both officers have performed their work with energy and ability, and good and satisfactory progress has in most cases been made by those under instruction, especially among the male prisoners.

The lady visitors, Mrs. C. Nevile and Mrs. Vaughan, have been most assiduous in their work. The amount of good they have done by their work cannot be adequately measured, but it has been very great.

The work performed by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society through their agent has been very valuable. The last annual report of the society shows that amongst other work done 39 men were received into the labour yard of the society, 29 men were sent on to labour homes, 12 women and girls were taken to homes or refuges, and work was found for 120 men.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The trustees of the Rebecca Hussey Charity have always very kindly helped me by granting railway passes in those cases in which it has seemed to me advisable that a man should be sent direct to his destination.

The Church Army Labour Homes, especially those at Sheffield, Cambridge, and Derby, for men, the Salvation Army Home at Sheffield for women, the Lincoln and Lincolnshire Home for girls, Mr. Crawley's Laundry Home at Grimsby, and the St. Swithin's Refuge for Women in Lincoln, have given valuable assistance by receiving prisoners on discharge if necessary.

Amid much that is hard and discouraging in this work there are many points of encouragement from the reformed and altered lives which I hear of many prisoners leading and continuing to lead after their discharge from prison.

I wish to draw attention, as has, I believe, been done before, to the very large proportion of prisoners committed in this county under the Vagrancy Acts. I find that out of 1,608 male prisoners who have come under my observation during the time covered by this report no less than 701 have been committed for offences under the Vagrancy Acts. A large number of these men are in no true sense of the word vagrants. They include among their number fishermen making their way to or from Grimsby and some other port, navvies, casual farm labourers, and some few tradesmen and artizans, who are temporarily destitute through having lost their employment and wasted their money in drink or profligacy. From the constant return to prison of habitual vagrants, on whom neither sentences of a year, six months, or the ordinary short sentence of seven or fourteen days have any effect, it is evident that the prison treatment is in no way deterrent to such loafers. They either, from an idle and roving disposition, will not settle down to any work, or from age or infirmity cannot do so. Many of them frankly admit that they prefer the prison to the workhouse—better food, better treatment, better apartments; and from a strictly practical point of view with regard to their own comfort and advantage, it is probable from a personal experience that their judgment does not err.

In concluding this report, I may say that I have always received every help and encouragement from the Governor, and every assistance from the other officers of the prison.

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year ended 31st March, 1901, has been satisfactory. As regards the operation of the changes in the system effected by the Prisons Act of 1898, I may say that one offender of the 1st division was received, and that the rules pertaining to offenders of the 2nd and 3rd divisions have been found to work satisfactorily.

Associated labour has been, and is, carried out, so far as is practicable.

The power to earn remission on sentences has been taken advantage of by prisoners, and but few cases have occurred since its introduction where it was necessary to forfeit marks towards remission. But it must be remembered that some 99 per cent. of prisoners are undergoing sentences of less than six months. The provision for the part payment of fines has been widely taken advantage of by prisoners' friends.

As regards the matter of associated labour, I approve of such a course provided there is a sufficiency of officers to thoroughly supervise prisoners, but I do not advocate prisoners after passing out of the 1st stage being there and then taken from their cells and placed in association. Such a course does not, in my opinion, tend to act as a deterrent towards continuing a life of crime, and a certain time should be confined to cellular labour (say six months) before a prisoner became eligible for "associated labour."

The practice which has been introduced in permitting prisoners to associate together when at exercise I disapprove of.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been perfectly satisfactory. The conduct of the prisoners generally has, on the whole, been also satisfactory.

The appliances for use in the case of fire are sufficient; brigade drilled, and everything in working order. The supply of water is adequate. The progressive stage system has been duly carried out. Contractors' supplies have been properly fulfilled.

The rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with, so far as I am aware, except as in such cases as have been reported to the Commissioners.

Prisoners have been employed at the following forms of labour :—Coal-sack making (Admiralty), sack repairing, grummet

Extracts, Governor's Report.

making, mail-bag making, hammock making, knitting and needle-work (including haversacks and bed-cases for War Department), tailoring (prison clothing and Greenwich Hospital boys' trousers); beds, coir and hair, hair pillows (for War and Admiralty Departments); twinemaking (Post Office and prisons); weaving —prisoners' and officers' sheeting, prisoners' shirting and liberty shirting, prisoners' neckerchiefs; carpentry—tables, stools, &c.; tinsmithing, cotton sorting, manila knot opening, oakum picking, shoemaking.

The following works were carried out or in progress during the year:—The extension of "B" wing to contain 65 cells has been continued, and the roof is now being fixed. The reconstruction of the drainage has been completed. A new steam boiler has been fixed in the kitchen, and a new coal-house has been built adjoining the kitchen. Telephonic communication has been made between the gate porter's lodge and male and female central halls. Electric bell communication has been made between the "isolation ward," old males' hospital, and the central hall of males' prison. A further number of new locks have been fixed on the corridor doors and gates. The roof of the weaving shed has been stripped, boarded, covered with felt, and reslated. The tread-wheel has been taken down and the wheelhouse cleared and fitted with gas lights for associated industrial labour. A new "Keith" boiler and coil have been fixed to heat "L" wing. The corridors of "C," "G," "I," and "E" wings have been painted. The wards, offices, and rooms in females' hospital have been cleaned, the ceilings whitened, and the walls painted in "Duresco." A room formerly used as a "record" room in "O II." has been made into a Deputy Governor's office, and three gas brackets have been fixed, and the room cleaned and painted. A fire-proof partition has been thrown across the east end of "C" wing, giving an additional 30 cells to the female prison, and the locks on the doors of these cells have been altered to suit the female cell keys.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed makers, &c. (all branches)..	51	5	56	1,416 17 5	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Carpenters	10	—	10	467 6 5	
Cotton sorters	—	10	10	5 15 2	
Gardeners	4	—	4	63 9 0	
Grummet makers	3	1	4	56 2 9	
Hammock makers	11	—	11	282 12 6	
Knitters..	—	115	115	546 13 6	
Labourers, &c.	6	—	6	99 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	7	5	12	184 17 8	
Needleworkers	—	132	132	915 13 10	
Oakum pickers	170	—	170	55 18 5	
Sack makers and menders ..	125	22	147	368 14 11	
Shoemakers, &c.	4	—	4	86 15 4	
Tailors, &c.	16	—	16	357 8 0	
Twine makers	29	—	29	398 16 2	
Weavers (all branches)	20	—	20	156 1 0	
Total	458	290	748	—	5,569 2 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	52 0 0	
Labourers	25	—	25	581 18 6	
Painters and glaziers	6	3	9	254 4 0	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	64 17 6	
Whitewashers	3	1	4	107 0 6	
Total	37	4	41	—	1,060 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	124 0 0	
Cooks	7	—	7	219 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	30	37	67	1,043 13 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital orderlies	3	2	5	108 7 6	
Stokers	5	5	10	245 18 6	
Washers	—	28	28	672 7 6	
Total	49	72	121	—	2,413 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	45	19	64		
Certified as unfit for any labour	16	23	39		
Not told off at unlocking	24	29	53		
Sick	16	17	33		
Under punishment	3	1	4		
Total	104	89	193		
GRAND TOTAL	648	455	1,103		8,993 1 1

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The religious and moral condition of the Protestant prisoners have received my care and attention.

The education of those eligible for instruction has been duly carried out, and on the whole satisfactory results have been obtained.

The daily and Sunday services have been regularly performed.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge.

The sick and those under punishment have been visited daily, and other prisoners have been seen at frequent intervals.

The prisoners have been attentive at the chapel services, and most respectful when visited.

I have received every assistance from the officers of the prison.

The lady visitors have rendered me considerable help, and have taken much trouble to assist discharged women who really wished to better themselves. I regret, however, to say that such women are, in comparison with the number committed to this prison, very few indeed.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has carefully considered the case of every prisoner before discharge, and has been liberal in its grants when aid has been really needed.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
13,884	96	33	32	31	—

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 24	Standard II. .. 5	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. --
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 7	Passed Standard III... 4		
Standard III.	Passed Standrad III... —			

LIVERPOOL PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and no epidemic has occurred in the prison during the year ended March 31st, 1901.

There have been no attempts at suicide.

All prisoners are examined prior to being passed fit for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The general ventilation is good. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, but are being extended to meet increasing requirements.

Attention is constantly being paid to warmth and ventilation, and the latter is kept up to a uniform level.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year has been very satisfactory.

The conduct of the officers has been good. Several probation officers have been carefully instructed in the duties relative to subordinate officers, and have eventually passed as efficient officers.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners as a rule have been good.

Employment for male prisoners (passed for first-class hard labour) has been grinding wholemeal (treadwheel), oakum picking, stonebreaking, and sawing firewood.

Other employments have been gardening (about 5 acres), basket making, weaving Dutch carpet, dowlas, packing canvas, and sacking; sack making, bin cloths, hop pockets, and balling coir for hop growers; chopping firewood for the Post Office, Borstal and this prison, and private customers; hammock making for the Admiralty and War Department, also pillow cases for the latter; mail-bags for the General Post Office; oakum picking, and repairing clothing.

Female prisoners have been employed in the laundry, and in making new and repairing old garments, &c.

The total value of prisoners' earnings employed in the various branches of industry and prison employments for the year is £2,332 1*s.* 1*d.*

There has been no escape or attempt thereto.

There were two cases of corporal punishment during the past year.

The Governor's house has been improved, painted, and papered throughout.

Maidstone Prison Summary.

A new exercise yard has been added to the female prison.

Two new quarters have been erected and occupied. The other buildings throughout the prison are in good repair.

The water supply is adequate and good, and some improvements by the Maidstone Water Company have been satisfactorily carried out.

New appliances for extinguishing fire have been obtained and fixed up in pump house, which is suitably situated for the whole of the prison premises.

An additional copper and other improvements have been made in the kitchen. The prison finances have been very good during the year, and there have been no complaints by prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has done good work.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in stores has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies as a rule have been good and punctually delivered.

The awarding of marks under the progressive stage system has been carefully carried out.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	3	—	3	8 5 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Coir ballers	7	—	7	16 9 6	
Gardeners	11	—	11	170 10 0	
Hammock makers	17	—	17	262 10 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 0 0	

Extracts. Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES: *cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mail-bag makers	12	1	13	124 1 4	
Needleworkers	—	13	13	236 11 10	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	16 17 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	10	—	10	31 15 1	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	22 1 9	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	15 12 0	
Tailors, &c.	8	—	8	154 10 0	
Weavers (all branches)	3	—	3	26 14 1	
Wheat grinders	33	—	33	101 15 8	
Wood choppers	8	—	8	31 15 9	
Total	120	14	134	—	1,265 13 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	33 16 0	
Labourers	3	—	3	75 9 0	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	30 7 3	
Stonebreakers	2	—	2	42 19 5	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	28 10 7	
Total	8	—	8	—	211 2 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	21	6	27	413 5 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	13 14 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	11 8 0	
Washers	1	10	11	261 18 0	
Total	29	16	45	—	855 5 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	17	2	19		
Not told off at unlocking	9	3	12		
Sick	1	1	2		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	28	6	34		
GRAND TOTAL	185	36	221		2,332 1 1

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been conducted throughout the year, viz., on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, with a sermon at each service, morning and evening.

There has been a service in chapel every day throughout the year. On certain days in the week I have given addresses and instruction, which have been productive of much good. These services are greatly valued by many.

Each patient in the infirmaries has received my careful individual attention. When there has appeared any depression, anxiety, or want of hope, I have endeavoured by every means in my power to inspire cheerfulness and trust in a better and brighter future.

Holy Communion has been duly celebrated, and in the case of those prisoners whom I have admitted to the holy ordinance it is not only highly valued, but the spirit in which they come is reverent and devout.

The library has during the past year received careful attention. The old books have been examined, and where necessary condemned, and new and carefully selected volumes have been added.

School instruction has received systematic and constant personal attention, and has been efficiently carried out by the schoolmaster and the matron. Details in reference to this department will be found in the carefully prepared tabular statements which accompany this report. A large percentage I find can read and write well, but in arithmetic they are very defective. Several who could have passed fourth or fifth standard in the two former subjects were found to be extremely deficient when the third subject was reached.

Prisoners are anxious, almost without exception, to avail themselves of this means of improvement. They take a real interest in the work, and, in many cases, make satisfactory progress. Sometimes a man comes into prison an "illiterate." It is very gratifying to send him out, after doing perhaps 18 months, able not only to read and write, but also to do third or fourth standard work in arithmetic.

This makes prison what it ought to be—not only a place of punishment and repentance, but a school for reformation and improvement. The results during this year have been very satisfactory.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

On admission and on discharge prisoners, male and female, have been regularly visited. Prisoners undergoing long sentences are visited at certain intervals.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to be of much service to prisoners on their release, and has during the past year maintained the even tenor of its way. In finding employment for those who are really desirous to work, in supplying tools to those who have lost or sold them, in befriending at a time when need is the sorest, all who are anxious to do better, the society has been a source of help and strength to the Chaplain in dealing with the cases appealing for help which are constantly brought under his notice. During the past year 779 prisoners have applied for assistance on their discharge. Of these 627, viz., 462 men and 165 women, received timely help. This is an increase of 19 on the number assisted in 1899–1900.

I am glad to be able to report that there is a sensible diminution in the number of juveniles committed to prison during last year under the age of 16. There have been only nine convictions during the year, and of these two were twice convicted within the year, while six were sent to prison on remand or to await trial, of whom one had been previously convicted. It thus appears that 12 different juveniles were committed to this prison during the year. It is pleasant to observe an ever-increasing reluctance on the part of thoughtful magistrates to send children of tender years to prison. Of course, everyone will admit that prison is not the place for children.

As the responsibility of the juvenile offender rests practically more with his parents than with himself, it would be a wise provision that the admonition to the child should be given in the presence of the parents, to whom also some special words of counsel might very suitably be addressed. The "probation officers" of America (especially in Massachusetts) are found to be very efficient, and fasten responsibility on the proper persons—the parents. Their duty is to keep an eye on delinquent children, whom they may board out, or, in extreme cases, commit to prisons or reformatories. But generally speaking it is found sufficient to see them at their own homes. This gives opportunities for keeping parents up to a sense of their responsibilities.

Intemperance still brings into prison a very numerous company, and when we add all the cases which are indirectly connected with this cause of crime, by far the greater number of those within prison walls are there through their intemperate habits. I have taken due notice of this fact in my ministrations and in the counsel and advice I have given in my visitation. All admit that they are better without drink, and often promise to give it up. I have given special addresses and sermons on this subject. I have also induced several—both men and women—to take the pledge of total abstinence.

I have asked and obtained the permission of the Commissioners to hold a mission, to be conducted by a lay missioner from the Church Army, to commence on the 21st April, for eight days, and I trust that much and lasting good may result from this effort.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners, I arranged a series of special services during Advent and Lent. At the commencement of Lent I distributed to prisoners a small folding card of the services to be held, with an address or pastoral letter from the Chaplain, exhorting each one to use wisely and well the season of Lent, to make a thorough repentance of past life, to return to God, and to resolve that the watchword of Lent —"Better Things"—would be the watchword of the future. These services are, I feel assured, productive of much good and deepen a sense of sin and the desire to amend.

The lady visitor continues her useful and philanthropic work with unabated earnestness and success in the female prison. The prisoners find in her a friend and her work has been greatly blessed. Some—a few who are wedded to vice it has been impossible to influence for good—to such an extent, at least, as to induce them to give up their evil ways. But no case has been allowed to pass without an earnest effort being made to place before the offender the error and exceeding sinfulness of her ways. A few have been reclaimed by being sent to homes, where, I am informed, they are doing well.

As a rule, the lady visitor visits the prison every week, and is able to interview all prisoners whom the Chaplain may select, and who receive from her kindly advice and needed counsel.

In reference to the extension of the scheme "for reading and conversing in special cases with prisoners in their cells, or, if thought desirable, addressing lectures to them in selected classes, and also of advising as to any special form of industry," the lady visitor continues her useful and interesting addresses, which are much appreciated by the women. Once a month a lecture is given in a room to selected classes. We are fortunate in having a visitor who is a capable lecturer, and who being much interested herself in the work has managed to interest those also to whom she speaks. I am much pleased with the manner she manages cases requiring careful treatment; she is resourceful, and has tact and ability and patience in the treatment of difficult and chronic cases.

Extract from Inspector's Report.

THE NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterate.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterate	Standard I. .. [illegible]	Standard II. .. [illegible]	Standard III. .. 6	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I.	Standard II. .. [illegible]	Standard III. [illegible]	Passed Standard III. .. [illegible]	
Standard II.	Standard III. [illegible]	Passed Standard III. [illegible]		
Standard III.	Passed Standard IV. —			

MAIDSTONE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been good during the year ending March 31st, 1901.

There have been two deaths, one from acute pnemonia and the other from phthisis.

There have been no suicides, but three feigned attempts.

All prisoners are examined before being passed for first-class labour.

The dietary is of good quality. The new dietary scale is satisfactory, so that the extra food ordered is very much less.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the heating sufficient.

The sanitary arrangements are efficient.

MANCHESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good, the great bulk of the males and females behave well.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

Employment in the first stage has been enforced by oakum picking and the treadwheel, which accommodates 66 prisoners and grinds wheat for the use of the prison.

Other labour consists of making coal-sacks and bags, hammocks, and seamen's bags for the Admiralty, barrack beds for the War Department, mail-bags for the Post Office, shoemaking, tailoring repairing shoes and clothes, smith and tinman's work, carpentering (new work and repairs), and picking cotton.

Female prisoners are employed in private washing, sewing, knitting, refooting stockings for the male convicts, making surplices and for the first time the female officers' uniforms are being made by prison labour.

The hydrants and hose for use in case of fire are in good working order.

The progressive stage system has been duly and strictly carried out.

The juvenile offenders and prisoners in the star-class have been carefully looked after, and the rules dealing with these classes have been strictly adhered to.

A new departure this year has been the treatment of youthful offenders between 16 and 18 as juveniles; a few of these have not behaved well.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the year.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The supplies from contractors have been generally good.

During the year only two prisoners were placed in the first division.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The power to earn remission by long sentenced prisoners continues to be an incentive to good conduct and industry.

A large number continue to avail themselves of the provision for the partpayment of fines.

Associated labour has been in full operation during the greater part of the year, and will continue so now that the male staff has been augmented.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The following works have been completed during the year :—

A new Keith's boiler has been fixed for heating the chapel, and fresh air inlets under coils rearranged.

A new road has been formed from the end of B wing up to coalshoot under male centre.

New steam pipes and coils have been fixed in drying horses to laundry.

New water-closets have been erected for laundry, wash-house, and cook-house.

A new road and footpath formed from male reception up to entrance of female prison.

Five new manholes to main drains have been built.

A special cell formed on H 2 landing.

A new hot and cold water supply has been laid on to male bath-room.

860 extraction gratings have been cut out of cell walls, slope formed under gratings in cement for cleaning out purposes, and gratings rebuilt in walls.

The disinfecting chamber in male reception has been enlarged.

1,300 yards of the inside of boundary wall has been repointed in cement.

A new 4-inch cast-iron water main has been laid from the end of D wing into female hospital yard with a 3-inch branch up to female hospital.

540 cells have been painted.

Two large Buchan's ventilators have been fixed on the chapel roof.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	46	11	57	616 10 0	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	72 9 0	
Carpenters	2	—	2	40 11 6	
Cotton sorters	145	4	149	96 19 11	
Hammock makers	19	—	19	483 12 3	
Knitters..	—	80	80	302 18 5	
Mail-bag makers	38	1	39	525 5 2	
Needleworkers	—	49	49	496 8 1	
Oakum pickers	86	—	86	18 13 11	
Sack makers	71	—	71	1,586 11 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	16	—	16	262 9 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Tailors, &c.	18	—	18	350 6 9	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	38	38	526 9 0	
Wheat grinders	49	—	49	41 12 6	
Total	493	183	676	—	5,444 1 10
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	3	—	3	142 13 4	
Carpenters	2	—	2	95 3 4	
Labourers	20	—	20	618 8 0	
Painters and glaziers	6	4	10	443 9 4	
Plumbers	2	—	2	103 6 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	47 6 8	
Whitewashers	2	3	5	156 10 0	
Total	36	7	43	—	1,606 17 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	3	—	3	106 0 0	
Cooks	9	—	9	276 8 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s d.	£ s. d.
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind)	38	37	75	1,157 2 [illegible]	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	57 2 6	
Stokers	2	—	2	49 2 0	
Washers..	7	22	29	666 4 6	
Total	60	60	120	—	2,311 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	56	15	71		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	15	15		
Not told off at unlocking	25	35	60		
Sick	13	19	32		
Under punishment	5	1	6		
Total	99	85	184		
GRAND TOTAL	688	335	1,023	—	9,362 18 2

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, a
of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st M

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Val Pri La
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
IN MANUFACTURES:				£
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	46	11	57	616
Bookbinders	2	—	2	72
Carpenters	2	—	2	40
Cotton sorters	145	4	149	96
Hammock makers	19	—	19	483
Knitters..	—	80	80	302
Mail-bag makers	38	1	39	525
Needleworkers	—	49	49	496
Oakum pickers	86	—	86	18
Sack makers	71	—	71	1,586
Shoemakers, &c.	16	—	16	262
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	28
Tailors, &c.	18	—	18	350
Washers (not including prison service).	—	38	38	526
Wheat grinders	49	—	49	41
Total	493	183	676	
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				
Bricklayers, &c.	3	—	3	1
Carpenters	2	—	2	
Labourers	20	—	20	
Painters and glaziers	6	4	10	
Plumbers	2	—	2	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	
Whitewashers	2	3	5	
Total	36	7	43	
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				
Bakers	3	—	3	
Cooks	9	—	9	

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 28	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III. 3
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 23	Standard III... 14	Passed Standard III... 25	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 17	Passed Standard III... 62		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 66			

MANCHESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. There was no epidemic of any kind, but several cases of influenza occurred during the last quarter; although the cases were of a severe kind, fortunately all recovered. A woman was received on remand in January suffering from an obscure ailment, which ultimately proved to be typhoid fever. She was isolated from the first, and constantly attended by special officers, and is now progressing favourably.

There were no cases of suicide, but four attempts were made (two feigned and two probably genuine). In each case the method adopted was by strangulation.

All prisoners have been carefully examined on reception, and also before being passed for any kind of labour. Many were found to be suffering from disease.

The bedding and clothing have been sufficient and of good quality.

The dietary has been satisfactory. During the year 382 prisoners (270 males and 112 females) have been given extra diet.

All the ventilating flues have been thoroughly cleaned, and the majority of the extraction gratings reset so as to render them easier to clean in future. The ventilation generally is much improved. The general sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory, and the heating of the prisons and hospitals has been sufficiently warm and comfortable.

The health of the officers has been very good, save for some cases of influenza during the last quarter. One male officer died.

A weekly lecture on elementary nursing and the care of sick prisoners has been given by the Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer alternately, to all the female probationary officers and to such of the permanent female staff as could be spared from duty and wished to attend. The officers have shown much interest in, and appreciation of, these lectures.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The triple division of offenders has worked satisfactorily.

The power to earn remission has been duly appreciated by the prisoners, judging from their behaviour and work.

The provision for part payment of fines has been greatly taken advantage of again this year.

The effect of associated labour has been good, and, in my opinion, the prisoners work better while in association, and they can be more easily instructed.

Conversation at exercise has been carried out, the prisoners giving no trouble; a fair proportion of those entitled to this privilege declining to avail themselves of it.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

Labour in the first stage has been enforced by stone breaking, wood chopping, and oakum picking.

Other labour consists of making gas-tube, hammocks, mail-bags, ship-fenders, sponge-cloth, &c., and in the ordinary repairs of clothing, utensils, &c.

The female prisoners have been employed knitting, washing, and making bolster cases for War Department.

The state of the buildings is good.

There is a fire engine at the police station close at hand.

The supply of clothing has been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, as a rule.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules for the government of the prison have been carried out to the best of my belief and ability.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The following works have been carried out in connection with new buildings and alterations :—

Wire work fixed in the male infirmary and steps leading to the isolated ward.

New cooking range fixed in the female officers' kitchen.

New cast-iron covers fixed to manholes, and drains ventilated with new cast-iron pipes in the male and female prisons.

New smoke pipes and tops fixed to stoves in the chapel.

Four cells converted into female officers' sleeping rooms.

Opaque glass in sashes taken out and clear glass fixed in cells on Nos. 1, 2, and 3 landings, east side of the male prison.

Hopper ventilators taken out and new cast-iron ventilators fixed in cells, w.c.'s, and lavatories 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the south side, and opaque glass taken out and clear glass fixed in sashes of 11 cells on No. 3 landing the north side in the female prison.

Two chimney stacks raised.

High stone wall taken down and new dwarf wall built, and iron railings fixed on top of area on the south side of the female prison.

Three disused doorways in the chapel built up ; the old stone landing and railing around the centre building taken down.

New doorway made and covered way built from the female prison to the chapel.

An ordinary cell in the male and female prison converted to special cells for refractory prisoners.

Two latrines in the male exercise yard and two w.c.'s in the male reception are in the course of construction and nearly completed.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers. &c. (all branches).	4	3	7	104 8 4	
Bookbinders	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Gas-tube case makers	6	—	6	43 15 3	
Hammock makers	12	—	12	208 13 9	
Knitters..	—	31	31	174 0 8	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	129 9 7	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MANUFACTURES—*cont.*					
Needleworkers	—	9	9	96 1 9	
Oakum pickers	39	—	39	45 6 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	13	—	13	176 13 8	
Ship-fender makers, &c.	4	—	4	34 18 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	53 14 6	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Sponge-cloth makers	1	—	1	20 9 0	
Stonebreakers	36	—	36	154 7 10	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	21 0 0	
Wood choppers	7	—	7	36 2 0	
Total	138	43	181	—	1,345 11 0
BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	41 10 0	
Labourers	2	—	2	55 9 9	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	43 14 6	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	30 11 3	
Total	5	—	5	—	171 5 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	20	7	27	424 2 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	54 4 0	
Washers	—	10	10	240 6 0	
Total	28	18	46	—	[illegible]

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	14	2	16		
Certified as unfit for any labour	2	2	4		
Not told off at unlocking	11	6	17		
Sick	4	3	7		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	32	13	45		
GRAND TOTAL	203	74	277	—	2,436 19 0

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The duties appertaining to my office have been carried out during the past year in accordance with the rules regulating the same.

Daily morning prayer has been conducted in chapel by myself or my substitutes. Divine service has been celebrated every Sunday, on Christmas Day, and Good Friday, both in the morning and afternoon. The behaviour of all attending these services has been satisfactory. The bishop of the diocese, according to custom, has preached once in the chapel.

I feel myself greatly indebted to the authorities of the Church Army for the valuable services they have given me in the discharge of my duties, by again having sent a missioner to this prison for one week, during which he daily addressed prisoners in chapel, and visited in their cells any seeking his advice.

The lady visitor has devoted much time weekly in attending at the prison to visit women prisoners; her ministrations are well received, and in several instances have been fruitful in good results.

The agent of the local Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society visits the prison daily and attends to the needs of all deserving cases brought to his notice by the Governor, the matron, and myself.

I have daily visited the infirmary and the sick, and also have admonished all prisoners under punishment. Youthful and juvenile prisoners have received special attention at my hands.

I have monthly made a cell to cell visitation of the prison, devoting particular attention to prisoners undergoing a first sentence.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have carried out their duties, under my superintendence, to my satisfaction.

I note with gratification that the local magistrates have recently availed themselves of power granted them by law of sending notorious drunken women to a home for inebriates.

I have received every assistance from the Governor and staff of this prison in the discharge of my duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
4,991	244	57	72	54	61

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 34	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 30	Standard III .. 18	Passed Standard III... 9	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 41	Passed Standard III... 8		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 54			

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been good. Two attempted suicides occurred—one feigned, the other serious but not fatal.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for first-class labour.

The dietary has been sufficient and of good quality. For exceptional reasons—senility, frequent and continuous imprisonment, and loss of weight—an increase has been necessary. The increased diet has worked well and diminished the number of cases.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and due attention has been paid to the heating of the prison. The lighting of the cells, previously reported as dark, has been much improved by the insertion of clear glass in the windows.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

No prisoner of the first division of offenders has been received during the year.

Three females have been classed in the second division. One only has been recommitted after having been treated in this division.

The power to earn remission works most satisfactorily, and is a great incentive to industry and good conduct. One prisoner only lost remission marks.

The part payment of fines is taken advantage of, and numbers are liberated that otherwise would not be.

One prisoner has received corporal punishment for a prison offence. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining the necessary sanction by the new procedure.

The associated labour is much appreciated by the prisoners, and no breach of discipline has occurred by those so employed.

Conversation at exercise has been tried, and so far satisfactorily. In one case only it had to be withheld in consequence of the vicious conversation of the prisoner.

The new rules for debtors are undoubtedly a great improvement.

Not a single nonconformist prisoner has applied to be visited, under rule 59, by a minister of his own persuasion, although care has been taken to make such prisoners acquainted with this privilege on their admission.

Thirty-six juvenile offenders were received from other prisons and two from committing courts, also five special cases treated as juveniles; a total of forty-three against a total of thirty-three for the preceding year. Fifteen of these boys have had wretched homes and yet two only could be induced to go into an institution.

The Church Army is at all times ready to admit any suitable cases into their various labour homes.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The sub-committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society meet weekly and enquire into all cases submitted to them.

There has been ample employment for all prisoners. The industries were the same as the previous year, with the addition of binding wood for the War Department to carry out the contract from York Castle, and with a great effort this has been done satisfactorily.

Labour for prisoners in the first stage has been enforced by treadwheel, sawing wood, and grinding corn. Other employment has been bundling and packing firewood, making mail-bags, cork fenders, picking linoleum scrap; oakum picking has been reduced to a minimum.

Female prisoners have been employed in washing and laundry work, knitting, sewing, and picking scrap for those prisoners unable to sew or knit.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

There has been one escape, but the prisoner was recaptured in a few days.

The buildings generally are in good order. The cook-house is now undergoing a much needed alteration by pulling down the partition walls and so opening out to one large room.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order; also a good supply of water.

The supply of clothing and bedding has been ample, and the supplies from contractors have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules for the government of the prison have been complied with.

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayers have been said daily; two services with sermon on each Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. On Saints' days, an address on the subject of the day. Bible class for juveniles each Saturday morning. Neighbouring clergy have occasionally taken the service and preached. Captain Hanson, Church Army, held a mission from April 4th to April 11th. The behaviour of the prisoners in chapel has been everything that could be desired, always reverent, attentive, and joining heartily in the service.

All the prisoners have been visited on their admission, discharge, and once a week during their imprisonment. The sick and those under punishment I see daily; and I visit the juveniles twice a week. I am always received with the greatest respect, and I think that my weekly visits are appreciated and calculated to do much good.

The library books have been changed with the greatest regularity, and I am convinced that they do not only give pleasure, but also create a desire for knowledge.

The education of prisoners has been carefully carried on, and some of the the younger prisoners made very good progress. A juvenile, admitted December 3rd, 1900, illiterate, did not even know the alphabet, passed a very good 2nd standard, March 30th, 1901. The schoolmaster is very attentive to his duties, and has a very good method of teaching the juveniles. I attend the juveniles' class weekly. The matron also is very painstaking with the women under instruction.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been very active during the year. We meet every Wednesday; help is never refused to deserving cases. I have received letters from prisoners who have done well since their discharge. The lady visitors have been very helpful in finding situations for young women, thus taking them away from their bad surroundings and giving them a new start in life.

All the prison staff have always been very ready to give me every assistance in the performance of my duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,030	33	14	6	10	3

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 7	Standard II. ..—	Standard III. ..—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III. .. 1	Passed Standard III. ..—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. .. 2	Passed Standard III. .. 2		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. .. —			

NORTHALLERTON PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of prisoners and staff during the past year has been good.

There has been no epidemic disease, and no suicide or attempted suicide in the prison.

Food, bedding, and clothing have been satisfactory.

The ventilation, warmth, and general sanitation of the prison have received proper attention.

All prisoners are carefully examined on reception, and none are put to hard labour who are not physically fit.

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

There has been a considerable increase in production in all the industries, the excess being :—Hammocks, 1,307 ; mail-bags, 3,377 ; bolster cases, 906 ; shoes, 1,007 pairs ; firewood, 161,550 bundles. I attribute this increase, which works out to a higher average for every prisoner employed than in any former year, partly to the zeal and energy of the instructing officers, and partly to the effect of working prisoners in association, which is not only an incentive to industry and good conduct, but also to a cheerfulness and interest in the work, which was wanting when prisoners were confined to their cells during the hours of labour.

The treadwheel, which ground wheat for the prison bakery, was finally discontinued on March 31st, and the prisoners in their first stage are now employed at woodchopping and oakum picking, pending arrangements for breaking stone.

The debtors have been employed at useful or remunerative work, and, in some cases, by their industry they have earned something over and above the cost of their maintenance.

The female prisoners, besides doing the washing for the prison, have made all the new underclothing and bedding required.

Prisoners awaiting trial for more than a week have generally asked for work, and have been usefully employed either in the garden or in industries at their own request. Now that convicted prisoners are employed in association after the first stage, the lot of unconvicted prisoners, who are sometimes in cellular confinement for several weeks without employment, does not compare favourably with their treatment after conviction. In most cases, I think that no harm would result from permitting association between selected prisoners of this class, who, with the anxiety of their trial before them, are peculiarly subject to the depression that is caused by long hours of solitude. The fact of association would be beneficial even without conversation, which prisoners do not seem to appreciate. During the past year there have been only two applications to converse at exercise by prisoners who were eligible, but in each case none of the others would avail themselves of the privilege, saying, as one expressed himself, that the other prisoners were "no class," and that they wished to have nothing to do with them.

The classification of prisoners under the Prisons Act, 1898, works very well now that the magistrates have a better knowledge

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	3	—	3		
Total	13	1	14		
GRAND TOTAL ..	102	12	114	—	1,426 14 0

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Sunday and week-day services have been conducted as ordered. There have been two sermons on each Sunday and on Good Friday and Christmas Day. I have also given lectures on "The Creed," "The Lord's Prayer," "Old Testament Characters," and other subjects on two week-day mornings. The services are fully choral. The Holy Communion has been announced seven times and celebrated six times. The behaviour of the men has left nothing to be desired.

The sick in hospital have been visited daily, and a short service with an address given.

Prisoners have been seen daily on reception and discharge, as also juveniles, observation and punishment cases. The juveniles have had daily instruction from the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, and daily religious intruction from myself.

The behaviour in chapel has been excellent. I hold a choir practice, and also a congregational practice, weekly; the services are hearty and reverent, and I have proofs that attention and interest is given both to them and to the sermons.

The "Story of the Cross" has been sung weekly during Lent, and a suitable address given. Several ex-prisoners have written to the Chaplain thanking him for what they learned in chapel, and saying how they miss the services there though they are attending a place of worship outside. But it is to be feared that the interest of most ceases when they leave prison and they become as indifferent and careless as before.

I have visited systematically from cell to cell, examining the books and speaking to the prisoners. They have been seen thus once a month, certain cases more frequently, and every opportunity has been given them to consult me when they desire. I find that little can be done by talking to prisoners until their confidence has been won. The sentences of a few days seem worse than useless, for no moral reform can be effected, and that they do not act as a deterrent is seen in the frequent recurrence of the offender, who in time becomes quite at home in prison. I am frequently told by such that they prefer prison to a workhouse, as they get better food and better treatment.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The mayor and ex-mayor attended the service in chapel one Sunday; they were robed, and attended by the mayor's serjeant with the mace.

The bishop of the diocese visited the prison and gave an address in the chapel one week-day morning. This is the first time a bishop has visited this prison for 18 years.

The class for youthful offenders which I was empowered to hold by you was held twice a week for six months as ordered, and then a special report sent as directed.

The catechisms you supplied me with have formed a useful basis for instruction to juveniles. It seems a pity that juveniles cannot have either a three months' sentence in prison or else be sent to a school. By means of the daily drill and the daily religious and secular instruction, with the other special rules for juveniles, we can see an improvement in them in three months; but what can be done in "seven days"?

The school instruction has been duly carried on under my personal supervision. I have personally examined all prisoners on reception and those who have been under instruction on discharge. The schoolmaster takes great pains, and, as a rule, the instruction is appreciated. Most men and women can read, but the arithmetic is doubtful, and the spelling atrocious. I have given special care to the dictation in order to improve the spelling. The military prisoners we have had have been backward, as a rule, in their education, but I am happy to say that several who could neither read nor write have learned to do both fairly well, in addition to sums, in the second standard after six months. Most of those under the schoolmaster have shown great improvement; in any case, the instruction has taught them to use their brains. The mental power of the females here is so low that I am unable to report on much progress with them, but very few of the females here are eligible for instruction.

The library has been recatalogued, but as it had been somewhat neglected, only the books obtained since 1899 are read, the others being so unsuitable that if placed in the cells the prisoners do not read them, hence they do not wear out. The new rule allowing two books a week to prisoners in the 3rd and 4th stages causes twice the wear-and-tear to the books and necessitates a larger supply. Although, according to S.O. 469, the numerical strength of the library at this prison should be 400 vols., we have only 170 that are of any use, the remainder being obsolete and unsuitable. The books of travel and biography added last year have been much appreciated. Six scrap books were supplied last year, and I have been able to collect from outside friends sufficient pictures to fill them.

The Prisons Act of 1898, by which a prisoner can earn a remission of his sentence and more frequent visits and letters, is much appreciated, and I have found it a distinct stimulus to good behaviour. The prisoners tell me that they appreciate the

associated labour as a relief from the monotony of cellular confinement.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

There is a great difficulty in obtaining employment for prisoners on discharge, though I have been successful in finding work in many cases.

As a rule I have been treated respectfully on my visits, but there is a great want of manners on the part of many when they come to prison; but I am happy to report that the manners of most improve before they leave. In most cases there is an utter absence of any sense of shame, even on the part of those convicted of the more serious offences. As usual, drink is responsible for three-fourths of them being in prison; bad company is probably the cause of the remainder. Habitual drunkards and vagrants seem a hopeless class, and as the magistrates here rarely give more than the stereotyped "seven days," their imprisonment is a farce. One tramp who came back for three months told me that his sentence "would carry him over nicely to the haymaking-time." Another "seven-day" man told me that his time had given him "a good rest."

The chapel has been recolour-washed; a dossal and curtains have been added behind the altar.

The lady visitor has been most diligent in her attendance, and has done much good in the way of getting girls into homes and restoring other women to their friends.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have done their best, and given every attention to their work.

I have received unvaried courtesy and assistance from the Governor and all the other officers of the prison.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,076	101	10	24	59	8

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 4	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. .. 2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 5	Standard III... 7	Passed Standard III. .. 9	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 14	Passed Standard III... 37		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. .. 8			

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

No suicide occurred during the year.

In compliance with the regulations all prisoners were carefully examined before being passed as physically fit for hard labour.

The clothing and bedding supplied to prisoners was sufficient and of good quality.

The general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Due attention has been directed to the heating of the prison, and the temperature has been fairly uniform.

The ventilation of the cells is fairly good.

NORTHAMPTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

No suicide occurred during the year.

In compliance with the regulations all prisoners were carefully examined before being passed as physically fit for hard labour.

The clothing and bedding supplied to prisoners was sufficient and of good quality.

The general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

Due attention has been directed to the heating of the prison, and the temperature has been fairly uniform.

The ventilation of the cells is fairly good.

NORWICH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The work of the Chaplain has been encouraging, and in some cases the prisoners have shown signs of reform in life; they have always been very respectful and attentive both in chapel and cell.

Morning service is conducted daily in chapel, with an address on Friday. The service takes the form of shortened matins with a hymn, except on Friday, when the litany is said.

There are two services in chapel on Sunday: shortened matins at 10 o'clock; full evensong with sermon at 2.45. These services are choral, and are of a bright character.

Since my appointment as Chaplain (January, 1901) I have given two notices of Holy Communion, but, owing to insufficient numbers, there has not been a celebration of Holy Communion.

The work of education carried on by the schoolmaster-clerk for the male, and the matron for the female prisoners, has been satisfactory, good progress having been shown, on the whole, by those under education.

The admissions and discharges have been visited by me on the date of admission and discharge respectively; the sick and those under punishment daily, and the other prisoners at intervals.

A prisoner sentenced to death came under my charge, and was visited daily by me. He was very attentive to my ministrations, passed much of his time in preparation for death, and on the morning of execution received the Holy Communion.

The Governor and other officers have given me great assistance in my work.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been a valuable help to the prisoners.

The female prisoners have been visited weekly by Mrs. Birkbeck, the lady visitor. Her visits are much appreciated, and she is doing a good work among them. Since the last report Miss Birkbeck has been appointed as a second lady visitor, in the place of Miss Ensor, who has resigned.

Extracts Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
867	48	7	12	19	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. .. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III. .. 6	Passed Standard III. .. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. .. 5	Passed Standard III. .. 9		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. .. 5			

NORWICH PRISON.

Extracts. Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. No epidemic has occurred, or suicide attempted or feigned. Every prisoner has been carefully examined before being passed for first class hard labour. The diet and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality, and the ventilation of the cells and general sanitary arrangements efficient and satisfactory. Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison, and a uniform temperature maintained. No death from disease has occurred during the year One woman was released, on account of being advanced pregnancy, on the 5th September, 1900.

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

There has been no case of corporal punishment during the past year.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

There have been two cases of attempted suicide, but it is considered doubtful if they were really genuine.

Prisoners have been employed at stone breaking and oakum picking for labour in the first stage. Other prisoners are employed at oakum picking with the aid of a fiddle, fibre and hair picking, making coal-sacks, mail-bags, pillow slips, bed cases, and hammocks, making and repairing prison clothing, gardening, and in the ordinary service of the prison.

The buildings and fences are in good condition, except those that have been reported.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient, and are regularly tested, and I have asked for permission to test periodically the engine with the "full pressure" on of water available, which I trust may be granted, as the "ordinary pressure" gives one no idea of the height which the water can be pumped.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been sufficient for all requirements.

All available ground is placed under cultivation and the produce is used in the prison.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with.

Summary, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their LABOUR during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Occupation or Employment.	1. Daily average Number of Prisoners. Males.	Females.	Total.	2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
[illegible]					
[illegible]	9	—	9	113 2 6	
[illegible]	1	—	1	34 17 6	
[illegible]	11	—	11	309 1 0	
[illegible]	—	1	1	8 9 2	
[illegible]	7	—	7	120 15 6	
[illegible]	—	4	4	52 11 7	
[illegible]	20	—	20	6 7 0	
[illegible]	11	—	11	306 19 0	
[illegible]	1	—	1	21 13 2	
[illegible]	13	—	13	34 8 6	
[illegible]	1	—	1	46 19 11	
Total	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	—	1,100 4 5
[illegible]					
[illegible]	4	—	4	121 11 11	
Total	4	—	4	—	121 11 11
[illegible]					
Bakers	1	—	1	51 [illegible]	
Cooks	2	—	2	74 15 0	
[illegible]	5	2	7	153 13 [illegible]	
Gardeners	5	—	5	86 11 [illegible]	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	11 9 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	53 [illegible]	
Others	—	5	5	114 15 6	
Total	19	7	26	—	524 [illegible]

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	1	13		
Certified as unfit for any labour	6	—	6		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	25	3	28		
GRAND TOTAL	112	15	127	—	1,686 1

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayer has been said daily throughout the year, whilst on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day two sermons and two services have been given.

A choir has been formed, with the result that the music has been more interesting and more efficient. The services have now become principally choral, and the prisoners again and again have expressed their pleasure in this, whilst one notices that there seems a greater interest in finding and following the prayers as they are read.

An address is given once in each week, special addresses are given on Saints' days, whilst during the season of Lent the "Last Seven Words" have formed the basis of a few words chosen for the occasion. Throughout Lent the "Story of the Cross" was sung.

I have endeavoured to make all sermons and addresses as simple as possible, but at the same time have striven to speak on practical subjects, such as temperance, thrift, home life, &c., and I venture to think that my words have not been in vain.

The educational work has been carried on as usual. For some time now the schoolmaster-warder has been ill, but his duties have been carried on as well as could be arranged.

All prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, and many visits are paid to individual cases; the sick in hospital daily visited, the sick in cells occasionally seen.

The behaviour and attention in chapel of all prisoners are most marked.

I have had every assistance from all the officials, the Governor especially aiding my work by every means in his power.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,443	117	9	34	42	32

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III —	Passed Standard III. –
Standard I ..	Standard II. .. 6	Standard III. 4	Passed Standard III. 3	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 6	Passed Standard III. 19		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III. 9			

NOTTINGHAM PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory on the whole. Four prisoners, three males and one female, have been discharged on medical grounds. *Males*: (1) For enlarged glands in neck. (2) Extravasation of urine. (3) Fractured thigh. *Females*: (1) Advanced pregnancy.

There has been no epidemic. A few isolated cases of influenza.

There have been two cases of attempted suicide, both males.

All prisoners sentenced to first-class hard labour, and all other receptions, are carefully examined before being put on to work.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of cells has been attended to.

The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

The heating has been satisfactory, after the new boiler was put in.

The prisoner, T. H., was reported to the police on his discharge from this prison, owing to his weak condition of intellect.

OXFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the year the prisoners in the first stage have been employed at stone breaking and oakum picking (without mechanical appliance); other prisoners were employed at mail-bags, coal-sacks, coal-bags, bolster cases, pea sorting, gardening, oakum picking (with the aid of a fiddle), laundry work when no women were available, and in the service of the prison. Females have been employed in washing, knitting, mending, and making sundry articles of underclothing for male and female prisoners, also in the service of the prison.

There have been no cases of corporal punishment during the year.

Only one prisoner has forfeited remission of sentence for misconduct.

More prisoners have taken advantage of part payment of fines, &c., this year, viz., 16 as against 10 the previous year.

The prisoners still prefer to work with cell doors open during a portion of each day rather than assemble in the basement; some say there are not the temptations when in cells with doors open as when in corridor, and not the same convenience for fixing their work.

Very few avail themselves of conversational exercise; for weeks together none care to go. After two or three periods of conversation they appear to have exhausted all their talking powers, and apply to take their usual exercise; in fact, I don't think any good comes from it, they have nothing to converse about unless they should meet with an old pal.

The juveniles and prisoners in the star class still continue to be carefully attended to, and the regulations relating to the same have been strictly carried out.

As a rule, debtors are not a very industrious class of people. During the year, out of 32 prisoners, I think only about three have succeeded in earning any gratuity.

The conduct of the officers has been good, and that of the prisoners satisfactory, with few exceptions.

There have been no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in fair condition.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

New locks have been fitted to all the cells in the male prison, and to gates and doors throughout the male and female departments.

Three new rain-water pipes fitted to male prison, and five dished brick gully traps, &c., to same.

Iron shelves fitted to all the cells in A 2 and 3 wards, and the the old wood cupboards, &c., removed.

The chapel has been coloured, painted, &c.

The male infirmary fitted with Stott's patent gas jet, and fresh air admission tubes.

Six new pans supplied to the kitchen.

New w.c. fixed for the use of officers, old one in yard having been condemned.

The front yard thoroughly repaired by contract during the year.

The progressive stage system has been carried out, and the rules and regulations for the government of prisons have been enforced.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT** of **PRISONERS**, and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS** during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	65 15 5	
Hammock makers	4	—	4	88 14 0	
Knitters..	—	1	1	6 11 6	
Mail-bag makers	19	—	19	337 10 8	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	36 10 5	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	20 6 6	
Pea sorters	2	—	2	1 4 9	
Sack makers and menders ..	4	—	4	127 19 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	12 9 9	
Stonebreakers	5	—	5	15 0 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	17 13 9	
Total	51	3	54	—	729 16 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers	1	—	1	54 2 1	
Labourers	5	—	5	144 11 9	
Total	6	—	6	—	198 13 10
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	29 13 6	
Cooks	3	—	3	91 8 6	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	7	1	8	124 5 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	13 8 6	
Washers..	1	1	2	61 19 0	
Total	13	2	15	—	320 14 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Not told off at unlocking	4	—	4		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	3	—	3		
Total	15	1	16		
GRAND TOTAL	85	6	91	—	1,249 4 4

OXFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Morning prayers have been regularly said, except on about ten occasions, when practices have been substituted. With rare exceptions a short address is given at the daily service.

There have been the usual Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday services, with sermon on each occasion. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on four occasions during the year. Assistance has been given by Revs. H. H. Gibbons, Curate of St. Peter-le-Bailey; H. E. H. Probyn, Chaplain of Wycliffe Hall; H. J. Mortimer, Curate of St. Clements; A. E. Negus, Curate of St. Giles; V. E. Seagrove, E. W. Cox, and H. R. Marsden, Curates of Holy Trinity. The Revs. A. E. Negus, V. E. Seagrove, and H. R. Marsden have also assisted during the week, and have done their work well.

All prisoners have been visited on their admission and discharge, and frequently on other occasions.

All sick and punishment cases have been reported and visited.

The educational work has been satisfactorily carried out by the schoolmaster.

The Benefaction Fund, which in Oxford takes the place of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, has done a thoroughly good work, relieving in a variety of ways 216 male and 89 female prisoners. The fund has also made grants to institutions which assist prisoners on their release, chief among which should be mentioned the Oxford Church Army Labour Home and the Oxford Refuge.

I should wish also to mention that the lady visitor's work has been most helpful, especially among the younger female prisoners on their discharge.

It is with great pleasure that I have to record that I have received on all occasions most willing and efficient help from all the officers.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
675	20	—	7	11	2

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II... 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. 1
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 2	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. 4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 2	Passed Standard III. 12		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 5			

OXFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been, on the whole, good.

There has been no case of epidemic disease, and there has been no case of insanity.

There has been a considerable prevalence of diarrhœa, the cause of which I have been unable to determine; but as it has been equally prevalent outside the prison, I do not think it specially arose from any cause within the prison, but probably from some climatic influences.

The improved diet has been of great service.

All the sanitary arrangements of the prison have been regularly inspected, and have been found excellent.

We have had no deaths during the past year, and no prisoner released on medical grounds.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison during the past year has been very satisfactory; the conduct of the officers has been good, and so also has that of the prisoners; there have been eight assaults upon officers, none of them of a serious character; no attempt at escape, and no attempt at suicide.

The triple division of offenders continues to work satisfactorily. The men in the second division and those who have been placed in the star class have been industrious and well-behaved and have given little trouble.

The prisoners with sentences of over six months have, for the most part, earned the full remission allowed. I am still of opinion that the privilege of earning remission is a great incentive to good conduct and industry, and a step in the right direction.

Talking exercise has been carried on in accordance with the regulations; occasionally a prisoner prefers to walk by himself, but, as a rule, the privilege has been taken advantage of and appreciated. I cannot call to mind an instance of misconduct occurring at this exercise.

Great advantage has again been taken of the provision for the part payment of fines.

I can still speak favourably of the system of working in association. I am satisfied that more work is done, and done cheerfully, in association than is performed by prisoners shut up in their cells. Few men removed from the shops for misconduct fail to beg for another chance; this is a proof that they appreciate the privilege.

I am pleased to state that the earnings this year exceed those of last year by £926 1*s.* 6*d.*, making a total increase since associated labour was introduced of £3,255 8*s.* 10*d.*

The work on which the prisoners were employed was oakum picking for the men in first stage; baking and bookbinding, joiners', smiths', and tinman's work, mail-bag and brush making, mattress and bolster making for the War Department, shoemaking, tailoring, and basket-making for the other prisoners.

The prison buildings are in good order.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The usual duties of the Chaplain's department have been performed without interruption during the year. Morning prayers have been daily said in the chapel; and Divine service has been held on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday in the morning and afternoon, with a sermon at each service. The Holy Communion has been administered monthly, and on the chief Sunday festivals.

On the second Sunday in Advent, December 9th, an approved official of the Church Army commenced an eight days' mission. He addressed the prisoners on Sundays at the morning and evening services, and at the daily morning services during the week; he gave addresses also to the prisoners in the hospital, and each day he saw and conversed with the prisoners to be discharged on the following day. Notice was permitted by the Governor to be given to the effect that any prisoner who desired spiritual counsel and advice would be allowed, by making application in the usual way, to be visited by the missioner. If the success of the mission is to be estimated by the number of prisoners who availed themselves of this permission, it was noted that 21 prisoners applied for an interview. The endeavours of the missioner seem to be much appreciated for the moment. He came to enforce the truths of a quiet Gospel in a quiet way. His addresses delivered during the mission were discreet, earnest, to the point, and free from all sensational tendency. They were calculated to produce a good influence on the minds of the hearers.

When assembled for service in the chapel, the behaviour of the prisoners is outwardly fair and devout, but a practised eye and a keen ear would readily discover the elements of irreverence which are alone kept under by a wise supervision.

The hospital has been daily visited, and special attention has been paid to the sick.

The prisoners located in the observation cells have been visited week by week.

The prisoners ordered to be kept in separate confinement in special cells have been daily visited.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

With regard to the juvenile offenders, library books have been supplied to them on admission; during their sentences individual attention and care have been devoted to them, and, in co-operation with the Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, provision has been made for their disposal and protection on discharge.

The education of the prisoners has been duly carried on. All prisoners whose sentence is not less than three months are examined on admission, and if they are unable to pass Standard III. as set forth by the regulations prescribed by Circular $\frac{28}{1897}$, and if their age is under 40, they are admitted to school instruction. The juveniles who are sentenced to pass their term of imprisonment in the second division are instructed in separate classes. The youths who, in the opinion of the Governor and Chaplain and Medical Officer, should be treated as juveniles, have also separate instruction. Intermediate examinations are held to test the progress of those under instruction, and if competent they are advanced to higher standards, or are passed out. The attached table will exhibit the results of the year's teaching.

The statistics required by the Chaplain's character book have, with a very few exceptions, been recorded, of all first offenders, also of offenders who have not previously come under the Chaplain's notice, and, thirdly, of all offenders whose sentences are of three months and upwards. The particulars of all other prisoners not entered in the character book have been duly noted. The prisoners have been seen also on the day before their discharge. While serving their sentences the long-termed prisoners have been visited in their cells every three months; and constant opportunity has been offered to all for private instruction and advice. The prisoners are respectful when visited, and not infrequently express gratitude.

The moral condition of the prisoners is apparently good, owing to the discipline and restraint to which they are subjected.

The subordinate officers are ever obliging when it is in their power to assist the Chaplains in their work.

It is possible to accomplish much for the good of the prisoners by assisting them on their discharge from prison. But those whom it is sought to benefit in this way should be dealt with discreetly. It is useless, except in very special cases now and then, to give them money. They should be made to earn what they ask for by means of a labour test. By admission to a home, where they could earn by their labour something towards the cost of their food and lodging, and also some little sum for work done over and above this fixed amount, this might be effected. The amount earned over and above the sum fixed for food and lodging might be banked for them, and when discharged from the home it might be handed to them as their earnings, and facilities, such as a store of secondhand clothes, secondhand tools, &c., might be afforded them where they could lay out their earnings to the best advantage. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society without a labour test is almost useless. To give doles of money to such men as form the majority of our prisoners tends only to perpetuate

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Metropolitan Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society assisted and relieved 1,161 applicants for assistance on discharge.

Tickets of admission into the Church Army were given to 44 discharged prisoners, with the following results :—

Situations found for	3
Passed from Labour Home to Emigration Test Farm	1
Never presented themselves	19
Availed themselves of ticket, but refused to go to a labour home, or only stayed a few days	19
Refused to go to a labour home	2
	44

The Church Army also received 32 men, who stated that they had lately been in the prison, but had no introduction from the Chaplain.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
12,573	914	98	133	382	301

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 34	Standard II. .. 16	Standard III. .. 2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 33	Standard III. 23	Passed Standard III. .. 8	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 99	Passed Standard III. 61		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. 98			

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

There has not been any epidemic in the prison.

All prisoners pass through a most searching examination on admission, previous to being classified for labour.

The dietary and bedding are good in quality, and the ventilation of the cells and general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The heating of the prison is likewise good and maintains a uniform temperature.

There have been six deaths, and three certified as insane, and one prisoner released on medical grounds.

There have not been any suicides or attempts at suicide.

My colleague I have to thank for his able assistance; and the rest of the hospital staff have carried out their duties most efficiently.

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The division in which the prisoners were to be placed was named by the courts in five cases only.

The power to earn a remission of sentence continues to exercise a good effect on the conduct of the prisoners concerned.

Part payment of fines shows an increase during the past year; in the majority of such cases the full amount could probably have been paid, as the difference between the part payment and the full penalty was very small.

No corporal punishment has been inflicted; one prisoner was sentenced to be "birched," but the order was not confirmed.

Associated labour continues to be appreciated and to produce good results.

Conversation at exercise has largely fallen into desuetude, applications to converse are rarely made, and then generally by objectionable characters.

The dietaries appear sufficient, no complaint of hunger is now heard.

An appointment of a Roman Catholic priest has been made during the year.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory; they appreciate the grant of equivalent leave for evening duty.

The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been very good, the reports that do arise are of a minor character, and the misconduct is not persisted in. One female prisoner committed a savage assault upon an officer, for which she was sentenced at Quarter Sessions. Since her removal to a convict prison the state of the female prison has been admirable.

There has been no escape; two small boys made separate and cunning attempts.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The facility to work (and receive the earnings in certain circumstances) granted to trial prisoners has been seized with avidity by all concerned; profitable employment has brightened their lives, which have hitherto been very miserable under the suspense felt whilst awaiting trial, especially where the person was a first offender. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has generously acceded to my request for permission to aid any trial prisoners who may be acquitted at sessions, &c. This class appears hitherto to have escaped the notice of the aid societies.

First stage labour consists of stone breaking and wood chopping.

Productive industries have been hammock making for the Admiralty, firewood chopping for the army barracks, &c., mail-bag making for the Post Office. The washing for that office has been undertaken this year by the female prisoners, who have also commenced mail-bag making.

The industrial earnings this year reach the highest figures known at this prison, viz., £658 7*s.* 4*d.*, compared with £38 1*s.* in 1897. All prisoners employed during the past three years were prison trained, and no article made was rejected by any of the departments.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair, the necessary work is being proceeded with as quickly as possible; the pointing of the boundary wall has been completed; the new baths and cooking apparatus have been finished and are found most satisfactory; the stonework of front gate and throughout the prison has been made secure and cleaned down; three special cells have been formed out of the old dark cells, with outside areas for their better ventilation and to free them from damp; two cells for juveniles have been fitted with iron gates; the fumigators have been improved with a view to greater safety; the whole of the guard bars throughout the prison have been examined and made secure; the female officers' quarters have been repainted, &c.; the whole of the rain-water gutters are at present being renewed.

Lavatory accommodation has been provided for the Visiting Committee.

The fire appliances are sufficient, and in good order. The supply of water is ample.

The clothing and bedding are in good condition, and sufficient has been provided to meet all requirements.

The supplies from contractors were of standard quality and delivered punctually, except in one case.

The stage system continues to work well.

The rules and regulations for the government of prisons have been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hammock makers	7	—	7	329 5 3	
Knitters..	—	1	1	4 14 3	
Mail-bag makers	3	1	4	101 16 8	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	55 4 10	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	2 13 9	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	12 18 4	
Stonebreakers	13	—	13	16 0 0	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	21 3 9	
Wood choppers	6	—	6	114 10 6	
Total	32	5	37	—	658 7 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	84 10 6	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	40 5 0	
Total	4	—	4	—	124 15 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	2	1	3	52 16 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 12 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	8 18 6	
Washers	—	3	3	71 15 6	
Total	6	4	10	—	211 3 0

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	—	4		
Not told off at unlocking	2	1	3		
Total	6	1	7		
GRAND TOTAL	48	10	58	—	994 4 10

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Daily morning prayers have been said throughout the year, and two full services with sermons on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The conduct of the prisoners has been excellent. They have joined heartily and reverently in the services, and many have expressed their appreciation of them.

The following gentlemen preached some vigorous and fresh addresses, which were much enjoyed by the prisoners and officers:—The Rev. Prebendary Howard, Rev. W. Howard Coates, Rev. F. Wiltshire, Rev. A. S. Thomson, Col. Barker (Salvation Army), and Mr. J. C. Goss, licensed lay reader.

In the month of February an eight days' mission was held, and conducted by Captain Davey, of the Church Army. His daily sermons were earnest, practical, and seemed to produce a very favourable and satisfactory impression. From what I have heard since the conclusion of the mission I believe that, under God's blessing, hearts were softened and lasting impressions made, which I trust and pray will be the means of influencing and strengthening many in their endeavours to lead in future better and more useful lives.

All prisoners have been duly visited on admission and discharge. The sick in the hospital, those under punishment, and the juveniles daily, and when undergoing a sentence over a month at regular intervals. My visits have always been received respectfully, and I firmly believe that these quiet talks and personal contact with them is, with God's blessing, most beneficial. I am still of opinion that it is a great mistake to send young boys to an ordinary prison, as the sight of the older and hardened prisoners tends to dispel that "dread of prison" which is very often the "means" of deterring them from a life of crime.

I am pleased to be able to report that the school instruction has been carried on in a very satisfactory and successful manner. Special attention has been paid to juveniles, including the "star class" and those under 21. The entire credit of any success in the education must be given to the schoolmaster.

The library contains a number of excellent books. They are gratefully received and much appreciated, especially by those who can read well, and I sincerely hope that many a good resolution has been formed from the reading of these valuable helps.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Seventy-seven prisoners have taken the total abstinence pledge on their discharge, and many of them, I believe, have been faithfully kept, six only returning to prison.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues to do excellent work and giving valuable assistance to all deserving cases. Many a fresh start in life has been made through its instrumentality.

The "Church Army" has again kindly taken cases recommended by the Governor and myself under their special care.

The lady visitors under my supervision have been untiring in their work for the benefit of the female prisoners. Several of whom through their influence availed themselves of entering the "Door of Hope Refuge," where every kindness is shown them and encouragement given to lead honest and better lives.

From the Governor and the other officers of the prison (male and female) I have received every assistance and consideration, for which I feel sincerely grateful.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
784	27	—	6	16	5

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III... 8	Passed Standard III... 1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 4	Passed Standard III... 1		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 4			

PLYMOUTH PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the inmates of this prison has been very good. There has been no suicide. No one has been released on medical grounds or sent to an asylum.

The daily average number treated in hospital was ·21.

The daily average of slight indisposition, 1·26.

Eight prisoners have been associated in the infirmaries.

There has not been a death or a birth.

The food, clothing, and bedding have been of good quality and generally sufficient.

Ventilation and warming have been carefully attended to.

The sanitary arrangements are in good order.

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report,

The state and discipline of the prison during the past year has been most satisfactory, and I cannot speak too strongly of the conduct and energy of the subordinate staff.

The division of offenders has been strictly carried out and has worked well.

The power to earn remission is still eagerly looked forward to by certain classes of prisoners, especially amongst soldiers and sailors, of whom we have many here during the year, and, no doubt, it is a strong incentive to good conduct and industry.

The regulation with regard to the part payment of fines is seldom taken advantage of, notwithstanding each prisoner is informed of the conditions on reception. In my opinion an habitual prisoner prefers to do his time entirely rather than pay any money.

There have been no offences of a serious nature, therefore no corporal punishment has been inflicted.

Associated labour has been carried out every afternoon in the halls, and is much appreciated by the prisoners. It is certainly most healthful to them, and relieves the monotony of constant confinement to their cells; it also helps them to take more interest in their work, by creating a wholesome competition.

The regulation as to talking at exercise has not been taken advantage of by many of the prisoners. On being questioned their invariable answer is, they don't want to be associated with any of the others for fear of getting into trouble.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the reports have been for the most part for trivial offences, and chiefly amongst short-sentenced prisoners.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

Prisoners have been employed at the following labour:—Stone breaking, gardening, making coal-sacks, hammocks, bolster-cases and nosebags, picking oakum and cleaning, cooking, baking, and stoking, repairing shoes and clothing, in the building department; the females in washing, mending, and cleaning.

The buildings and fences are in good condition.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Amongst other alterations the wheel-house has been dismantled by prison labour and converted into an excellent workshop, with plenty of air and light. Steam heating appliances have recently been fixed, and it is my intention to use it for associated labour when the necessary furniture has been received.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good working order, and an excellent supply of water is always to be obtained.

The supply of bedding and clothing have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and gives good results.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	6	—	6	133 5 3	
Needleworkers	—	7	7	111 12 5	
Nosebag makers	8	—	8	22 12 0	
Oakum pickers	43	—	43	19 2 3	
Sack makers	8	—	8	207 1 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	8 9 4	
Stonebreakers	5	—	5	6 15 2	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	42 2 9	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	3 2 1	
Total	74	7	81	—	554 2 3
IN BUILDINGS, &c.					
Carpenters, &c.	1	—	1	41 6 8	
Labourers	5	—	5	173 4 0	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	42 10 0	
Total	7	—	7	—	257 0 8

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	5	2	7	111 1 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	90 11 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Washers	—	6	6	130 2 6	
Total	15	8	23	—	447 19 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	5	1	6		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	17	2	19		
GRAND TOTAL	113	17	130	—	1,259 2 5

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the past year Divine service has been conducted in the chapel by either the Chaplain or one of the two Assistant Chaplains. Four days in the week a short address is given, while on Wednesday a general choir practice is held for the Sunday services, and on Friday the litany is said. On the Sundays sermons are always preached by members of the large staff of curates attached to Portsea Parish Church. The prisoners seem to appreciate the services and to listen attentively to the sermons and addresses.

The chapel has been much improved in the chancel, and we hope that it will be further brightened by placing on the walls some sacred pictures presented by the S.P.C.K.

The prisoners have been visited both on their admission and discharge from prison, as well as at other times, and in nearly every instance the visit has been welcomed. The most difficult and unsatisfactory of the inmates for a chaplain to deal with are found amongst the tramps, who show considerable eagerness to display their very limited knowledge of the Bible, and who almost invariably conclude with an appeal for a pair of boots or some other article of clothing. The most hopeful of the cases are amongst the youthful and military offenders, whom frequently it is found possible to keep in touch with after their release from prison.

School instruction has been given by the schoolmaster, under the direction of the Chaplain, and in almost every case the improvement has been very satisfactory.

In connection with the prison there are labour homes for both men and women. Without these homes our work, to a large extent, would be useless, as we should have no suggestion to make to those who tell us that they will do better in the future if they can only get a start. These labour homes afford opportunities of testing the depth of good intentions, and frequently have proved the means of giving a prisoner a fresh start in life.

The work of visiting the female prisoners has been assisted by the devotion of the lady visitor. The police court missionary has also regularly met the "discharges" at the prison gate.

We are glad to take this opportunity of thanking most sincerely the Governor and the other officers for the help and co-operation they have always shown themselves most ready to give us in the discharge of our duties.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,641	80	8	22	26	24

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 14	Standard III.. 7	Passed Standard III.. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 16	Passed Standard III.. 8		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III.. 21			

Extracts, Governor's Report.

it is very doubtful if more work is done than in separate confinement. Many prisoners express their preference for the latter, and many more prefer the open door rather than associated labour.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been satisfactory.

There has been no case of corporal punishment.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

There was one feigned attempt at suicide.

Prisoners in the 1st stage have been employed on the tread-wheel grinding corn for this and other prisons, and at stone breaking and oakum picking, for hard labour. Other prisoners have been employed at weaving, cotton picking, wood chopping, making various sorts of mail-bags for the Post Office, hammocks, coal-sacks and seamen's bags for the Admiralty, bed making, haversacks, &c., for the War Office, repairing walls in the prison grounds, prison clothing, gardening, and in the ordinary service of the prison, such as cooking, baking, cleaning, &c. The female prisoners have been employed in making prison clothing, laundry work, knitting, sewing, cotton picking, and some of the lighter work on mail-bags and that class of industry.

All available ground within the walls is placed under cultivation.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The additions and alterations to the Governor's quarters have been completed.

New boxes for stone breaking have been erected.

The baker's oven in the kitchen has been rebuilt, and the kitchen cleaned and painted.

The Keith's boiler for the male and female reception wards has been taken down and rebuilt.

All other boilers have been thoroughly examined, flues cleaned, and the warming appliances examined.

All the extraction culverts and fresh air inlet channels have been cleaned and limewashed.

Appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and have been regularly tested, and there is an adequate supply of water.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient for all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been satisfactory and punctually delivered, except in one case which was brought to notice.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and continues to work well.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been duly carried out, except in such cases as have been reported or brought to notice.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	9	4	13	164 8 3	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	60 5 0	
Carpenters	1	—	1	27 18 0	
Cotton sorters..	52	19	71	55 6 3	
Hammock makers	11	—	11	283 13 6	
Knitters..	—	17	17	108 16 6	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	77 4 0	
Mail-bag makers	8	4	12	127 12 4	
Needleworkers	—	12	12	159 13 7	
Oakum pickers	2	—	2	3 19 10	
Sack makers and menders ..	11	—	11	502 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	2	—	2	49 2 0	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	126 8 11	
Stone breakers	9	—	9	26 12 0	
Tailors, &c.	3	—	3	83 2 2	
Washers (not including prison service).	—	6	6	104 16 4	
Weavers (all branches)	19	—	19	232 4 4	
Wheat grinders	39	—	39	50 5 3	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	35 3 6	
Total	181	62	243	—	2,278 17 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Carpenters	2	—	2	75 13 4	
Labourers, &c.	9	—	9	301 10 0	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	40 2 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	31 0	
Total	13	—	13	—	448 5 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	61 18 0	
Cooks	4	—	4	124 2 0	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	24	17	41	620 3 0	
Gardeners	3	—	3	50 12 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	43 17 6	
Stokers	1	—	1	9 10 6	
Washers	—	15	15	355 7 0	
Total	35	33	68	—	1,285 10 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	25	4	29		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	1	2		
Not told off at unlocking	21	4	25		
Sick	6	4	10		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	54	13	67		
GRAND TOTAL ..	283	108	391	—	3,992 13 1

PRESTON PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The daily and Sunday services have been uninterruptedly carried on.

The sermon is preached at the Sunday morning service, and an address given every Wednesday morning, after the litany.

On holy days, in addition, a short instruction, founded on the teachings of the day, is also made.

On the Wednesdays I have been able to take courses on the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed, the former subject during the past Lenten season, on the Sundays of which, too, special sermons were delivered on "Heroes of Faith."

A choir practice is held weekly, from 9.5 to 9.25 a.m., by means of which monotony in the tunes and chants is avoided.

My clerical brethren are always ready to assist in the discharge of my duties. Amongst those accepting are:—The Revs. James Pimblett, Vicar of St. Matthew's; T. J. Fisher, Curate of St. Mary's; and J. Rogers, Curate of Christ Church; all of this town.

From March 31st to April 8th (Holy Week) we enjoyed the advantage and privilege of a most helpful mission conducted by Captain Hanson, of the Church Army.

These periodical missions are productive of great benefit. An experienced trained missioner brings an atmosphere of freshness, and presents his message in a guise both interesting and novel.

At the same time there is no pretence of sentimentality, but a plain, striking presentation of truths which arrest and instruct the latent sensibilities of the hearers.

There have been four celebrations of Holy Communion in the chapel, with an average of eight communicants.

The Sacrament of Baptism has been thrice administered to infants.

The demeanour and attention of prisoners during Divine service has been all that one could desire.

The rules regarding education have been carried out, and the progress made and the result of the instruction given is afforded by the appended return.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The general mental attainments of the prisoners under instruction appear below the average in this part of England, except those quite in their youth. At the same time, it is noticeable that many make greater progress in arithmetic than in the other two branches when commencing in a low standard.

Both schoolmaster and schoolmistress zealously endeavour to carry out the regulations laid down for their guidance.

The moral instruction, apart from the scholastic, has been attended with some satisfactory results. I find the "Narrow Way" a most suitable book for its purpose, and one to which reference can be confidently made.

I have been unable to procure any lectures in a town where learned leisure does not exist; but we had the privilege, on the third Sunday in Advent, of hearing a most admirable and interesting address by Dr. Rigg, late a Church Missionary Society Medical Missionary of Fuh-Kien, in China. It was a revelation to many of those present of a condition of things which to them was previously non-existent.

All prisoners are seen on reception and discharge, and others at intervals as frequently as opportunities allow. The total number of visits of all sorts, whether of applications or otherwise, amounts to 6,915, inclusive of admissions and discharges.

The lady visitors are most kind in responding to every call made on their valuable services. The work they perform is very thorough and conscientious.

The infirmaries, both male and female, have been regularly visited, and daily in case of serious illnesses. A short service on Sundays, between the chapel services, is held in the male infirmary, in addition.

The library continues its most beneficial work with the happiest results.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society affords a refutation of the Dantesque legend, "All hope abandon ye who enter here," by its good work.

One writes who has received its assistance: "I have never forgotten your kindness, and the kindness of all connected with the D.P.A.S. I have the satisfaction of knowing I can again hold up my head among honourable men." Another writes: "You will think me unkind for not thanking you for getting that young girl into a home. She seems quite settled down." (D.P.A. effect.) A third says: "I thank you for what you have done for me. I have got work (*i.e.*, through the Society) and am doing well."

A most pleasing testimony to its efforts is the fact that a recipient, for whom employment was obtained, handed over his first earnings to the society's agent, by whose instrumentality he had got work, as a thank-off[illegible]o be employed in evangelisti[illegible] efforts.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I think it is only due to the managers of Mrs. Meredith's "Female Home," and especially to the Church Army, to mention what ready and valuable assistance they at all times render when requested.

In ending these remarks, I most gladly acknowledge the great courtesy, kindness, and help I have at all times received from both those gentlemen who have been at our head, as Governors, during the time under review.

To every member of the staff I feel a personal obligation for the uniform attention and constant good-will they have shown towards me, at all times and on every occasion.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,951	312	32	99	106	75

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 13	Standard II. .. 5	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III. 3
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 28	Standard III... 26	Passed Standard III... 16	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 40	Passed Standard III... 46		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 44			

PRESTON PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There was a mild epidemic of influenza at the end of January and the beginning of February.

There have been no suicides, but there was one feigned attempt.

All the prisoners are examined regularly before being passed for labour.

The diet has been sufficient, and the bedding of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, and the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, as is also the heating of the prison.

I might suggest that an outdoor detached mortuary would be more sanitary than the present cellar mortuary in the hospital.

READING PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year has been good.

It seems as if the triple division of offenders is not clearly understood by the committing magistrates, as very little use has been made of the 2nd division.

The part payment of fines is carefully explained to prisoners on reception, but few have taken advantage of the privilege. I have endeavoured to ascertain the cause. The prisoners invariably say, "I would have paid if I was given time, but now the costs and conveyance are added to the fine, I cannot afford to pay, and will do my sentence."

The privilege of talking at exercise is much appreciated. They walk and talk in a quiet and orderly manner, and there have been no reports for misbehaviour.

The power to earn remission has in my opinion been an incentive to extra zeal on the part of prisoners in their labour, and also as to their behaviour.

Associated labour has been found to work well. It has been carried on in the basement, and also with the cell doors open. It is much appreciated by the prisoners. There is not so much delay in keeping them supplied with work and better supervision is exercised over them. More work has been completed in the prison during the last year than for several years. I am of opinion this is due in a great degree to the power to earn remission and associated labour.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, the reports being only of a trivial nature.

The fire appliances are in good order and tested monthly.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The prisoners at hard labour in the first stage have been employed at stone breaking, oakum picking, wood cutting, and pumping water for the prison use when necessary.

The prisoners at industrial labour are employed at sack making for the Admiralty, mail-bags, hammocks, and gardening. The females, in the laundry and sewing.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The buildings and fences are in good order, and the following repairs, alterations, and additions have been made :—

Fixing new gratings and altering extraction flues and fixing iron shelves to all cells in the male prison.

Building coke store and new doorway from laundry to yard.

New w.c. and cistern in chief warder's quarters.

New w.c. for officers and fixing sink in mess-room.

Fixing two new water tanks in sub-basement, and connecting pumps to same for pumping water into tank in tower.

New chimney outside prison to male fumigator.

Altering steps and making new doorway in O 1 basement for fire engine.

New baker's oven in cook-house.

Fitting up special cell in female prison.

Gas boxes fitted to six cells in male prison for observation cells.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and particular attention paid to the awarding of marks.

The rules laid down for the Government of prisons have in every case, to the best of my belief, been complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Hammock makers	7	—	7	118 7 9	
Mail-bag makers	2	—	2	19 5 0	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	38 17 6	
Oakum pickers	13	—	13	1 6 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	67	—	67	1,546 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	23 17 0	
Stonebreakers	11	—	11	36 2 1	
Tailors, &c.	2	—	2	41 14 5	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	9 1 3	
Total	105	2	107	—	1,869 8 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts Governor Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	1	—	1	49 4 8	
Labourers, &c.	5	—	5	158 3 4	
Total	6	—	6	—	207 8 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	163 18 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	19 9 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	—	1	13 14 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	1	—	1	46 18 4	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Washers	1	4	5	112 11 6	
Total	18	6	24	—	503 16 4
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	1	8		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	6	1	7		
Sick	3	—	3		
Under punishment..	1	—	1		
Total	20	2	22		
GRAND TOTAL	149	10	159	—	2,580 13 10

READING PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Divine service has been regularly held day by day, with sermons and addresses three times a week, namely, on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. Invitations to Holy Communion have been given out in the chapel seven times, followed by a course of instruction, and this has issued in several individual applications which have led to more personal conference and counsel, and in the end there have been three celebrations of the Holy Communion. Singing is much appreciated, men then joining who will take no part in reciting psalms or responses. Daily service therefore includes singing the suffrages and a hymn, unaided by harmonium, which is reserved for a fuller choral service on Sundays and holy days. Offences in chapel were only five in number, and quite of a trivial character, testifying to exemplary behaviour on the whole. There is a selected choir, but the many divisions of prisoners rather handicap a good choice.

Eleven different clergymen have assisted me during leave of absence. But it is not easy to make happy arrangements at such times, as the clergy in the parishes of this town are hard worked and few in proportion. I would venture to submit it would be a great boon to have an appointed mission chaplain who could thus relieve in turn the regular chaplains, and having a recognised position would be of infinite more value than a chance missioner, and further would protect the conscientiousness of those chaplains who hesitate unreservedly to hand over their flocks to a layman, however devout. Here within limits a diocesan lay-reader on three occasions of my absence, with your consent, conducted Divine service and gave mission addresses on "Thrift, or the present in relation to the future," and "How God helps." And I was able to secure this year also a sermon on temperance from the diocesan clerical secretary.

The subject of temperance is necessarily kept to the front, and in the year 119 pledges of total abstinence have been taken, all cordially and some quite spontaneously. The "Narrow Way" is very helpful, and many a prisoner wants to take away a copy. The Inebriates Act seems being slowly turned to use. So far only two women from this district have been thus dealt with. The magistrates seem hampered by the restriction of four convictions in a year in the case of notorious offenders who are cunning enough to take just the pains needed to evade extreme consequences.

There has been a large increase of tramps for offences in the

Extracts, Chaplain' Report.

"Union" casual wards, some of whom do not mind saying that they are better off all round in prison than they get treated in most workhouses with their, so they say, dirty bedding, unwarmed and draughty cells, with meagre covering and dry bread and cold water, and then whether well or ill, cold or warm, well-fed or starving, old or young, bound down to do the same task, to pick 4 lbs. of oakum or pound 10 cwt. of stone. If these tales come near the truth, it is more penal than prison by a long way, and the local poor law system in practice exercises more rigour than the King's justiciary. It seems an anomaly that the workhouse authorities by their meagre provision of food and accommodation, coupled with the severest exaction of labour, should go on saving the local rates at the expense of the imperial taxpayer. I am fain to think from a long experience that the varying uses of different "Unions," together with, in some instances, a sterner discipline and regimen than in prison, call for more State control and uniformity. And if, besides, inveterate cadgers could be weeded out and treated as incorrigible rogues and vagabonds and committed for trial at Quarter Sessions and get their twelve months, it might in the long run reform many.

A great number of military prisoners are always in this prison from Aldershot or elsewhere, and recently returned from the seat of war. They are not good for much in education, work, religion, or general behaviour, but retain too much their usual features of stubborn temper and recklessness. It will be better for mere local prisoners when they see and hear nought of these *confrères*.

Of the 2nd division there has only been a daily average of two prisoners. One hoped that magistrates would have made more use of it, which I think is of more importance than the star class, and might well absorb most of these.

Our Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its excellent work. Its principles are to assist well-conducted prisoners, to promote their return to honest employment, to help rather in kind than money, to make special efforts for the young, and to reduce mere doles to a minimum. Happily there is a wood yard annexed to the agent's house, and this serves well for a *quid pro quo*. With the test of this industry it is not surprising to note that 35 male prisoners refused aid. The circumstances of all prisoners previous to discharge are reviewed by me, and whether applications are forthcoming or not, those seeming to require aid are brought to the notice of the committee each month. Any cases meanwhile are dealt with by the Governor and myself, and I cordially appreciate his interest and sympathy. Our three lady visitors with myself act on behalf of the female prisoners. Each in turn for a stated time pays one weekly visit to these prisoners whom I have separately assigned to them. They are very zealous, and I wish they had better results, but a large number of women are transfers from Holloway, and utter Londoners of a rough stamp. Still where opportunity serves none is without an offer of help. And as I have for very many years had the chief direction of the Reading Refuge for Women, there is every facility to give complete help.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Gratifying letters have been received from several prisoners—*e.g.*, last Christmas from a woman helped June, 1899, another in January from a young woman well placed; also from a lad of 15, tried at Assizes for forgery and given a very short sentence on condition of putting himself under care of this society, and in December last he writes most gratefully from the place to which he was sent, and most satisfactorily of the work in which he is employed; also from another lad of 16 who served a year's sentence for housebreaking, and was given clothing and despatched to where he got work at once with very good wages; and 20 others.

I am thankful to note that I have been instrumental in stopping what was in the nature of a public scandal, the habit of one union authority, when a parent was sent to prison for deserting and making children chargeable to the union, having the poor prisoner on his exodus met at the very gate by his children, brought and kept waiting there for the purpose.

The juveniles this year numbered 35 males and 3 females, which compares gravely with the 9 males and 1 female of the year before, even when this year ten are included who were just over 16. Their respective ages were—one of 10, three of 12, two of 13, seven of 14, fifteen of 15, eight of 16, two of 17. Their sentences were—two of 3 months, one of 2 months, one of 6 weeks, seven of 1 month, all of whom were transferred to Devizes or Bedford; also one of 21 days, five of 14 days, one of 10 days, plus a week's previous remand in custody, eleven of 7 days, one of 5 days, and the rest were remands, followed by acquittal—three after 3 days, one after 5 days, two after 7 days, one after 18 days till Quarter Sessions, and yet another who has waited since February 13th to be tried at Quarter Sessions on April 8th. Two only were sentenced also to a reformatory school, a boy of 12 sent to Redhill and a girl of 15, who, however, by subsequent order of the Home Secretary had this appendage remitted. The other two female juveniles were one of 15 under remand for a week and then discharged, and the remaining one of 16 treated as a juvenile first remanded for a week and then sentenced to 10 days. Altogether 10 juveniles have been remanded hither and then on re-examination discharged.

It is sad enough to have them when convicted for some really serious offence. In the case of three the fines or part fines were paid, and they were released one on the day of arrival and two others after three days. Good were it if, where justice gave the alternative of fine (and why not in most instances?), the law would exact the penalty of the parent, for a better home discipline might result. Very little can be done for the progress of juveniles under a month's instruction, but it seems proper to employ part of their time.

Of all under instruction there has been a weekly average of 42 (one only a juvenile), and 21 of these were pronouncedly heavy and dull. Other eight were at times wilfully indifferent. A few did benefit and are grateful. Each prisoner eligible for instruction is examined on reception and previous to discharge, and once a

quarter, or when favourably reported by the schoolmaster, to test progress.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The prisoners' library is in a satisfactory state and used profitably. Story books are mostly in fashion naturally among those of low type, but there are a good few who make a call on high standard books.

Prisoners have been visited according to requirement, and, besides, for converse and godly counsel. Of themselves some will ask to see the Chaplain when seriously impressed, and, more frequently, to discuss their prospects. The number of visits came up to 5,890, of which 248 were special applications.

The officers render me their good offices on all occasions.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,130	234	8	29	117	110

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 13	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 37	Passed Standard III... 34		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 72			

READING PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and the quality good.

The ventilation is satisfactory and also the sanitary condition.

All prisoners are examined before being put to first class labour.

Attention has been paid to the heating apparatus, and the temperature kept as nearly as possible uniform.

RUTHIN PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison has been good and the discipline well maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been very good.

The prisoners also have behaved well.

It is considered that the triple division of offenders is useful and beneficial for the classification of prisoners, although there have been but very few committals to this prison in the second division.

The power given to prisoners to earn remission of sentence has been much appreciated, and, in my opinion, it is an excellent incentive to good conduct and industry, and if it were possible to extend the privilege to those of shorter sentences, viz., six months and over, no doubt excellent results would follow.

Few persons have as yet availed themselves of the provision made for part payments of fines, notwithstanding that they are informed on reception that they may thus reduce their imprisonment; but it is believed that this is to a certain extent attributable to the discretion of the committing magistrates, in giving prisoners time to pay their fines by instalments or otherwise, consequently those that are received into prison have neither the intention nor the means to avail themselves of this provision.

Conversation at exercise has not been carried out generally under the new rule, and it appears to me a very questionable provision. The privilege has not been sought for but prisoners have asked to be excused, stating they had nothing to talk about and wished to avoid acquaintances amongst themselves.

Associated labour under proper supervision is, in my opinion, appreciated, in contrast to the continuous cellular labour.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape, neither any offences of a serious nature, and no case of corporal punishment.

Labour in the first stage has been carried out by stone breaking; other labour consists of halter making, mail-bag making, mat scrubs, and picking oakum, the latter by prisoners only who were excused by Medical Officer as unfit for industrial work on account of old age or other infirmity. The value of prisoners' labour shows an increase on previous years.

The female prisoners have been employed at washing, repairing clothing, and cleaning.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The buildings are satisfactory and in good state of repair. One cell for refractory prisoners has been provided. The alteration in the reception, stores, and cook-house, carried out mostly by prison labour, is considered an improvement, besides a great convenience, and is giving every satisfaction.

The supply of water is adequate, and the fire appliances appear to be sufficient, and are in thorough working order.

The clothing and bedding have been sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The garden, cultivated by the prisoners produces vegetables for the prison, and the profit shows an increase on preceding years.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out and continues to give every satisfaction, particular attention having been given to the awarding of marks.

The rules and regulations laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Brushmakers..	2	—	2	9 15 0	
Mail-bag makers	3	—	3	77 5 0	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	19 11 3	
Oakum pickers	3	—	3	3 6 3	
Stonebreakers	1	—	1	4 6 9	
Weavers (all branches)	4	—	4	21 16 0	
Total	13	1	14	—	136 0 1
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c...	1	—	1	45 16 8	
Total	1	—	1	—	45 16 8

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	1	—	1	26 12 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	3	1	4	54 9 0	
Pumpers, &c., for the service of the prison only.	1	—	1	13 18 0	
Washers..	—	1	1	25 1 0	
Total	6	2	8	—	150 0 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	2	—	2		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Offenders of the first division, when not employed.	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	5	—	5		
GRAND TOTAL	25	3	28	—	331 16 11

RUTHIN PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The religious and moral condition of prisoners varied very much—some were ignorant, others were not. Religious and moral instruction was given to those that required it.

Divine service was held daily in chapel, 8.37 a.m. Sunday: Divine services were duly and regularly performed in both languages, 9.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. The singing and responses were most heartily entered into, and all the prisoners were very attentive.

The Revs. John Fisher, Curate of Ruthin, officiated twice on week-days, and John F. Reece, Rector of Llanfwrog, once.

I did not find it difficult to procure a substitute last year.

The Holy Communion was not administered once last year, as no prisoner expressed a wish to partake of it.

Deserving cases were assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

All prisoners were seen on their reception and on the day previous to their discharge. Sick prisoners and those under punishment were seen daily, other prisoners being very often visited, and all were very grateful to me for my visits.

The prison staff gave me every assistance in the discharge of my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
283	15	—	7	4	4

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
iterates ..	Standard I .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III .. —	Passed Standard III —
ındard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III.. —	
ındard II. ..	Standard III.. 2	Passed Standard III.. —		
ındard III..	Passed Standard III.. 2			

RUTHIN PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good. No epidemic has occurred. There has been no attempt at suicide. Every prisoner is carefully examined on admission and before being put to hard labour. The dietary, also the bedding, have been satisfactory. Every sanitary arrangement has been attended to and kept in good order. Heating of the cells carefully seen to.

ST ALBANS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison and the discipline have been maintained.

The conduct of the officers has been, without exception, good.

Only one male prisoner of the first division, and nine males and three females of the second division, have been received during the year.

Prisoners eligible for the star class have, after due inquiry, been placed therein.

Up to the middle of March wheat grinding in connection with the treadwheel provided labour for male prisoners in the first stage; the treadwheel has since been discontinued and removed. Other employments have been making hammocks and mail-bags for Government departments, box and sack making and repairing, nosebag making, balling and picking coir yarn for private firms, gardening, laundry work, making new articles of clothing, and the ordinary domestic work of the prison.

Prisoners of both sexes allowed by the rules to be employed in association have been so employed. This form of labour is much liked by the prisoners; it appears to have a beneficial effect upon them, while the output of work is greater than that obtained by cellular labour.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, the few reports necessary to be made have not been for serious offences.

There has been no escape or attempt to escape.

The fire appliances are in good order and have been regularly practised with.

The clothing and bedding in the prison has been sufficient at all times.

The supplies by contractors and others have been satisfactory.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in every detail.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been observed.

Extracts, Governor's Repair.

RETURN showing the **EMPLOYMENT** of **PRISONERS**, and the **VALUE** of their **EARNINGS**, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	6	1	7		
Not told off at unlocking	1	—	1		
Sick	1	—	1		
Total	8	1	9		
GRAND TOTAL	70	6	76	—	765 2 10

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

Extracts Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in the chapel have been regularly carried out throughout the year, with sermons on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and occasional addresses on Saints' and Holy Days and during the week.

Due notices have been given as to celebration of Holy Communion.

The prisoners have been attentive and the behaviour at the services devout and reverent, all heartily joining in the singing and responses.

All prisoners have been visited on reception and discharge, and under punishment, those in the infirmary daily, and others in their cells at frequent intervals, as circumstances permitted, their demeanour towards me during these visits being most respectful.

Special attention and care have been bestowed on the instruction of juvenile and youthful prisoners, but the sentences of these have been so short that it has been almost impossible to make much progress.

The book of moral instruction is much read and appreciated, applications to be supplied with a copy on discharge have been made.

The library books have been regularly changed, and the literature much appreciated.

The school instruction has been duly carried on, the accompanying progress return showing excellent results.

The schoolmaster is diligent and painstaking in the discharge of his duties.

I have received every assistance and courtesy from the officers.

The Governor has rendered me every possible assistance in the discharge of my duties, and I feel great pleasure in recording his valuable help and sympathy.

I cannot speak in terms too highly of the zealous attention and devotion paid by the lady visitor to female prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, of which I am the hon. secretary, continues to do its work with efficiency; its objects are wisely and judiciously carried out, no pains are

spared to investigate into and assist deserving cases, and its influence for good to those who require a "start again" is manifested from time to time in letters of gratitude.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

120 males and 17 females have been assisted during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1901.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
655	57	4	24	18	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 9	Standard III... 15	Passed Standard III. 4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 10	Passed Standard III... 17		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 12			

ST. ALBANS PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1901, the health of the prisoners, on the whole, has been good.

There has been no zymotic disease, except in one infant at the breast, admitted suffering with pertussis.

There has been no attempted suicide.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison have been efficient. The water supplied from the local water works has been pure and sufficient. The temperature of the prison has been evenly maintained.

The dietary and clothing have been regulated according to requirements of existing standing orders, and except in a few special cases have proved sufficient.

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison during the year has been satisfactory.

The privilege to earn remission by those prisoners eligible for it has been taken advantage of, and I am of opinion that the general good conduct which now exists is mainly due to this rule.

Associated labour is carried out as far as practicable, and appears to be beneficial in its effect.

Prisoners in the first stage labour are employed at stone breaking and oakum picking.

The following industries are also carried out by those at industrial labour:—Weaving sheeting (4,000 yards), mail-bag making (12,000 mail-bags made), in addition to hammock making, knitting, shoemaking and tailoring repairs, as well as cooking, baking, cleaning, &c., for the ordinary service of the prison.

There have been no escapes or attempts.

One case of attempted suicide (genuine) is recorded.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The state of the buildings is good. A padded cell, special cell, and medical officer's room have been fitted up; a set of quarters for the principal warder has been completed, and one is now in progress for another subordinate officer.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in good order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, &c., has been found to meet all requirements generally.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered. Vegetables, except potatoes, have been supplied from the prison garden.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Hammock makers	2	—	2	58 0 3	
Knitters	—	1	1	6 11 0	
Mail-bag makers	12	—	12	279 1 6	
Needleworkers	—	1	1	15 5 0	
Oakum pickers	10	—	10	4 1 8	
Stonebreakers	6	—	6	20 3 10	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	34 4 6	
Weavers (all branches)	1	—	1	14 3 10	
Total	32	2	34	—	431 11 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c..	5	—	5	143 12 6	
Total	5	—	5	—	143 12 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	1	—	1	41 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	4	—	4	81 5 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	19 5 6	
Washers	2	2	4	71 9 6	
Total	10	2	12	—	259 14 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	7	—	7		
Certified as unfit for any labour	3	—	3		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Total	14	1	15		
GRAND TOTAL	61	5	66	—	834 18 1

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

During the year ended March 31st, 1901, the education of the prisoners has been duly and efficiently carried on, and very good progress made, most of the pupils passing the prescribed standard.

The daily and Sunday services have been duly performed.

The prisoners have been seen on reception and discharge, and those sick and under punishment duly visited. The other prisoners have been visited at frequent intervals.

I have at all times found the prisoners attentive at the services, when the hymns and responses are heartily joined in, and I have had no case of incivility in visitation, but nearly all seem to value a visit and to accept the Chaplain as a friend.

I have received every assistance from all the officers in the performance of my duties.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has assisted about forty cases, and is doing very useful work.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION ON RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
495	54	4	23	16	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 2	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 3	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... 5		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 5			

SHEPTON MALLET PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

There has been no epidemic.

One attempted suicide (genuine).

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation of the cells is good, the general sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison have been good.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has also been good, and, as a rule, they have displayed zeal and intelligence in carrying on the work of the prison, and judgment in their dealings with the prisoners.

The latter have given very little cause for complaint.

Debtors continue to be employed at industrial labour, and no longer afford the spectacle of a body of loafers idling the day away in each other's society.

Prisoners continue to avail themselves in several cases of the permission to pay a portion of their fine and obtain a corresponding reduction of their sentence. In many cases, however, the fine imposed has, by the time the offender reaches prison, been so augmented by costs, conveyance charges, &c. (*e.g.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* or seven days' for drunkenness, costs 18*s.*; total £1 0*s.* 6*d.*), that the earning of a few days' remission on the usually very short sentence becomes a luxury too expensive to be indulged in.

Remission marks are in all cases highly prized, more so, in fact, than the gratuity they carry with them, and are undoubtedly an incentive to industry and good behaviour.

The prisoners have been associated for labour purposes as far as practicable.

Only two prisoners have been selected by the committing courts for inclusion in the second division. Of these, one was a prostitute with five previous convictions.

At the recent Quarter Sessions for the county, the chairman of the Visiting Committee stated that that body was entirely in favour of the old system, under which separation was effected by the Governor, with the approval of the Visiting Committee. He further remarked that the means available at the prison for ascertaining the previous character of an offender were much superior to those at the disposal of the committing magistrates, and added that the latter were very apt to, and in fact frequently did, come to a wrong decision in the matter, and place in the second division individuals in no way fitted for it.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

It may be further observed that, while magistrates can place simple imprisonment prisoners only in the second division, the Governor and Visiting Committee can, by means of the "star class," effect the separation of both these and of hard labour prisoners.

The police court missioner, having now been appointed agent to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, interviews prisoners while in confinement, instead of, as formerly, on discharge only.

His exertions, combined with those of the Chaplain, tend in some measure to counteract the indurating effect on a prisoner of constant association with other criminals, and he is frequently able to be of service to such of the prisoners as are neither obstinately vicious nor incorrigibly idle.

As regards the nature of the offences for which persons have been committed to this prison, the percentage of convictions for drunkenness remains practically the same as for 1899–1900, viz., 46·5. That for larceny is also very similar, being 13·8. Vagrancy shows an increase from 17·3 to 19·3 per cent., in spite of the fact that the demand for labour has, in this neighbourhood, been unusually brisk during the past year.

As men convicted under the Vagrancy Act frequently draw comparisons between the workhouses and prisons with which they are acquainted, very much in favour of the latter, it is surprising that their numbers are not even higher than they are.

Cruelty to, and neglect of, children represent 2·5, as against 2·1 per cent. for last year; indecent offences 2·7, as against 2·5; poaching 1, as against 1·5; assaults, &c., 7·5, as against 9·4.

The total number of persons received on conviction has been 1,197, as against 1,262 for 1899–1900.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The prisoners have been employed at stone breaking, hair and oakum picking, halter, mail-bag and sack making, wood chopping, washing (both for the prison and for the barracks at Chester Shrewsbury, and Wrexham), tailoring, knitting, and needlework, and repairs, &c., to buildings, as well as in the ordinary service of the prison.

The buildings, fences, &c., are in good condition.

The fire appliances are sufficient and in good order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient.

Contractors' supplies have been generally good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bookbinders	1	—	1	35 10 3	
Knitters..	—	1	1	10 0 6	
Mail-bag makers	4	—	4	81 6 6	
Needleworkers	—	2	2	35 15 11	
Oakum pickers	12	—	12	23 7 6	
Sack makers and menders ..	3	—	3	7 4 9	
Stonebreakers	5	—	5	6 12 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	28 12 6	
Washers (not including prison service).	3	4	7	167 7 0	
Weavers (all branches)	2	—	2	4 6 5	
Wood choppers	3	—	3	25 1 11	
Total	34	7	41	—	425 5 6
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	2	—	2	56 2 6	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	56 4 9	
Total	3	—	3	—	112 7 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	9	2	11	165 13 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	24 12 0	
Washers..	—	2	2	64 14 6	
Total	13	4	17	—	347 19 6

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed	5	1	6		
Certified as unfit for any labour	4	2	6		
Not told off at unlocking	4	1	5		
Total	13	4	17		
GRAND TOTAL	63	15	78	—	365 12 1

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

During the past year the daily and Sunday services have been duly performed. The prisoners have been regularly visited on reception and discharge, and those under long terms of imprisonment have been usually visited once every two or three weeks. Those in hospital and under punishment have been visited daily. The prisoners are attentive at the services, and respectful when they are visited. I have invariably received all due assistance from the officers in the performance of my duties.

The Holy Communion has been administered eight times during the year, the average number of communicants being nine.

In June Captain Davey, of the Church Army, conducted an eight days' mission, with, I trust, good results.

The schoolmaster has regularly carried on the instruction of the prisoners. Very excellent work has been done by him, as is shown by the large percentage of passes to a higher standard. He has succeeded in awakening in some of the men a keen desire to improve themselves and get on. The number of female prisoners under instruction is small, but the schoolmistress has done very good work with them.

The work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been satisfactorily carried out. All cases dealt with are, in the first place, recommended by the Governor and myself. The police court missioner now discharges the duties of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society agent, and attends at the prison every morning.

The lady visitor visits the female prisoners once a week, and has done excellent work. Several women have got into homes, and she has found situations for others on their discharge.

In company with the Governor I attended the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society conference at Birmingham on October 31st.

As compared with the last few years, there has been a marked decrease in the number of prisoners. There has also been recently a decided decrease in the number of young women committed to prison for concealment of birth and similar offences.

On the other hand, in consequence of the "pipe-track" (waterworks) passing through the county, large numbers of men have been sent to prison from the localities of the pipe-track for

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

drunkenness, &c. A heavy fine is imposed, and an order to pay forthwith is made; and as they live from hand to mouth they are committed to prison, not having the money. As these men are unmarried and have no fixed homes it is no hardship to fine them if they were allowed time in which to pay their fines. Having no reading rooms or amusements provided they mostly spend their leisure hours in drink and gambling. Where men have families a heavy fine is a real hardship. It often happens that the "costs" run up to three or four times the amount of the fine, and this means inability to pay, and a consequent heavy cost to the country through the incarceration of the offenders.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,197	39	10	10	11	8

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III. .. 2	Passed Standard III. 4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. .. 3	Passed Standard III. .. 7		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III. .. 6			

SHREWSBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officers, Report.

The health of the prisoners during the past year has been good.

No epidemic has occurred.

The sanitary condition generally of the prison is very satisfactory.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

All prisoners sentenced to first-class hard labour, together with all other admissions, are carefully examined before being put to labour.

STAFFORD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The following industries have been carried on :—Bed-case making, coal-sack making, mail-bag making, hammock making, tailoring, &c., knitting, weaving, shoemaking, brush making, oakum picking, cotton picking, carpentry, smithing, wheat grinding.

First stage labour has been enforced upon the treadwheel for wheat grinding, and upon the industries of wood chopping and oakum picking.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners, with some exceptions, has been satisfactory.

Corporal punishment with the birch rod was inflicted on one occasion.

With the few exceptions, which have been reported, the buildings are in good repair.

The fire appliances are efficient. There is an adequate constant service of water from the town mains.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The supplies by contractors have been of good quality, and the delivery has been punctual.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out, and the rules have been strictly complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	26	—	26	134 17 1	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	78 10 6	
Brush makers	20	—	20	14 2 6	
Carpenters	1	—	1	43 1 9	
Cotton sorters..	86	—	86	10 9 5	
Hammock makers	16	—	16	130 19 9	
Knitters..	—	24	24	184 9 6	
Labourers, &c.	7	—	7	114 17 0	
Mail-bag makers	24	—	24	215 2 0	
Needleworkers	—	22	22	292 14 2	
Oakum pickers	8	—	8	7 6 3	
Sack makers and menders ..	12	—	12	299 0 0	
Shoemakers, &c	20	—	20	747 8 5	
Tailors, &c.	25	—	25	417 14 2	
Weavers (all branches)	30	—	30	310 4 1	
Wheat grinders	30	—	30	124 0 0	
Wood choppers	5	—	5	40 2 0	
Total	312	46	358	—	3,164 18 7
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	2	—	2	104 9 2	
Carpenters	1	—	1	38 9 2	
Labourers	15	—	15	301 16 6	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	4	—	4	94 18 4	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	48 5 10	
Total	24	—	24	—	587 19 0
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	155 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	22	10	32	503 8 0	

Estimate, Governor's Reports.

Return showing the Employment of Prisoners, and the Value of their Earnings, &c.—continued.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*					
Gardeners	4	—	4	22 1 0	
Hospital orderlies	1	1	2	42 10 0	
Stokers	3	1	4	81 10 6	
Washers	1	17	18	404 12 6	
Total	38	29	67	—	1,133 14 0
Non-effective:					
Awaiting trial when not employed.	25	1	26		
Certified as unfit for any labour	1	2	3		
Not told off at unlocking	14	4	18		
Sick	13	4	17		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	54	11	65		
Grand Total ..	426	88	514	—	5,021 8 7

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The education of prisoners has been carried on strictly in accordance with the rules. There have been no changes in the staff of teachers during the year, and all have worked regularly and well.

The results have been satisfactory, as may be seen from the usual tables.

The prison minister continues to supervise the examination in school subjects of members of his own faith.

I have carried on both the Sunday and week-day services with all possible regularity. During my absence for three months on sick leave my duties were performed by the Rev. R. D. Cheetham, Vicar of Northwood, Staffordshire. The Rev. W. Budgen, Vicar of St. Thomas', Stafford, and his curate, the Rev. J. J. Whittaker, have also officiated during my absence on leave.

There has also been a week's mission, conducted on behalf of the Church Army by its agent, Captain Hanson.

The conduct of the prisoners in chapel has been at all times most satisfactory. I have always found them most attentive, and in my visits to them in their cells they often speak of the pleasure and delight of the chapel services, in which they join with much heartiness and outward reverence.

I have daily, when on duty, visited the prisoners on reception and before discharge. I have also visited the sick in hospital daily, as well as those under punishment; and from time to time have seen all the prisoners in their cells. I am always received with the utmost kindness and respect, and cannot recall a single instance of rudeness or want of civility during the year just past.

I have received every kindness and assistance from officers of all ranks in the discharge of my duties.

The two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies continue their work as heretofore. Every prisoner who desires to do so may have an interview with one of the two agents on their weekly visit to the prison.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,658	458	147	100	132	79

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 46	Standard II. .. 48	Standard III. 23	Passed Standard III. 25
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 43	Standard III... 31	Passed Standard III. 26	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 45	Passed Standard III... 83		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 76			

STAFFORD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners during the year ended 31st March, 1901, has been good, and no epidemic has occurred.

There have been no suicides nor any attempts, either feigned or real.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for 1st class hard labour, or, indeed, for labour of any kind.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

The ventilation, heating, and sanitary arrangements have, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the temperature throughout the prison has been kept as uniform as possible.

There have been three deaths during the year. One of these (514 A.H.) was that of a man who was practically "in extremis" when I saw him on admission. He was immediately removed to the hospital, and died in a few hours. I think this requires comment, as it is an advanced case of what, in my experience, is becoming a much too frequent type, viz., of men being sent to prison who are not only medically unfit for removal, but even when fit are often in such a delicate state of health as to be quite incapable of undergoing any prison discipline. Apart from the humanitarian point of view, these cases fill up the hospital and raise the prison death rate in a most unfair way.

SWANSEA PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

During the past year the conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good.

The employment of prisoners has consisted of mail-bag making, weaving shirting, grinding wheat, knitting, needlework, repairing all kinds of prison clothing, shoes, bedding, and utensils, gardening, oakum picking, and building work.

The sanitary arrangements in the Governor's house have been improved and a new w.c. fixed.

Three new cooking pans have been placed in the cook-house, and a new suite of locks fixed to the cell doors of C ward. New baths have been fixed for the periodical bathing.

The appliances for use in case of fire are in proper working order and the supply of water adequate.

The clothing, bedding, &c., in store have been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

Good work has been done by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and lady visitor.

No first division prisoners have been received.

Twenty-five prisoners, classed as offenders of the second division, were committed from the Petty Sessional Courts.

The power to earn remission has been taken full advantage of, and is a great inducement to prisoners to work and behave well.

The part payment of fines is largely taken advantage of, and enables many prisoners to obtain their release earlier than otherwise would be the case.

Associated labour is appreciated.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been complied with.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c (all branches)	—	3	3	45 3 9	
Knitters..	—	3	3	26 3 9	
Labourers, &c.	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Mail-bag makers	14	—	14	135 4 6	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	59 0 1	
Oakum pickers	6	—	6	9 10 4	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	39 14 11	
Weavers (all branches)	2	—	2	9 10 5	
Wheat grinders	14	—	14	45 18 0	
Total	38	10	48	—	385 15 9
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers	3	—	3	95 19 9	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	91 0 0	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	37 15 5	
Total	7	—	7	—	224 15 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	5	11	174 2 0	
Gardeners	2	—	2	32 4 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	38 14 0	
Washers	—	5	5	120 4 6	
Total	13	10	23	—	458 4 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	4	1	5		
Certified as unfit for any labour	—	3	3		
Not told off at unlocking	4	2	6		
Total	8	6	14		
GRAND TOTAL	66	26	92	—	1,068 15 5

SWANSEA PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I am pleased to report that with the assistance of my clergy the full services and duties have been carried on during the past year. There have been two services every Sunday and on other special days, and the daily morning service has been duly held. This is choral with two bright hymns. The services are most happy and hearty. We have a weekly choral practice. A short sermon is preached generally on Thursdays.

Due notice has been given of Holy Communion, but I have not been able to admit any prisoner to communion. The conduct of prisoners at Divine service has been very good. Much benefit seems to have been derived from what is done for them. I have received many hopeful letters from thankful prisoners.

Secular instruction has been given to all who are entitled to it, and it has been thorough and regular. I have seen the prisoners on reception and discharge, from time to time in their cells and at their work. The sick have been duly visited every day.

The short mission conducted by Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, from March 25th to April 1st, was very successful. He is a capable and telling speaker and left an abiding impression on those who heard him.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its indispensable work. We still continue on the sound and careful lines of enquiry and prepaid letters for return that I pointed out in a former report. The results have this year been most cheering, though we have had some sad disappointments.

I have received from the whole staff such unvarying courtesy and prompt attention that my work has been a real pleasure to me.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,377	48	5	19	14	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	2	Standard II...	2	Standard III.	—	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	6	Standard III.	5	Passed Standard III.	—	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	3	Passed Standard III.	5			
Standard III...	Passed Standard III.	4					

SWANSEA PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officers Report.

During the past year the health of the prisoners has been good.

The sanitary condition of the prison is most satisfactory.

No epidemic has occurred.

One female prisoner has on two occasions been removed to the county asylum.

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and also all other admissions, have been most carefully examined before being put to labour.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient and of good quality.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	1	—	1	31 5 4	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	53 2 10	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	24 12 4	
Total	3	—	3	—	109 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	62 6 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	116 6 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	62 6 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	15 15 0	
Washers..	—	4	4	79 11 6	
Total	13	5	18	—	335 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking	5	2	7		
Sick	1	1	2		
Total	11	3	14		
GRAND TOTAL	74	15	89	—	882 18 7

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Industrial labour—Making mail-bags and labels for the Post Office, hammocks for the Admiralty, tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, and other work for the domestic service of the prison.

Females.—Washing, knitting, making prison underclothing, mending, cleaning, &c.

The total earnings of the prisoners employed in manufactures during the past year have been more than doubled.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered, except in one case, duly reported.

The prison garden has supplied all the vegetables required except potatoes; this crop, owing to the dry season, was below the average.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The fire appliances are in good working order and tested monthly, and the supply of water is adequate.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and careful attention has been paid to the awarding of marks.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has relieved all deserving cases.

The rules laid down for government of the prison have been strictly complied with.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters	1	—	1	13 17 6	
Hammock makers	1	—	1	51 16 0	
Knitters	—	2	2	19 14 1	
Mail-bag makers	7	1	8	191 1 6	
Needleworkers	—	4	4	63 14 3	
Oakum pickers	7	—	7	23 15 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	12 11 0	
Stonebreakers	29	—	29	29 3 6	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	32 6 3	
Total	47	7	54	—	437 19 7

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Labourers	1	—	1	31 5 4	
Painters and glaziers	1	—	1	53 2 10	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	24 12 4	
Total	3	—	3	—	109 0 6
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Cooks	2	—	2	63 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	6	1	7	116 6 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	62 6 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	15 15 0	
Washers..	—	4	4	79 11 6	
Total	13	5	18	—	335 18 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	5	—	5		
Not told off at unlocking	5	2	7		
Sick	1	1	2		
Total	11	3	14		
GRAND TOTAL	74	15	89	—	832 18 7

USK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

All prisoners are examined on admission and inspected the following day before being classified for any labour.

The food has been of excellent quality and well cooked.

The ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary condition of the prison have been good.

The water is excellent.

The bedding and clothing have been sufficient, with the exception of an extra blanket being given in a few cases.

I inspect all prisoners' clothing, cells, and food once a week.

I visit the prison twice daily, and oftener if required.

One female prisoner was discharged on medical grounds.

I am pleased to say no death has occurred.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 3	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 3	Passed Standard III... 1		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... —			

USK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year.

All prisoners are examined on admission and inspected the following day before being classified for any labour.

The food has been of excellent quality and well cooked.

The ventilation, cleanliness, and sanitary condition of the prison have been good.

The water is excellent.

The bedding and clothing have been sufficient, with the exception of an extra blanket being given in a few cases.

I inspect all prisoners' clothing, cells, and food once a week.

I visit the prison twice daily, and oftener if required.

One female prisoner was discharged on medical grounds.

I am pleased to say no death has occurred.

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

The triple division of offenders has been strictly carried out. We have few 1st division and not very many 2nd division.

The power to earn remission is most certainly an incentive to good behaviour, and is much appreciated, and deprivation of marks for remission is a great punishment.

With reference to conversation at exercise, we have from 30 to 40 prisoners weekly availing themselves of this privilege, although many will not avail themselves of it. I cannot but consider it an injudicious privilege, and most certainly gives prisoners every facility for concocting mischief while in prison, and devising robberies and every sort of crime when at liberty.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been perfectly satisfactory; and the conduct of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The labour at which the prisoners have been employed is as follows:—1st class hard labour: treadwheel, raising water for cleaning purposes and for flushing. Other labour consists in weaving dowlas, dandy-canvas with hand looms; and power looms, weaving drab, blue, brown, and grey cloth, blankets, dowlas, canvas, huckaback, linsey, hammocks, and coir matting; moulders, fitters, smiths, tinners, and joiners; painting, twine spinning, bookbinding, wood chopping, picking oakum, wool, cotton, hemp, and fibre; gardening, baking, cooking, jobbing, pulling down old prison, tailoring, officers' uniforms, prison clothing, and repairs, mail-bags, bolster cases, and shoemaking.

The condition of the buildings, fences, &c., is good. The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requ[illegible]nents. The contractors' supplies have been good and punct[illegible]ered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Tota .
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	-	2	2	25 0 1	
Bookbinders	2	—	2	66 16 6	
Brush and mop makers	3	—	3	22 12 0	
Carpenters	4	—	4	87 8 11	
Cotton sorters..	79	13	92	46 1 1	
Gardeners	10	—	10	161 12 0	
Knitters	—	23	23	204 19 7	
Labourers, &c.	8	—	8	137 4 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	1	—			
Matting weavers	2	—	7	52 3 2	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	4	—			
Moulders	10	—	10	375 15 0	
Needleworkers	—	22	22	277 11 1	
Oakum pickers	25	—	25	20 6 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	9	—	9	165 10 7	
Smiths and fitters	20	—	20	520 1 4	
Tailors, &c.	18	—	18	316 10 3	
Twine makers	14	—	14	175 16 3	
Weavers (all branches)	47	—	47	398 14 9	
Wood choppers	7	—	7	41 16 0	
Wool sorters, &c.	22	—	22	11 17 9	
Total	285	60	345	—	3,107 16 4

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	77 6 9	
Carpenters	1	—	1	45 13 7	
Labourers	14	—	14	357 4 0	
Masons	1	—	1	16 10 4	
Painters and glaziers	5	—	5	107 4 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	37 11 4	
Total	24	—	24	—	641 10 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	124 0 0	
Cooks	10	—	10	317 10 0	
Cleaner and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	38	15	53	809 16 0	
Gasmakers	2	—	2	42 9 0	
Hospital orderlies	3	1	4	102 3 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	49	—	49	41 16 3	
Stokers	10	1	11	255 12 0	
Washers..	—	23	23	530 18 6	
Total	116	40	156	—	2,227 4 9
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	24	1	25		
Not told off at unlocking	37	11	48		
Sick	17	8	25		
Under punishment	3	1	4		
Total	81	21	102		
GRAND TOTAL	506	121	627	—	5,976 11 5

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

Extracts Chaplain's Report.

There has been daily services, with two services and sermon on Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. On saints' days there is a special service with short address. These services are held alternately in the male and female chapel. This alternation of services is an advantage, as it enables the address and hymns to be adapted to the congregation. Hymns I have always regarded as "powerful evangelizers" in a prison chapel. Frequently, the day before his discharge, a prisoner may be seen earnestly perusing his hymn book, in some cases committing hymns to memory and thus trying to learn them by heart.

Notice of Holy Communion is given for the greater festivals and at other times. Those who wish to receive signify their names to me.

The passing away of the great Queen would seem to have penetrated to the hearts even of prisoners (and some of these are hard enough). On the Sunday after the death of Her late Majesty the Dead March was played on the organ, and as the deep pedal notes rumbled forth their mournful message an absolute stillness reigned in the chapel, and a silence to be felt.

All prisoners are seen on admission and discharge, and the longer sentenced are visited from time to time in their cells. Those under punishment and in the hospitals are visited daily.

School instruction is given according to your scheme. The privilege is not generally valued as it should be. The majority of scholars work out, and it is with a certain reluctance they remain in their cells to receive the two hours' instruction. The military contingent, however, appear to appreciate the importance of school instruction and readily avail themselves of it. Progress is shown in accompanying form. About 10 per cent. have been excused instruction, mostly on the ground of incapacity. Of these, 21 were over 35 years of age.

Prisoners find sufficient religious teaching in the four moral books, and prefer a library book or periodical which is entirely secular. The schoolmaster distributes the library books with judgment.

The Church Army have held an eight days' mission, and the missioner corresponds with some of his hearers.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The West Riding Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society relieves cases.

The Church Army Home in Leeds is especially useful in receiving men who have no prospects and yet desire to walk honestly.

The police court missioner in Wakefield continues to do good work.

A police court missioner is also at work in the courts at Huddersfield.

The officers have rendered me due assistance in the performance of my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
7,125	492	49	219	168	56

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 21	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III .. —	Passed Standard III. –
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 65	Standard III... 36	Passed Standard III... 19	
Standard II...	Standard III... 43	Passed Standard III... 38		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 37			

WAKEFIELD PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

There were two cases of influenza in the first quarter, and seven in the last quarter, but no other infectious disease.

There have been no suicides during the year, and only three attempts, all of which were of a trivial character and believed to have been feigned.

All prisoners have been carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary and bedding have been good and sufficient.

A small beginning has been made in the reorganization of the drainage, but there is urgent need of the whole being taken in hand thoroughly as soon as possible.

I greatly regret that the reconstruction of the male hospital has been postponed.

Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison, but it appears impossible to get sufficient warmth in the washhouse, during the winter months, with the present means at disposal. I regard the present washhouse as very unsatisfactory, and would beg to urge the advisability of its rebuilding or reorganization.

There were only four deaths during the year, and three of these were in a bad state of health when received. Two of them only lived two days after admission, and the third nineteen days.

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The state and discipline of the prison have been favourably reported on by the Visiting Committee, who attend as a body twice a month. One member of this committee, and generally two, attend every week. Mr. Francis, the Metropolitan Police Court Magistrate, from whose court many persons are sent here, also visited the prison during the year, and his colleague sitting at the South Western Police Court, to make themselves acquainted with the new treatment, especially as to 2nd division prisoners.

Triple division of offenders.—1st division.—It is the exception for an offender to be sentenced to be imprisoned in this division. During the 12 months only two have been so sentenced, besides 12 under the operation of the Vaccination Act.

2nd division.—The provisions of section VI., subsection 4 of the Prisons Act, 1898, by which persons imprisoned for default of finding sureties for keeping the peace are treated under the same rules as an offender of the second division, leads to results which perhaps were scarcely anticipated by the Legislature and deprives that division of being composed of the select of the prison population who are not in the 1st division.

3rd division.—From these the star class have been in numbers much the same as during the previous year, viz., about 3 per cent. of the admissions, while of those whose names and cases I have submitted to the Visiting Committee for their decision, that body has rejected as not suitable for the class about 17 per cent.

Power to earn remission is a most effectual incentive to industry and good conduct.

Provision for part payment of fines is taken advantage of to a very great extent.

Corporal Punishment.—The new procedure has reduced the number of prisoners subjected to this punishment.

Associated labour is very much prized by the prisoners and considerably modifies the severity of a sentence; it is almost impossible to prevent surreptitious communications.

Conversation at exercise is highly prized, though during the year 43 asked to be excused the privilege.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good.

One man made an attempt to escape.

Labour in which the prisoners have been employed is as shown in the employment return appended.

The buildings and fences are in good order.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and generally punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have to the best of my belief been complied with in every instance.

A very large number of persons are convicted on Mondays; these persons are for a large part persons who have been drunk on Saturdays and Sundays. The punishment is fine or imprisonment for seven days, or multiples of seven days. The result that the very large numbers admitted on Mondays are released on Saturdays, when owing to half-holiday it is more than usually difficult to find employment, and on the Saturdays and Sundays the only places open are places of worship and places for drink, to which latter they gravitate with their gratuities. Whereas if the imprisonment could be in force till Monday, that is the day when employers are more open to receive "hands."

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IN MANUFACTURES:					
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	14	—	14	252 1 9	
Bookbinders	26	—	26	918 9 0	
Brush and mop makers	28	—	28	476 3 9	
Carpenters	3	—	3	88 6 8	
Coir pickers	13	—	13	9 9 7	
Hammock makers	74	—	74	511 2 9	
Knitters..	30	—	30	286 13 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	37 17 9	
Mail-bag makers	106	—	106	3,643 10 0	
Needleworkers	27	—	27	424 0 0	
Nosebag makers	112	—	112	1,965 6 6	
Oakum pickers	139	—	139	23 12 5	
Sack makers and menders ..	132	—	132	759 16 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	35	—	35	810 2 9	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	35 1 7	
Tailors, &c.	13	—	13	237 9 3	
Wood choppers	37	—	37	263 10 9	
Total	803	—	803	—	10,670 17 11
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers, &c.	5	—	5	181 4 2	
Carpenters	3	—	3	88 13 4	
Labourers	7	—	7	148 0 0	
Painters and glaziers	4	—	4	101 11 8	
Smiths and fitters	5	—	5	188 6 3	
Total	24	—	24	—	707 15 5
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	186 0 0	
Cooks	9	—	9	261 10 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	48	—	48	742 14 0	
Gardeners	9	—	9	145 0 0	
Hospital orderlies	7	—	7	112 0 0	
Stokers	3	—	3	64 2 6	
Washers	42	—	42	988 1 0	
Total	124	—	124	—	2,519 7 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	75	—	75		
Sick	39	—	39		
Under punishment	4	—	4		
Total	118	—	118		
GRAND TOTAL	1,069	—	1,069	—	13 898 0 10

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year ending March 31st, 1901, the various agencies for promoting the moral and spiritual well-being of the prisoners have been zealously worked by the whole staff of this department. There has been no break in the regular routine of services in the chapel on Sundays and week-days. We have had eight celebrations of the Holy Communion, with a total attendance of 81 prisoners.

Sick patients in the hospital have been daily visited and ministered to, and also we have held services with addresses in the association wards on Sundays and week-days.

In addition to 24,575 prisoners interviewed on reception and discharge, we have made 6,282 cell to cell visits, and 1,434 visits to prisoners who, for various reasons, have requested to see the Chaplain. The total number of prisoners interviewed by the Chaplain and Assistant Chaplain was 32,291.

We have had one convict under sentence of death. He was visited twice daily and listened attentively to our ministrations. The day before his execution the Holy Communion was administered to him by his own particular wish.

The complete absence of complaints with regard to books abundantly testifies that the library is well supplied, and that the system of distribution is excellent. This result is undoubtedly due to the regulations which now govern the supply of library books and their distribution.

The committee of the Surrey and South London Prisoners' Aid Society has given much time and thought to the many cases which have come before it, and has evinced great desire to work in co-operation with the Chaplain.

Valuable assistance has been rendered by the Royal Society, Church Army, St. Giles' Christian Mission, and the Sheriffs' Fund.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
11,147	759	110	112	255	282

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 14	Standard II. .. 12	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 5
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 24	Standard III... 10	Passed Standard III... 4	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 46	Passed Standard III .. 66		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III..157			

WANDSWORTH PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been fairly good. No epidemic has occurred, and no case of suicide, but there were six cases of attempted suicide, all evidently feigned.

The dietary, bedding, ventilation, heating, and general sanitary arrangements have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

All prisoners are stripped and carefully examined the morning after reception, before being put to work.

Eight prisoners were certified insane and removed to asylums, five of these showed evidence of mental defect on reception, and no doubt were mentally defective at the time of trial.

There were six deaths, one being a judicial hanging, two were in a very bad condition when received, one died within three days, and the other within six.

Sixty-one weak-minded and epileptic prisoners were under special notice in E 1 room and E 2 division. Eight of these were reported to the police on discharge.

Thirty-two prisoners were admitted to hospital during the year suffering from alcoholism; twelve immediately after reception, five the following morning, and the remainder within four days. A considerable number of these cases required special attendants to nurse them, and all recovered.

It is a regrettable fact that a number of the prisoners received here in the course of a year are found so seriously ill on reception as to necessitate immediate removal to hospital, where many of them remain to the end of their sentence; most of these prisoners were charged with minor offences, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment.

In the city of Liverpool all prisoners who complain of illness, or appear to be ill, are medically examined, and the result recorded in a book, with any recommendation the Medical Officer deems necessary, such as "fit" or "unfit prison," "a case for workhouse infirmary." These facts are brought to the magistrate's notice, when the case comes before him, and he almost invariably acts on the Medical Officer's recommendation.

If this system were adopted in London there would be fewer deaths shortly after reception.

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison is satisfactory and discipline has been well maintained.

The Prisons Act of 1898 continues to give satisfactory results.

The privilege of earning remission of sentence by industry and good conduct, granted to prisoners undergoing a sentence of over six months, continues to act beneficially, and might with advantage be extended to all sentences over one month.

The provision for the part payment of fines has very little effect on the number of fines paid.

It has not been necessary to adopt the new procedure for the infliction of corporal punishment.

Addresses on the following subjects have been given to the prisoners by specially selected gentlemen, with the sanction of the Visiting Committee, which have been listened to with marked attention:—1. "Temperance"; 2. "Thrift"; 3. "Temperance"; 4. "Manliness"; 5. "Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Her Greatness, Her Goodness, and Her devotion to duty."

The Church Army held a mission for eight days from the 27th May to the 3rd June.

Associated labour, in bag making and gardening, has been carried out amongst the second, third, and fourth stage prisoners, with satisfactory results, both as regards the output of work and the bodily and mental health of the prisoners.

Only very few prisoners have been considered eligible for the privilege of talking at exercise.

The conduct of the subordinate staff has been very good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been—males, good; females, very good.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

The special instructions for the treatment of juvenile offenders collected at this prison have been carefully attended to.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The prisoners are employed at the following descriptions of labour :—

Males—

1st stage labour. — Wood chopping	For the War Department and local firms.
Stone breaking	For the County Council.
2nd class labour.—Mail-bag making	For the Post Office.
Coal-sack making	For the Admiralty.
Seamen's bags and hammocks	
Gardening and other work in the domestic service of the prison.	

Females—

Laundry work—prison washing.

Needlework—manufacturing pillow-slips for the War Department, and prisoners' clothing; repairing prisoners' clothing; and work in the domestic service of the prison.

The prison buildings and boundary wall are in good repair. The drains are in a satisfactory condition.

The following additions and alterations to the prison buildings have been completed during the year :—

A new execution shed has been constructed.

Six new cast-iron rain-water pipes have been fixed to the prison buildings to replace others which were unserviceable.

Two new brick-earth closets have been built in the exercise yard, and one in the stone-breaking yard.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the water supply is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The rules laid down for the government of prisons have been adhered to.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	1	1	2	19 19 0	
Hammock makers	6	—	6	108 18 9	
Knitters..	—	2	2	13 18 6	
Mail-bag makers	36	—	36	301 5 6	
Needleworkers	—	3	3	51 14 11	
Oakum pickers	41	—	41	32 15 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	10	—	10	143 12 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	13 6 4	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	21 10 6	
Stonebreakers	5	—	5	10 12 3	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 6 3	
Wood choppers	8	—	8	36 2 4	
Total	110	6	116	—	773 1 4
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	69 8 8	
Painters, glaziers, &c.	1	—	1	61 18 8	
Total	3	—	3	—	131 7 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	82 14 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	10	3	13	208 7 0	
Gardeners	6	—	6	100 18 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	44 8 0	
Washers	—	7	7	163 5 6	
Total	22	10	32	—	630 12 6

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	8	1	9		
Certified as unfit for any labour..	1	—	1		
Not told off at unlocking	12	1	13		
Sick	2	1	3		
Total	23	3	26		
GRAND TOTAL	158	19	177	—	1,535 1 2

WARWICK PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Daily prayers were duly conducted throughout the year.

Two services, with sermon, were held on every Sunday, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

I gave a weekly address of a semi-scientific character on the subject of the excessive use of intoxicants, and was glad to find an attentive and intelligent interest.

The number of convictions for drunkenness and offences committed under the influence of it was—

1897 ...	488	cases out of	1,166	receptions	=42	per cent.
1898 ...	646	„ „	1,638	„	=39	„
1899 ...	608	„ „	1,591	„	=38	„
1900 ...	527	„ „	1,388	„	=38	„

When the law has been made more stringent as to serving persons in the first stages of intoxication with "drink" the foregoing percentage ought to show a substantial decrease.

A monthly celebration of the Holy Communion was held, with an attendance varying from three to twelve communicants.

The behaviour and attention at Divine service were good.

Seven sermons were preached in the chapel by various clergymen, and two by a Church Army captain, in addition to the ten mission addresses given by Captain Davey during the eight days' mission, with the conducting of which I was much pleased, and the general effect of which was to soften hardness of character. I think some permanent results were granted.

Five lectures were given in the chapel in the afternoon, as follows :—

April, 1900. "Intemperance." By the Rev. M. H. Middleton, Priest-Chaplain of St. Mary's, Warwick.

May, 1900. "Thrift." By the Rev. G. Gilbert, Head Master, Grammar School, Coventry.

Nov., 1900. "Temperance." By the Very Rev. the Hon. Dr. Leigh, Dean of Hereford.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Dec., 1900. "Manliness." By the Rev. H. Temple Robson, Rector of Honiley and Assistant Diocesan Inspector of Religious Instruction.

Jan., 1901. "Lessons from the Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria." By the Rev. Canon Rivington, Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.

The lectures were all practical and earnest, and impressions for good were made in each instance.

The Visiting Committee have now sanctioned an occasional lecture to be given by a lady to the female prisoners.

All the prisoners were visited on reception and discharge, daily when sick or under punishment, and from cell to cell systematically and frequently.

Religious classes were held for juveniles twice weekly, as a rule, with an attendance varying from three to twelve. When less than three instruction was given in their cells.

A few of the boys were very impervious to good, but the majority were quite susceptible.

A weekly class was held for "youthful offenders" (16–21), limited to six in number. The members were very attentive, and, in most instances, there seemed to be a desire for increased knowledge of religious truth.

A weekly class was held for female adults when there was a sufficient number of suitable inmates. The behaviour was excellent, and there were several very hopeful cases.

Educational.—The schoolmaster and schoolmistress diligently carried out their duties.

It will be seen from the "return" made that 55 cases made progress to the extent of one standard, 11 cases to the extent of two standards, and two cases to the extent of three standards.

Either through incapacity or shortness of sentence six cases remained in their original standard.

In considering the progress made it should be noted that only 18 cases of the total number under instruction were sentenced to more than three months, and that many of the juveniles were sentenced to 14 days or a month only.

Lady Visitors.—A weekly visit of about two hours' duration was made by one or other of the ladies (of whom there are seven) to the female department. Their help is untiring and devoted, and greatly appreciated. The loss by death of Mrs. Barron, who was a lady of much winsomeness, is greatly deplored.

Library.—We have our complement of books duly classified and catalogued.

The books were exchanged and circulated according to regulations. The prisoners took good [illegible] them.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Juveniles.—Numbers of convictions 44 (this number includes three on remand that were committed to a reformatory).

Offences :—

Stealing or felony	37
Assaults	3
Trespass	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Being on premises	2
	44

The thefts were generally trivial.

Previous convictions :—

Not previously convicted	22
Once " "	14
Twice " "	4
Thrice " "	2
Four times " "	1
Nine " " "	1
	44

Cause :—

Bad company	16
Weak morality, but very few hopeless if given good training	18
Stress of circumstances	4
Special incitement	2
Sudden temptation	2
Boy's freak	1
Stubbornness	1
	44

Character of homes :—

Good	16
Fair	20
Bad	8
	44

There was only one reconviction during the year (though there has been another since). In the former case laziness and bad character account for it, and in the latter a bad home.

The juveniles were all carefully supervised after discharge, and attached, as far as possible, to some parochial institution.

I have personally visited the greater part of them at their homes or places of employment.

Work was invariably procured when needed, and clothing ...ed.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Four were sent to reformatories, two to St. Giles' Christian Mission, and the remainder escorted to their homes.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The sub-committee met weekly at the prison and interviewed all for discharge.

Number discharged, 1,338. Number assisted, 439 cases, *i.e.*, twelve months ending December 31st, 1900. Income, £206. Expenditure, £191.

Employment or "homes" secured for 133 cases. All discharges were met by agent at prison gates.

It is gratifying to record that subscriptions and donations have been increased to the extent of £140 per annum as compared with three years ago.

It is also gratifying to record that the number of discharges from this prison (omitting transfers from other prisons) was 337 less for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1900, than for the year 1899.

It is very probable that the work of the D.P.A.S. is a factor influencing this decrease, for employment had been secured for a large number both in 1899 and 1900 (313 all told).

It seems to me that nearly all that can be practically and reasonably done is being done for the reclamation of the prisoner, and that it must not be forgotten that the sense of restraint and the more or less troubled state of mind under which, generally speaking, the prisoner labours produce in him an unfavourable mood for any great moral impressiveness, although, of course, there are many instances coming under my notice in which this mood is overcome by other forces, and it encourages me to be able to say that I can on any day and every day point to a few of such cases in the cells of this prison.

For any substantial further diminution of the number of criminals we must look mainly, I think, to the work of social reform in cutting off the supply at the source.

It is rather disheartening at times to find that as fast as one criminal is reclaimed another is being evolved, to wit, the 22 juveniles mentioned herein who were first offenders.

I have met with uniform civility from officers and prisoners, and must express my sincere gratitude for the cordial and valuable assistance received at all times from the Governor.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,328	74	6	13	29	26

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 5	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III.. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 7	Standard III.. 2	Passed Standard III.. 2	
Standard II. ..	Standard III.. 17	Passed Standard III.. 8		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.. 26			

WARWICK PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

I received from you the appointment of Medical Officer to this prison on March 1st, 1901, having previously acted as Deputy Medical Officer since November 28th, 1900.

Since that date the general health of the prisoners has been good.

One prisoner died of heart disease.

There have been no attempts at suicide, real or feigned.

There has been no epidemic.

Every prisoner before passing to hard labour has been carefully examined.

The dietary and bedding have been sufficient, as has been shown by the quarterly sanitary reports, and exceptional and special cases when they have occurred have been provided for.

The ventilation of the cells and corridors has been satisfactory, and the sanitary arrangements good.

The heating of the prison has been efficiently carried out, and the temperature kept up to 56° F.

WINCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison during the year has been good.

Only two prisoners of the 1st division and 25 of the 2nd division have been received.

Many naval and military prisoners have been received.

Many part payment of fines have been made.

Many prisoners have earned certain remission of sentence.

The associated labour has been carried on regularly, and there is no doubt that more work is done.

It has not been necessary to punish many prisoners for misconduct when so employed.

No objections have been made to attending conversation exercises, and few have abused the privilege.

The conduct of the subordinate officers during the year has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and no corporal punishment has been inflicted. One boy was whipped by order of the Judge at Assizes.

There have been no escapes or attempts to escape.

One prisoner awaiting trial committed suicide in his cell during the dinner hour by strangulation.

Two prisoners, one male and one female, attempted to commit suicide in hospital during the night, but were detected and prevented. There were three other attempts.

The following labours have been carried on, viz. :—First class hard labour, pumping water for the prison use from the deep well by crank, 30 prisoners at a time. No treadwheel. Work for prisoners out of the first stage has been gardening, bag-making for the Post Office, sack making for the Navy, nose-bags for horses, and bag mouths. Tailoring and repairs for the females, laundry work, needlework of various kinds.

The weekly report of the progress of work will show that much valuable work has been done by prisoners, viz., taking up old gas and water pipes inside and outside the prison, and laying down new ones. The continued bad weather has caused much trouble and delay, so that though nearly done, there still remains some outside work to finish.

There has naturally been a good deal of road making to do.

The officers' quarters have been much improved by painting, &c.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good order.

The supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing and bedding in store has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have not always been punctually delivered, but the necessary reports have been made on this subject.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, any exceptions being brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Hammock makers	8	—	8	126 15 9	
Knitters..	—	2	2	17 11 6	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 0 0	
Mail-bag makers	7	—	7	76 11 8	
Needleworkers	—	10	10	144 2 8	
Nosebag makers	75	—	75	180 18 0	
Oakum pickers	60	—	60	32 11 0	
Sack makers and menders ..	12	—	12	192 11 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	24 1 9	
Tailors, &c.	13	—	13	221 13 5	
Total	179	12	191	—	1,082 14 5
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	1	—	1	47 8 4	
Carpenters	1	—	1	59 14 2	
Labourers	10	—	10	269 11 0	
Painters and glaziers	2	—	2	101 12 8	
Smiths and fitters	1	—	1	60 4 2	
Whitewashers	1	—	1	19 13 0	
Total	16	—	16	—	558 3 4

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	2	—	2	62 4 0	
Cooks	3	—	3	93 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	16	6	22	334 7 0	
Gardeners	8	—	8	117 14 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	—	2	48 10 6	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	33	—	33	20 16 0	
Stokers	1	1	2	32 14 0	
Washers	1	8	9	217 1 0	
Total	66	15	81	—	926 6 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	15	1	16		
Not told off at unlocking	18	2	20		
Sick	20	6	26		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	54	9	63		
GRAND TOTAL	315	36	351	—	2,567 4 3

WINCHESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The Sunday and week-day services have been duly performed, as also on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Sermons have been preached at each service on Sundays. At each week-day service I have also given an address, generally upon some scriptural subject, but varied occasionally with a course of lectures. Those for the past year were upon the early history of Christianity in Britain. These lectures were much appreciated by many of the prisoners, who were evidently interested in the information they then received.

Holy Communion was administered on the first Sunday in each month, also on Easter Sunday and Christmas Day.

Mr. Boone, Diocesan Secretary of the C.E.T.S., has occasionally preached very instructive and practical sermons in our chapel.

The education of the prisoners has been duly carried out, and in strict accordance with the rules laid down for that purpose. Very satisfactory progress has been made, and many of those under instruction showed a very laudable desire to profit by the opportunities given them. I find very little difficulty with those placed in the school list. As a general rule they recognize the benefit of regaining forgotten lessons, or of making a step in advance. The occasional objector is easily led to recognize his position by being told that the school instruction is a regular part of the prison duty and discipline, to which he must conform, and is solely for his benefit. By acting firmly in this way all trouble is avoided.

I visited the prisoners on reception and discharge.

I have visited the sick daily, holding a short service with an address in the hospital wards.

I have visited the prisoners in their cells in regular rotation and at frequent intervals, and have at all times attended those who expressed a desire to see me.

The prisoners have been attentive at the services, and respectful when visited.

A mission was held in this prison. It was conducted by Captain Hutton, of the Church Army, of whom, as well as of his work here, I desire to speak in the highest terms.

The two lady visitors, Mrs. Austin-Gourlay and Miss Firmstone, have been most kind in the interest they have taken in the

cases brought to their notice, and have rendered very valuable assistance.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

I have been in frequent communication with the different police court missionaries in the county, who are evidently doing a most useful work.

Much good has been done by our two Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, especially in sending men to sea, or finding them other work; in placing female prisoners in homes and refuges, and in supplying others with stock or materials, clothing, &c., and helping others to return to their friends.

I gladly acknowledge the very cordial co-operation and assistance which I have received from all the officers of this prison in the performance of my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,310	242	24	114	94	10

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To			
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	10	Standard II...	9	Standard III.	2	Passed Standard III	1
Standard I. ..	Standard II...	37	Standard III.	53	Passed Standard III.	21		
Standard II. ..	Standard III.	51	Passed Standard III.	48				
Standard III..	Passed Standard III.	28						

WINCHESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

During the past year the general health of the prisoners has been good.

There has been no epidemic.

One male prisoner committed suicide.

Five prisoners attempted suicide; in two of these cases the attempt was, in my opinion, feigned.

All prisoners are carefully examined before being passed for hard labour.

The dietary has been sufficient, and generally of good quality.

The quality and sufficiency of the bedding have been satisfactory.

The ventilation of the cells is good; and the general sanitary arrangements satisfactory.

Attention has been paid to the heating of the prison.

WORCESTER PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state of the prison is good, and discipline has been well maintained.

The triple division of offenders does not appear yet to be generally taken advantage of by magistrates. The number of prisoners committed in these divisions were as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.
I. Division	1	—
II. "	9	—
III. "	260	101

The power to earn remission continues to have a most beneficial effect on conduct and industry.

Prisoners have availed themselves of the provisions for the part payment of fines to a very small extent. Only 4 per cent. of those committed in default of payment of fine have thus obtained their release.

Associated labour is always carried on when practicable, and is generally regarded as a boon.

With few exceptions prisoners have taken advantage of the privilege of conversing at exercise. Granting this privilege is, I believe, a retrograde step, and I feel convinced that it should not be extended to habitual criminals.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners as a whole has been satisfactory. There has been no escape or attempt to escape, and no case of corporal punishment.

The labour on which male prisoners have been employed is as follows :—Treadwheel (when required for pumping water for the service of the prison), oakum picking, wood chopping, making mats, rugs and nosebags ; also work in connection with the prison buildings. Female prisoners have been employed at knitting, needlework and laundry work.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Considerable alterations have been made during the year. The gatekeeper's quarters have been enlarged and much improved. A large treadwheel has been taken down and the building in which it stood is being converted into an excellent shop for prisoners working in association. A disused wing of the prison is being pulled down to provide a site for stone breaking boxes. A section of the new drainage has been completed. The buildings are in good order, and the boundary wall is being repointed. The roads and exercise yards are much cut up owing to the new drainage work.

Addresses have been delivered to the female prisoners by the lady visitors, and have been listened to with great attention.

The hydrants and fire appliances are in proper working order and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and generally punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a Commissioner.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	3	—	3	5 0 6	
Knitters..	—	4	4	22 13 0	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	9	—			
Matting weavers	1	—	19	65 11 1	
Mat and matting yarn sorters, &c.	9	—			
Needleworkers	—	5	5	73 11 3	
Nosebag makers	16	—	16	38 4 8	
Oakum pickers	42	—	42	33 8 10	
Shoemakers, &c.	1	—	1	31 8 1	
Tailors, &c.	1	—	1	19 7 6	
Wood choppers	1	—	1	14 5 6	
Total	83	9	92	—	303 10 5

RN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

scription of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
UILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
tricklayers	1	—	1	22 17 1	
arpenters, &c.	1	—	1	48 10 0	
Labourers	3	—	3	92 4 0	
Painters and glaziers	3	—	3	104 4 10	
Total	8	—	8	—	267 15 11
MPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	1	—	1	31 0 0	
Cooks	2	—	2	62 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	15	4	19	297 5 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	7 18 0	
Pumpers, for the service of the prison only.	15	—	15	15 16 5	
Stokers	3	—	3	69 15 0	
Washers..	—	8	8	184 2 6	
Total	37	12	49	—	667 16 11
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Awaiting trial, when not employed.	12	—	12		
Not told off at unlocking	5	2	7		
Sick	3	1	4		
Under punishment	1	—	1		
Total	21	3	24		
GRAND TOTAL	149	24	173	—	1,239 3 3

WORCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The services in chapel have been regularly performed. The prisoners have joined heartily, and even reverently, in the services.

Three of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral and several of the City Clergy have preached during the year, and in Lent a special course of sermons was preached. On Good Friday a shortened form of the Three Hours' Service was held, addresses being given on the Seven Words from the Cross. The prisoners have given marked attention to the sermons and instructions given.

The prisoners have been duly visited on reception and discharge, those sick and under punishment daily, and longer term prisoners periodically. A respectful hearing has been almost universally given, and not infrequently, especially with long sentence prisoners, has gratitude been expressed for the teachings received.

There have been three baptisms during the year, and the Holy Communion has been administered on one occasion.

I cannot speak too highly of the educational work, which has been zealously and efficiently performed, both by the late clerk and schoolmaster-warder (who has been transferred to clerical duties during the year), and by his successor.

Special attention, both with regard to education and the chaplain's supervision, has been paid to juvenile offenders, and several cases immediately over the age of 16 have, with advantage, been placed in the juvenile class.

The total abstinence pledge has been taken by 318 prisoners during the year, in some cases, to my knowledge, with advantageous results.

I have to thank the Governor and all the officers for their invariable courteous kindness and helpfulness. The visiting Committee and lady visitors have also rendered invaluable assistance. Many prisoners have been helped towards a new start by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and no deserving or hopeful case has been refused assistance.

The work has certainly had its hopeful side. Some cases have been only too evidently indifferent. But with the vast majority, both men and women, there has been a willingness to look facts in the face, and many have given reason for hopeful confidence that penitence has laid the foundation for a better life.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
1,768	122	12	46	41	23

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 3	Standard II. .. 4	Standard III.. 1	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 11	Standard III.. 8	Passed Standard III.. 10	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 8	Passed Standard III.. 16		
Standard III..	Passed Standard III. 20			

WORCESTER PRISON.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year has been satisfactory.

The sanitary arrangements have been satisfactory.

Two prisoners were removed to the county asylum.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The state and discipline of the prison for the year ending 31st March, 1901, has been satisfactory. During the year the crèche has been instituted, and is now in full working order. I cannot speak too highly of it, and the Medical Officer reports there is a marked improvement in the condition of the babies.

No offenders of the first division have been received. The rules pertaining to the second division have been found to work satisfactorily.

The power to earn remission is highly valued by the prisoners, and is most helpful from a disciplinary point of view.

The provision for the part payment of fines is still widely taken advantage of by prisoners and their friends.

Eight prisoners, on the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, and approved by the Secretary of State, received corporal punishment.

The juvenile offenders and those classed as such, and prisoners in the star class, have been carefully looked after in accordance with the rules; a fair proportion of the star class are employed out of their cells.

Associated labour has been carried out as far as practicable, both in the various shops and halls. I approve of it, but of necessity it takes more officers, and, when these can be granted, more prisoners can be employed in association.

Conversation at exercise. I am of opinion that this privilege should be confined to star class and second division prisoners. I do not think that any good results arise from the general adoption of this principle.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good.

One prisoner escaped in November last, but was captured the same evening.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in proper working order, and the supply of water is adequate.

The quantity of clothing, bedding, &c., in store has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

The contractors' supplies have been good and punctually delivered.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The Progressive Stage System has been duly carried out, and the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Commissioner.

The following industries were carried on during the year :—

Stonebreaking, balling coir yarn, carpentry and tinsmithing, including parcel-post boxes, large and small, packing cases, Nos. 1 to 6, pads for indiarubber stamps, news clips, oak notice clips, umbrella boards, packing boards, roller dampers, zinc notice plates, and tin saucers for G.P.O. Knitting, macramé and beadblind making; also cushion making and laundry work.

Mailbag making, including every description of mailbag, plain, and with painted addresses, Irish and Scotch wallets, aprons for bag openers, and canvas labels. Matmaking, coir yarn mats and rugs for War Department and Office of Works, oakum and fibre picking, ship-fender making, sack and hammock making, including coal bags and sacks, seamen's bags, boarding bags, and signal cones, and sand bags for War Department.

Shoemaking, including officers' belts and pouches, and basil slippers for the Admiralty. Tailoring and needlework, including male and female officers' uniforms, Admiralty and Foreign Office despatch bags, blue moreen and green tammy bags for the Stationery Office, sea kit bags and mattress cases, and about 15,000 brow band fringes for the War Department.

The following works were carried out :—

New Buildings.

C. Hall.—Fixing new soil pipes and w.c.'s, enlarging window openings, making and fixing new windows, and altering doors to all lavatories in recesses completed.

Fitting up four special cells with fixed bed boards and seats.

B. Hall.—Fixing new soil pipes, w.c., &c., and altering all doors to lavatories in recesses.

Fitting up four special cells with fixed bed boards and seats.

A. Hall.—Fixing new soil pipes, w.c.'s, &c., and altering all doors to lavatories in recesses.

Fitting up three special cells with fixed bed boards and seats.

D. Hall.—Fixing new soil pipes and w.c.'s, enlarging window openings, making and fixing new windows, and altering all doors to lavatories in recesses.

Front Gate.—Fixing boiler and pipes for heating visiting boxes and bachelors' quarters on east side.

Fixing four new ventilators to bachelors' quarters.

Female Hospital.—Fitting up crèche for infants.

A. B. and C.—Enlarging six exercise yards.

Synagogue.—Putting in gas service and fixing brackets.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Single Officers' Quarters, No. 2.—Fixing new w.c.'s, soil pipes, &c.

Single Officers' Quarters, No. 4.—Fixing new w.c.'s, soil pipes, &c.

Court Yard.—Laying new 9-in. and 12-in. main drains. Building six manholes.

Artizans' Yard.—Laying new drains and paving yard.

New Quarters.—Preparing stone curb and fixing same to paths in yards; preparing paths for tarpaving. Tarpaving laid by contractor.

Artizans' Shop.—Preparing stone curb for Holloway prison.

Writing tablets for Pentonville Prison.

Recreation Room.—Fixing gas stove.

No. 5 Single Officers' Quarters.—Laying on gas to two bed-rooms.

Ordinary Repairs.

A. Hall.—Painting all skylights, scraping cells, repairing south entrance steps, boiler and extraction furnaces.

B. Hall.—Painting all skylights, repairing entrance steps to hall with silicon treads, repairing boiler and extraction furnaces.

C. Hall.—Painting all skylights, repairing entrance steps to hall with silicon treads, fitting up four matted cells, repairing boiler and extraction furnaces.

D. Hall.—Painting all skylights, repairing boiler and extraction furnaces.

Bath House, Male.—Making and fixing new skylights to roof, and repairing steam coil.

Manufactory Stores.—Making and fixing new skylight.

Boiler House.—Cleaning boilers and repairing furnaces. Fixing guard bars to windows.

Shoemakers' Shop.—Fixing Gill stove.

Male Hospital.—Annual limewhiting, &c.

Female Hospital.—Annual limewhiting, &c.

Halls, Offices, &c.—Annual limewhiting and cleaning.

Protestant Chapel.—Cleaning and varnishing doors.

Bakehouse.—Fixing guard bars.

Front Gate.—Fixing new range in gate porter's room.

Paint Stores.—Making and fixing racks.

Repairing Room (Female).—Making and fixing racks.

Single Officers' Quarters, No. 1.—Painting and papering.

Single Officers' Quarters.—Painting front doors, windows, and frames outside.

New Quarters and Old.—Painting doors, windows, &c., outside.

New Quarters.—Altering washing trays, tables, and drainage in washhouses.

Du Cane Road.—Repairs to roadway fence and 5-in. water main.

General.—Repairs to roofs of all buildings.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2 Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bead blind makers	—	17	17	154 6 4	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c., (all branches).	44	1	45	466 3 8	
Bookbinders	8	—	8	267 6 0	
Brush makers..	5	—	5	31 17 6	
Carpenters	16	—	16	601 11 11	
Coir ballers	6	—	6	5 17 6	
Coir pickers	26	18	44	4 7 0	
Hammock makers	52	—	52	1,052 11 0	
Knitters	12	4	16	87 19 4	
Mail-bag makers	119	20	139	1,696 12 4	
Mat and rug makers, &c.	46	—	46	316 16 2	
Needleworkers	—	129	129	1,023 16 9	
Oakum pickers	130	—	130	42 0 0	
Sack-makers and brow band makers.	69	9	78	1,441 17 2	
Ship-fender makers	21	—	21	390 12 0	
Shoemakers, &c.	38	—	38	773 19 8	
Tailors, &c.	93	—	93	1,257 7 8	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	12 18 0	
Total	686	198	884	—	9,627 14 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Bricklayers	7	—	7	210 6 3	
Carpenters	4	—	4	140 0 0	
Labourers	43	—	43	831 16 3	
Painters and glaziers	11	—	11	288 5 0	
Smiths and fitters	6	—	6	196 9 2	
Total	71	—	71	—	1,666 16 8

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakers	9	—	9	271 2 0	
Cooks	11	—	11	328 8 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	87	30	117	1,826 12 0	
Gardeners	21	—	21	327 1 0	
Hospital orderlies	2	2	4	93 0 0	
Stokers	21	1	22	523 4 0	
Washers..	1	37	38	891 7 6	
Total	152	70	222	—	4,260 14 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	25	16	41		
Sick	26	23	49		
Under punishment	6	1	7		
Total	57	40	97		
GRAND TOTAL	966	308	1,274	—	15,555 5 2

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

I am happy to say that the moral and religious instruction has been carried on without interruption, and my efforts have been ably seconded by my late assistant, and are now so by his successor. Without being too sanguine, I have a good hope that beneficial results have followed. This I gather not only from the grateful expressions of prisoners while here (by no means few in number, and who do *not* supplement their expressions of gratitude by applications for money or other aid), but also from many letters received after their discharge; and by the additional fact that only one or two of such have returned to this prison. I may fairly assume, therefore, that they are trying to do well, and am encouraged thereby. That there are many disappointments is what one can reasonably expect, all things considered, and I am all the more thankful to know of some good returns for labour done.

The services are carried on as usual. Two every day, also daily in each infirmary; four each Sunday, and in each infirmary. Prisoners join heartily in the singing, but not so well as formerly in their responses. Their behaviour is, on the whole, good, and so far as the majority is concerned, considering their antecedents, far better than one could expect. They are very attentive to our sermons.

The Holy Communion is celebrated every month, the first Sunday, and also on great festivals. I have arranged that each hall has an opportunity three times a year, plus festivals. The average attendance is about 10 per month; and I must record that without any exception their demeanour is always very devout.

School instruction is carried on regularly, systematically and effectively. Prisoners vary considerably, not only in their appreciation of the privilege of being taught, but also in the ability to assimilate the instruction imparted. I observe this more with women than men. In some it is sheer inability to learn, with others a disinclination, lest they should be kept in their cells four hours per week. They would rather remain ignorant and go to work. Nevertheless, the tabulated report which I send you will show that good progress is made with those under instruction, and justifies the record that both schoolmasters and schoolmistresses do their work conscientiously and effectively. Each

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

prisoner is examined on reception, either by myself or assistant chaplain, and classified accordingly. There are also intermediate examinations. Juveniles and convicts commence schooling immediately on reception, according to your instructions. I am often surprised to find so few are able to pass the third standard on reception, who yet affirm that they have passed the fourth and fifth at school.

Library books are now issued to those eligible twice every week, which boon is much appreciated. Only a few prisoners prefer high-class reading, but the periodicals and magazines are in great request. For those who cannot read, the picture books are valued.

The department of lady visitors continues to work very well. The ladies are regular in their attendance. In all weathers they come, except prevented by illness. Their work is a labour of love.

I regard the Prisoners' Aid Societies as a very important branch of the work as connected with my department, and one in which I have for many years taken a deep and active interest. Very few indeed, if any, of really deserving cases, leave prison unaided in one form or another. Applications are numerous, and complaints sometimes made, which, however, on investigation, are found to come from worthless characters, to whom the offer of a day's work would be a positive insult. Prisoners here are aided by the following societies :—Royal Aid, St. Giles' Christian Mission, The London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Mrs. Meredith's Laundry, Church Army, Sheriffs' Fund Society, The Elizabeth Fry Refuge, Home of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. Whipple's Home, St. Catherine's Home, Miss Ford's Home, The Diocesan Home, Leicester, St. Helena's Home, and Home at Clewer. As regards numbers it is 1,982, some 180 less than last year. As regards results, I am persuaded that in a large number of cases a real and lasting benefit is conferred.

I should like to call your attention to the large number of prisoners of both sexes who are constantly reconvicted for drunkenness, especially women. I could name a score or more women who practically live here. True, their sentences are only short, three, seven, or fourteen days, but they are no sooner liberated, than they are sent back, often the same night. They are no use outside, and are useless when here. What to do with them I cannot say, except it be to give them long terms of imprisonment under the Rogue and Vagabond Acts. It is lamentable to see these wrecks of humanity again and again in prison ; and go out only with increased craving for drink, which they admit is the curse of their lives. The Inebriate Homes seem hardly to have touched the fringe of this problem.

There is one other question I would mention, viz., prisoners exercising in pairs. Doubtless the order is prompted by benevolent intentions. It is, nevertheless, my firm conviction that it works for evil, and not good. The privilege, if allowed at all, should not, in my opinion, go beyond the star class or the second

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

division. The old hands are generally well conducted, and thereby receive the privilege, and then take advantage of it to plan and scheme some fresh depredation on discharge.

I am pleased to report that the staff under me have worked well during the past year, and are ever ready to carry out my instructions; also I continue to receive ready support from all the officers, from the Governor downwards.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTED PRISONERS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions on Conviction.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
3,553	1,164	251	453	304	156

PROGRESS during the YEAR of ALL PRISONERS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 116	Standard II... 32	Standard III. 17	Passed Standard III. 14
Standard I. ..	Standard II... 196	Standard III. 88	Passed Standard III. 179	
Standard II. ..	Standard III. 101	Passed Standard III. 204		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III. 149			

WORMWOOD SCRUBS PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of the prisoners during the past year was good

No epidemic occurred.

There was no case of suicide. Ten attempts to commit suicide were made in the prison; all were undoubtedly feigned.

Four prisoners died from natural causes; three of them were in bad health when admitted, and two died within a brief period of their reception.

All prisoners were carefully examined before being passed for labour.

The food was well prepared and of good quality.

The bedding and clothing were good and sufficient.

The ventilation of the cells was good, and the heating of the prison was carefully attended to.

The general sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

Owing to the fact of so many phthisical patients, some of them with active tubercular mischief, and capable of disseminating the germs of the disease, constantly passing through prison, I have adopted the following procedures which have been in operation since January, 1899.

All prisoners on reception presenting physical signs in the chest of phthisis, and others suspected of having the disease, are carefully noted and kept under observation, and a microscopical examination of the sputum is made at the earliest opportunity. Such an investigation has been made in 82 cases (52 males and 30 females), and in 22 of them (14 males and 8 females) the presence of tubercle bacilli was demonstrated. Of the latter, 12 improved in health during their imprisonment, 6 remained stationary, 3 became worse, and one died.

In the fatal case the disease was in a very advanced state when the man was received into prison.

It is gratifying to record that these 22 cases, with one very doubtful exception, had contracted the disease before their admission into prison.

Tuberculosis being now looked upon as a communicable disease, due to the "tubercle-bacillus," the virus leaving the body of the infected person with the discharges from the organs affected, more especially in the sputa from the lungs, the disinfection, or destruction, of the sputum of phthisical patients becomes of chief importance.

Extracts; Medical Officer's Report.

Before describing our precautions for preventing the dissemination of the tubercular infection, I may say that in the early days of this inquiry I deemed it advisable to at once remove to the hospital every suspected case as soon as the precise nature of the ailment was ascertained, care being taken to have the infected cell blocked, and it and its contents disinfected forthwith. Since March, 1900, however, I have located those cases occurring amongst the males, and not requiring hospital treatment, in selected adjoining cells on the ground floor of one hall, and similar arrangements were made in the female hall.

Each patient wears an inhalation respirator, charged with an antiseptic solution, for many hours daily, and is also supplied with a Dettweilers's pocket-flask; their soiled linen (underclothing, pocket-handkerchiefs, sheets, &c.) is fumigated in the hot-air chamber; special attention is paid to the dusting of the cells, and the dust and sweepings from the walls and floor are burnt; the cells are frequently disinfected and afterwards re-limewashed.

It is not possible to carry out the open-air treatment fully in prison, but those cases not in hospital are employed, whenever possible, in a light garden party, or they receive additional exercise.

I have only to add in conclusion that in the present state of our knowledge regarding phthisis, and in the face of the above figures, it is impossible to doubt the fact that a real danger exists.

It is necessary, therefore, that we should not relax in our efforts to prevent the transmission of the tubercle germ from the sick to the healthy, and I venture to think that the precautions taken here are well calculated to do so.

APPENDIX No. 18.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

AYLESBURY PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been satisfactory. There has been an increase in the number of punishments as compared with last year, but this increase has been largely due to the repeated offences of a few troublesome and insubordinate prisoners.

In addition to the usual work in connection with the service of the prison, such as cleaning, cooking, baking, gardening, washing, &c., the prisoners have been employed at knitting, mailbag making, needlework, tailoring, and twine spinning. The articles shown in the following list have been manufactured during the year for the Prisons and other Government Departments, and considering the small number of prisoners who are available for this kind of work, I am of opinion that this output is very satisfactory :—

Prisons Department.—162 aprons; 590 badges; 18 blinds; 219 caps (day); 99 cases; 45 capes; 28 coverlets; 734 drawers; 26 dresses (liberty); 90 gowns; 313 jackets; 190 petticoats; 45 shifts; 2,463 shirts; 156 skirts; 101 stays; 977 towels; 585 socks (liberty); and uniform for female officers.

General Post Office.—13,268 mail bags; 39,840 lbs. twine.

Greenwich Hospital School.—1,190 frocks; 325 trousers.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

Several prisoners having expressed a wish to the lady visitors that they might be allowed to devote their leisure time in doing fancy work, these ladies drew up a scheme which they submitted to the Directors, and which resulted in the institution of what is now termed "Recreative Industry." This industry has only been established a few months, and is consequently only in its infancy, but the idea is to sell the articles produced at a small profit, and so form a fund, which is to be at the disposal of the lady visitors, for the assistance of deserving prisoners on their discharge. Many prisoners, chiefly illiterates, who do not care to spend their leisure time in reading, and chronic invalids in hospital have gladly availed themselves of the privilege, and have produced many articles, such as woollen shawls, knitted and crochet work, dressed dolls, &c., of intrinsic merit. The chief difficulty at present lies in the disposal of these articles, but I hope that some means may shortly be devised whereby their sale will be facilitated. The idea is an excellent one, and is deserving of every encouragement.

The fire appliances are in good order, the hand pumps and water buckets having been thoroughly repaired by Messrs. Shand. Mason & Co., during the year.

The supply of water is adequate.

The prison buildings, officers' quarters, and fences, are in good condition.

The guard bars have been removed from the windows of the matrons' quarters.

Gas burners of a new pattern have been fixed to cells.

A covered way has been erected from the prison to the workshops with an annexe to the matrons' quarters, affording shelter to officers and prisoners during their transit between these buildings.

The bridge connecting the infirmary with the matrons' hospital has been arched with galvanized wire netting to prevent suicides and accidents.

Four ordinary cells in the basement of B hall have been converted into special cells, and one cell in A hall has been fitted with coir mats for epileptic cases.

Electrical communication has been established between the twine shed, the kitchen, and the central hall.

Alterations have been made in the workroom to provide separate accommodation for prisoners in the star class.

Four Buchan's ventilators have been fixed in roofs, and 11 fresh-air inlets. Tobin's tubes to walls of A, B, and C wings.

The old sashes in w.c's of A, B, and C wings have been taken out and replaced by larger ones which afford increased ventilation.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient to meet all requirements.

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

The contractors' supplies have been good and delivered with punctuality, with the exception of those cases which have been duly reported.

The progressive stage system has been strictly carried out.

The members of the Board of Visitors have continued to take an unflagging interest in the work of the prison. They have met twelve times as a Board during the past year, and on only one occasion was there not a quorum present. They have tried all those cases of serious misconduct which have been referred to them by the Directors; they have interviewed a large number of prisoners, and investigated all complaints of prison treatment made to them by prisoners.

Fifty-four visits have been made by individual members of the Board irrespective of their monthly meetings, and the practical interest they have taken in the welfare of the prisoners is shown in the recommendations that they have made, *e.g.*, for the better ventilation of the halls, and for the protection of the prisoners from rain when going to and fro from their work by the erection of a covered way from the halls to the workroom. Both these recommendations have been carried out.

My thanks are due to all the members of the Board for the cordial manner in which they have invariably supported me in the performance of my duties.

Our lady visitors, Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, Lady Battersea, and Mrs. Parr, have been unfailing in their endeavours to ameliorate the lot of the prisoners by their advice and encouragement, and many prisoners have reason to be grateful to them for the practical assistance that they have received at their hands on their liberation.

The sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and there have been no cases of zymotic disease.

The daily average number of prisoners in hospital was 14, and the total number admitted during the year, 62. There were two deaths, one from chronic phthisis, and the other from cerebral hæmorrhage. The total number of complaining sick was 5,400, giving a daily average of 14·8. There were two cases of insanity, both of which were removed to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. In both cases the symptoms were noticed shortly after reception into the prison.

There were no cases of suicide, but there were two suicidal attempts, both by strangulation, and both of which were undoubtedly feigned.

No prisoner was liberated on medical grounds.

The health of the staff has been relatively good. Fifteen officers have been placed on the sick list, but there has been

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

no death. Five have been invalided, viz., one male officer, and four female officers.

The efficiency of the hospital staff has been materially increased by the appointment of a trained nurse, and a school of instruction in hospital duties, for officers under probation, has been instituted during the year. Eight female officers have already undergone this course of instruction, and one is at the present time under tuition. Those who have completed the course have been drafted to other prisons, and the knowledge they have gained here will, I venture to think, prove of great advantage, not only to themselves, but to the service.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of a Director.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cutters	—	1	1	10 4 0	
Knitters..	—	5	5	28 8 3	
Mail-bag makers	—	14	14	236 15 9	
Needleworkers	—	21	21	363 11 9	
Tailors, &c.	—	6	6	113 12 6	
Twine-makers	—	18	18	207 10 0	
Total	—	65	65	—	960 2 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	—	2	2	62 0 0	
Cooks	—	4	4	124 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	—	14	14	214 10 0	

Extracts, Governor and Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
EMPLOYMENTS in the ordinary service of the prison—*cont.*				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardeners	—	6	6	102 7 0	
Hospital orderlies	—	3	3	69 15 0	
Washers..	—	14	14	319 16 0	
Total	—	43	43	—	892 8 0
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	—	1	1		
Sick	—	14	14		
Under punishment	—	1	1		
Total	—	16	16		
GRAND TOTAL	—	124	124	—	11,852 10 3

AYLESBURY PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The customary morning prayers and an address suitable to the day or season have been continued without intermission.

Wednesdays and Fridays shortened Litany; on other days selections from the Book of Common Prayer.

Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday as full a service, with sermon, morning and afternoon, as one hour allows, of which four hymns are a bright feature.

The devout appreciative attention shown at the services has been commented upon by the clergy who have occasionally visited.

I am, moreover, constrained to add that the efforts made to impress and bring home to the prisoners' minds the lessons of the several holy seasons are really valued by many.

Services, with an address, have been frequently held in the infirmary, and other sick individually instructed.

There have been seventeen celebrations of Holy Communion, three of which were in the infirmary. Instruction classes were held previously.

The Rev. H. T. Coney, Chaplain on the Staff of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, in South Africa, gave a most touching account of aspects of the soldiers' religious life at the front, which greatly pleased, as some of the women have sons and near relatives in the field.

The Rev. C. O. Phipps, Vicar of Aylesbury, the Rev. A. J. Jones, and the Rev. H. E. Staveley have given valuable Sunday help.

In daily intercourse with the prisoners efforts have been made to discover hopeful features of character, as bases whereon to work in preparation for liberty and commendation to those who may be disposed to co-operate in their rescue.

The schoolmistresses have carried on the secular instruction with efficiency and patience, and the women are thus aided to write their own letters and petitions.

I myself often test their progress, and take the opportunity to impress upon them the value of education.

The accompanying tables hardly indicate the scope of the work, inasmuch as some have been received quite recently, while others who have passed the school standard are trying to enlarge their attainments.

The varied collection of books in the library enables this to be done successfully.

It is encouraging to record that accounts have been received from the homes which take over women, that nearly all have given satisfaction. The Church Army is ever ready to open its doors to test and start afresh any case with a will to do better. This may be said too of St. Giles' Christian Mission, the Salvation Army, and other agencies.

Temperance work and thrift have not been overlooked. Each prisoner on going to liberty has had the opportunity of taking a pledge for a long or short period, and has been urged to renew it in the parish where she may settle: some have done so and continue steadfast.

Relapses there have been, and little surprise need be felt when the material to be dealt with is considered, and yet some of these have been again reached and are now doing better.

I would emphasize my profound sense of the value of the work of Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, and Lady Battersea in their frequent intercourse with the prisoners. It is peculiarly a woman's province to rekindle the better instincts of such—to inspirit them to renewed efforts to regain the life of purity and rectitude.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
50	12	7	4	—	1

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

PROGRESS during the YEAR of ALL CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To		
Illiterates	Standard I. ..	5	Standard II. ..	1	Standard III.	1	Passed Standard III. –
Standard I. ..	Standard II. ..	7	Standard III..	2	Passed Standard III.	1	
Standard II. ..	Standard III..	2	Passed Standard III..	6			
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III..	7					

BORSTAL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been, on the whole, good.

There have been six cases of corporal punishment, and 13 escapes and attempts to escape, one prisoner being still out of custody.

The following work has been carried out :—

For the War Department.

Fort Borstal.—Forming left front and left flank glacis.

Cutting turf, reveting slopes, soiling, and sowing grass seeds on parapets.

Concreting part of platform for drawbridge, and foot of slope near ditto.

Cleaning and weeding parades.

Tipping gravel, &c.

Finishing interior slope of glacis.

Workshops. — Repairing trucks, wheel-barrows, and making fittings for casemates, Fort Horsted and Borstal, sharpening tools, &c.

For the Prison Department.

Separate Cells.—The four exercise yards have been levelled and laid with tar paving, the roof repaired ; a new semaphore and a signal staff have been made and fixed.

Prison Halls.—A, B, C, and D halls have been painted, two coats externally ; new partition beams have been fixed ; partitions, roofs, floors, &c., repaired as required ; asbestos fixed to 60 gas boxes, and 100 sheet iron extraction pipes made and fixed ; four cells converted into two in A hall.

Chapel.—Wire netting has been fixed to roof lanterns ; the interior revarnished and painted ; a new altar table has been made and fixed ; altar platforms have been reconstructed ; new altar rail in hand.

Kitchen.—Wire netting has been fixed to lantern of bread room ; new washing troughs have been made and fixed ; new crown built to oven ; potato steamers removed, repaired, and refixed in fresh position.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Temporary Offices.—Stucco has been removed and the walls rendered in cement; new coal store has been built on N.E. end; Governor's office has been match-boarded, and new latch locks fitted to all the offices.

Infirmary.—A new back boiler has been fixed in kitchen, chimney stacks repaired, and new louvred pots fixed; the padded cell has been reconstructed and new pads made and fixed; officers' ward has been cleaned and distempered.

Steward's Offices.—Have been painted and papered throughout, new latch locks fixed.

Steward's Stores.—New concrete floors have been laid to coal and coke stores.

Prison Yards.—Two new lamp posts have been fixed; a portion of the parade ground has been levelled and gravel laid.

Officers' Latrines.—Brick partitions have been removed and replaced with slate slabs, and a corrugated iron screen fixed in front.

Laundry.—A new hydro extractor has been fixed; hot water and drying apparatus and coppers have been cleaned and repaired as required.

Entrance Buildings.—Have been painted and distempered throughout, and a new bell turret fixed.

Artizans' Yard and Shop.—The fence has been reconstructed; portion of the shop repaired, and guard bars fixed to windows.

Prison Buildings.—The walls of halls, bath houses, water closets have been scraped and limewhited; gas and water services, bells, &c., kept in repair and renewed as required.

Governor's Quarters.—A syphon gas stove has been fixed in hall, additional gas laid on to four rooms, drawing, dining, smoking, and two bedrooms repapered, hall and staircase varnished, ceilings distempered throughout.

Deputy Governor's Quarters.—A syphon gas stove has been fixed in hall, additional gas laid on to bedrooms and pantry, two bedrooms repapered, all ceilings and walls of kitchen and scullery distempered.

Medical Officers' Quarters.—A syphon gas stove has been fixed in hall, and one bedroom papered and painted.

Superior Officers' Quarters.—Roads from main road to quarters have been levelled, repaired, and laid with gravel; repairs to roofs, &c., carried out as required.

Officers' Quarters.—Roofs to two sets of quarters have been stripped and refelted; extensive repairs to roofs generally carried out; new sinks fixed to six quarters; new porch doors fixed to two principal warders' quarters; one set of quarters papered and painted throughout; walls and ceilings distempered to 17 sets of quarters; repairs to water closets, washing coppers, and troughs carried out as required.

Chief Warder's Quarters.—Four rooms papered and painted; ceilings distempered throughout.

Boundary Fence.—Extensive repairs have been carried out from time to time as required.

Fort Borstal.—432 feet run of new barrels prepared for chevaux-de-frise.

Drains, &c.—Have been periodically flushed and disinfected and repaired as required.

The farm land has again yielded satisfactory results, the profits being slightly in excess of last year.

The condition of the buildings is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order, and the supply of water adequate.

The supply of clothing, bedding, &c., has been found sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been good, and punctually delivered.

The progressive stage system has been duly carried out.

The prison rules and regulations have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought to the notice of the Directors.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	2	—	2	64 0 3	
Shoemakers, &c.	3	—	3	65 12 2	
Smiths, fitters, &c.	1	—	1	13 14 6	
Tailors, &c.	5	—	5	108 3 9	
Total	11	—	11	—	251 10 8

Return showing the Employment of Prisoners, and the Value of their Earnings, &c.—continued.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Farm:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cropping, &c.	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible] 9 0	
Total	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] 0 0
In Business, &c.:					
Prison Department:					
Bricklayers	2	—	2	[illegible] 1 7	
Carpenters	2	—	2	[illegible] 1 2	
Labourers	9	—	9	[illegible] 10 0	
Painters and glaziers	5	—	5	[illegible] 11 0	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	[illegible] 16 7	
Total	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible] 0 10
War Department:					
Carpenters	3	—	3	153 1 5	
Excavators	95	—	95	3,358 16 2	
Smiths and fitters	3	—	3	142 17 10	
Total	101	—	101	—	3,654 15 5
Employment in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	4	—	4	116 4 0	
Cooks	5	—	5	162 16 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	18	—	18	280 6 0	
Labourers and gardeners.. ..	3	—	3	44 18 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	23 5 0	
Sweeps	1	—	1	7 13 0	
Washers	7	—	7	164 17 0	
Total	39	—	39	—	799 19 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
NON-EFFECTIVE:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	12	—	12		
Not told off at unlocking	5	—	5		
Sick	5	—	5		
Under punishment	3	—	3		
Total	25	—	25		
GRAND TOTAL	213	—	213	—	5,758 2 11

BORSTAL PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The work of the Chaplain's department has gone on very much as before. Ably supported by my schoolmaster in my endeavours to supply each convict, week after week, with suitable library books, I can record a growing and now almost entire satisfaction in this respect throughout the prison; while, by means of other books of a morally instructive or devotional character, carefully selected for such as are able to read them, much good has, I am sure, been done.

Next to the books, which are always the first thing about which a prisoner shows his anxiety, are perhaps the letters he is allowed to receive and write. Of these, incoming and outgoing together, even in this small prison a large number pass through our hands weekly, both for reading and issue; and I am happy to add that this very important part of the work is done also without a hitch.

Visits from the Chaplain are the third feature of the prison system for which the men look to relieve the tedium and monotony of their daily round, and while it is, of course, well known by them all that they can apply any day to see him, yet I have found an increasing consideration on their part to refrain from making unnecessary demands upon one's time, leaving me the more free to pay visits of a spontaneous nature, such as are always more appreciated. I find it, I must say, a very real pleasure to visit them. Such civility and courtesy as they can show is willingly offered. The ready putting away of a book on which they may be engaged, the standing up, and offering of a stool which, with a pillow for cushion, they will place in the least uncomfortable position the cell allows—all this represents much more than appears on the surface, showing certainly a disposition to hear all that one has to say. They speak, too, very freely in turn, as I encourage them to do, thus letting off a little (sometimes a good deal of) steam, and saving themselves from trouble by the advice or warning which one is the better able to give them.

With regard to their moral and spiritual improvement, there is always a difficulty in estimating it. A few are plain spoken, and say that in a place of this kind no improvement can be expected in them. Others give usually such answers to my questions as they think one would wish them to give, and will do much to

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

please (as they think) the Chaplain, rather than to benefit themselves. Thus it is a common thing for men to learn and repeat for me the catechism, some or all of the Thirty-nine Articles, whole Psalms, chapters of Proverbs, &c., and even to read through the Bible, thinking it apparently a sufficient reward to get a word or two of approval for so doing. That it is not so with all, however, is evident, I am thankful to say, from letters that come to me more and more frequently from discharged prisoners, speaking of good received here, good resolutions adhered to, and good habits maintained in their after life. Such letters as these are the encouragements but for which one would often feel tempted to give up such work as this.

I must now mention that all the duties prescribed for me by the rules of the prison have been carried out. Prisoners in the special cells have been visited daily; those in hospital also, where prayers have been said each morning; while the chapel services on week-days and Sundays have been held regularly, with sermons as required. Holy Communion has been administered almost monthly to an average of about six prisoners. Not often can I get outside help for the pulpit, but through my having been on sick leave for the last 2½ months of the year 1900, there was a change of preachers during that time, all of whom testified to the very close attention of the convicts. The Rev. H. A. Hickin, Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester, who was in charge during my absence, has shown his usual keen interest in the men, and on the Sunday after Christmas Day, by permission of the Directors, brought his choir with him into the chapel to sing carols, an act of kindness for which almost every prisoner has since expressed to me his grateful appreciation. On another Sunday the Rev. Canon Pollock, from the Cathedral, was good enough to preach, his unique experience enabling him to speak with peculiar fitness to such a congregation as this, as was felt, indeed, by them all. Quite lately, too, a lecture in the chapel on "Alcohol" was given by the Rev. S. D. Scammel, of Chatham, such as could have only the best results, four convicts having since, and in consequence of the lecture, expressed to me their determination to sign the pledge.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, to many of whom I have written during the year, have done good service; it being especially gratifying that the Church Army, on whose behalf Mr. Colin Campbell has paid us a visit, has definitely undertaken work of this kind.

In conclusion, I have to thank all in the discipline department for the very ready and efficient support given me in numberless ways in the discharge of my duties.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
112	19	—	1	7	11

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. —	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 2	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... 2	Passed Standard III... 4		
Standard III...	Passed Standard III... 11			

BORSTAL PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

I have the honour to report very favourably as regards the health of the prison population during the past year.

Ten ordinary invalids, suffering from various chronic ailments, have been removed to Parkhurst, together with eight cases of mental deficiency.

The food has been of good quality, and the meals well cooked and served. This result has been attained by critical inspection of all supplies received from the different contractors, together with daily visits to the kitchen by the Governor and myself.

The average number of convicts on a daily allowance of extra bread has been 45 per cent., calculated on an average prison roll of 213.

The health of the officers and their families in the married quarters has been very good; and there has been a gratifying freedom from infectious disease, both in the prison and in the quarters.

No death has occurred in the prison during the period under review.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The conduct of the officers has been very satisfactory, with two exceptions.

The behaviour of the prisoners has on the whole been good. On the 11th September five prisoners were tried by the Board of Visitors for mutinous conduct on the bogs, and with inciting other prisoners to misbehave. The ringleader was flogged, and the others sentenced to long terms of dietary punishment with forfeiture of remission marks.

There were six assaults committed by prisoners on officers during the year, none of them of a serious character.

There were five deaths during the year, all from natural causes.

There were three cases of corporal punishment during the year, two with the cat, and one with the birch.

There were three cases of attempted suicide during the year, one of which only was genuine. One of the attempts was made by a convict just discharged from Brentwood Asylum.

The Board of Visitors have held their monthly meetings regularly throughout the year, with occasional visits by individual members. I regret to report that Sir Massey Lopes has resigned the Chairmanship on account of ill-health, though he still remains a member of the Board. He is succeeded in the Chairmanship by his son, Mr. Henry Lopes. The prisoners thoroughly understand that they must apply to the Board, and not to the Director, with regard to reports, punishments, &c., and that the only appeal from the Board's decision is by petition to the Secretary of State in the usual way.

I beg to draw attention to the abuse of the privilege of petitioning which has crept in of late years. If a prisoner is dissatisfied with anything, no matter what, he immediately petitions, and very often brings false charges against officers, &c., and the valuable time of the Governor is taken up in examining and reporting upon the different points raised in the petitions for the information of the Directors and the Secretary of State. The petitions are getting so numerous and voluminous, that it almost requires the services of a special clerk to attend to them. They usually take the form of complaints against prison treatment and discipline, change of party, appeals against reports, and so on, and I think it would be to the advantage of the service if the right to petition were restricted to intervals of say six months, except in special cases with the permission of the Director or Board of Visitors.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

During the past year, with the sanction of the Directors, four lectures have been delivered to the Protestant prisoners in the prison chapel. The chapel will only accommodate 800 prisoners, so the Roman Catholic prisoners could not attend, even if the Roman Catholic priest had wished them to do so, which he did not. The movement so far has been experimental, with a view to ascertain if such lectures would be appreciated by the prisoners generally, and tend to good results, and to the elevation of the moral tone of the men, as, if so, the number might be increased and the subjects varied on future occasions. The first address was given on the 23rd October by the Rev. A. A. Matthews, Vicar of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, and the subject selected was "Temperance." I was not present on this occasion as I was on leave, but the Deputy-Governor attended, and reported that it was a most admirable and interesting address, not bigoted in any way, and was listened to with marked attention, and was much appreciated by the prisoners. The second lecture was delivered by Colonel Herbert Everitt, of the White Cross League Church of England Society, on the 23rd November, the subject being "Moral Courage." All the Protestant prisoners attended, and the same arrangements were made as before. I was present at this lecture, which was an able exposition of the subject, and delivered in a forcible energetic style. It interested the prisoners, who listened to it with great attention. The third lecture was delivered by Professor A. M. Worthington, Royal Naval College, Keyham, the subject being "The Stars." This was a scientific lecture, and more difficult of comprehension by the audience, especially as the lecturer was unassisted by drawings, photographs, models, &c., which could not well be brought into the chapel, but, notwithstanding this, he treated the subject very ably, and endeavoured to adapt his remarks to the intelligence of his hearers. It was a highly interesting discourse. I was present and feel sure the prisoners understood a great deal of it. The fourth and last lecture was on "Betting and Gambling," and was delivered by Captain Davey, Senior Missioner of the Church Army, on the 18th February. This was also a very interesting lecture, and, as I was present, I can affirm that it was received in the same manner as the previous lectures, with great patience and attention. The lecturer's remarks were delivered in a homely impressive style, with an earnestness of purpose which could not fail to interest his hearers. As regards the moral effect of these lectures upon the prisoners I cannot speak with any certainty. There is no doubt they interest the men, and give them something to think about in their cells. It is also a little excitement and refreshment to them, and it gives them the opportunity of hearing what they would not otherwise hear, and anything different to the ordinary prison routine is welcome and eagerly looked forward to as a break to the dull monotony of prison life. The prisoners behave in a very quiet orderly manner, and it seems only reasonable to conclude that discourses such as they hear must have some good effect upon them sooner or later. No application has been made to stay away from these lectures, which would have been the case if they had not been appreciated. Some of the men are naturally of a low type, and would benefit very little, if at all, by any lecture,

Extracts, Governor's Report.

but to the best characters they undoubtedly do good, and if this is the only good derived, it is something gained by forcing their thoughts into other channels, and helping them to form better ideas.

Captain Davey, Senior Missioner of the Church Army, held an eight days' mission, from Sunday the 7th to Sunday the 14th October (inclusive). He preached twice on both Sundays in the prison chapel, and addressed the men on each week-day morning, an extension of time, from ten to fifteen minutes, being allowed for the purpose. He also had an interview in their cells with 116 prisoners who had applied to see him during the mission on purely spiritual matters. His addresses were most interesting, and listened to with great attention. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Davey's earnestness and persuasive powers as a missioner, and I feel sure that his addresses roused and invigorated the men, and a great deal of good has resulted.

I regret to report the retirement of Mr. John Hodge, Chief Warder of this prison, after a continuous service of upwards of 43 years. He has been an excellent officer, and his courage in dealing with some of the worst criminals in times of difficulty and danger has been most praiseworthy.

The buildings and fences have been kept in repair, and the following work has been done by convict labour :—

An extension to No. 6 Prison is in progress. The concrete foundations are nearly all put in, and the footing walls of 12 cells built. The granite dressings for the basement are prepared.

The walls of the new stables at the farm are built to damp-proof course, the latter laid on, and nearly all the granite dressings for this building are prepared.

The Princetown drainage work is nearing completion, 6,560 feet run of drain pipes are laid on, 17 manholes built, and 13 lamp-holes formed. A considerable amount of rock has been encountered in the excavations for this work.

About 4,300 tons of granite have been quarried, and about 2,900 tons split to sizes and carted to the prison for dressing and building. About 900 cubic yards of earth have been excavated from the quarry head and removed a distance of about 60 yards.

The new boiler-room for No. 1 Bath-house has been completed, and a circulating boiler, cylinder, and hot and cold water service pipes laid on to the baths.

New latrines and urinals for the officers have been completed.

The new tank for gas water, capacity about 13,000 gallons, has been built and the pump fixed.

Structural alterations and additions have been made to the chaplains' quarters, and a new system of drainage put in, and the quarters painted and papered throughout.

Improvements have been made in the warming of the hospital block by the introduction of two hot water circulating boilers, coils, and 4-inch pipes.

The room used as a study at the Roman Catholic priest's quarters has been enlarged, and a new bath with waste and ventilating pipes fixed.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Three extraction ventilators have been made and fixed in the roofs of the civil guards' day and night rooms.

A new bell cote has been made and fixed over the entrance to the gatekeeper's lodge.

Improvements have been made in the warming of No. 4 Prison by the introduction of four Gurney stoves.

About 14 tons of granite paving have been prepared for and forwarded to Portland Prison.

Guard bars have been made and fixed to 16 clerestory windows in 2 C, 4 C, and 5 prisons, and opening gear refixed to these windows.

A stone-cutting shed, 120 feet long, has been built and taken into use.

An extension of the blacksmiths' shop is in progress. The walls are built to an average height of 15 feet, and the roofing is prepared ready for fixing.

About 1,200 cubic yards of granite rubble have been broken up for concrete work and repairs to roads, and the latter have been kept in repair.

To improve the lighting of the room in which the metric work is done, a larger window has been put in.

Every effort is being made to push on with the new block of separate cells, and I am pleased to say that the building is now practically finished, and is only waiting for the cells to be certified by an Inspector as fit for occupation, before the prisoners from No. 6 Prison are transferred to it. Since October last we have been so much hindered with bad weather, and have had such a quantity of rain and fog, and latterly so much frost and snow, that it has impeded the progress of the work at the extension of No. 6 Prison very considerably. When this building is completed, the prisoners now occupying the small corrugated iron cells in 2 A and B, and 4 A and B Prisons will be transferred to that building, and this will do away with the necessity of prisoners occupying these objectionable cells, and the proposed extension of No. 2 Prison can then be taken in hand, and the rest of the programme considered.

The past year has been a good season for crops and live stock.

The yield of hay was up to the average, and was saved in fair order.

Cereals cropped well, and were saved in good condition.

The turnip crop was excellent in quantity, and is reported to be one of the heaviest on record. The roots have sustained the winter in excellent condition.

Garden produce also made good returns.

The horses have done well throughout the past year, and are all in good condition. There is a definite improvement in the young horses owing to the purchase of good sires and mares, and the money spent in the purchase of these has proved to have been economically expended. The cart stallion, "Holcombe Conqueror," purchased in 1896 for £105, has recently been sold for

Extracts, Governor's Report.

the sum of £205. During the time this horse has been at this prison he has been exhibited at the local and county shows and has won seven first prizes and a second prize.

The cattle have also done well and are in good condition. The losses from scanter during the year have been less than in former years.

The sheep have done fairly well. The lambing season which is closing has been carried through in a satisfactory manner, and the yield of lambs is above the average, although severe snow-storms were experienced during the season. None of the sheep or lambs were lost. This was due to the extra precautions that were taken.

Pigs have done well throughout the year.

The numbers of live stock on the farm are—Horses and ponies, 78; cattle, 131; sheep, 553; pigs, 41; fowls, 36.

The amount realised for farm produce sold and transferred to prison use was 2,642*l.* 15*s.*

The annual sale of the farm stock took place on the 5th September. About the usual number of cattle was offered, but owing to the pressure on building operations at this prison, fewer cart horses could be spared for sale. The prices on the whole were considered to be most satisfactory. The horses realized 303*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; cattle, 451*l.* 10*s.*; sheep, 357*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; and wool, 99*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

I think that great credit is due to the farm bailiff, Mr. Gourlay, for the present satisfactory state of the farm. His energy is untiring, and the excellent care that he has taken of the sheep and lambs during the exceptional and trying winter just passed, in not having lost a single sheep or lamb, speaks for itself, and is most praiseworthy.

The following work has been executed during the year for the prison and other departments.:—

LIST of ARTICLES Manufactured during the Year ended 31st March, 1900.

Department, &c., for which made.	Description.	Number made.
Admiralty	Baskets	5,716
Greenwich Hospital School	Uniform:—	
	Jackets	305
	Waistcoats	106
	Trousers	120 pairs
	Coats, great	20
	Caps, staff	50
	Caps, sailors'	290
	The following articles were cut out at this prison and sent to other prisons to be made up:—	
	Trousers, serge ...	2,186 pairs
	Frocks, serge ...	2,000
	Caps, sailors' ...	1,600

LIST of ARTICLES Manufactured during the Year—*continued.*

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Department, &c., for which made.	Description.	Number made.
General Post Office	Wicker protectors ...	300
	Bags, cash, leather ...	14
	Twine	91,020 lbs.
Office of Works	Baskets	335
War Department	Baskets	8,855
	Cases, slip, bolster, barrack, coir.	2,000
	Cases, slip, bolster, barrack, hair.	2,200
	Haversacks	9,461
Prison Department	Uniform for officers :—	
	Aprons	30
	Belts	85
	Boots	90 pairs
	Caps, duck	12
	Coats, frock	56
	Coats, great	78
	Jackets	167
	Leggings	50 pairs
	Overalls	13 "
	Pouches	36
	Slippers	15 pairs
	Stock-tabs and loops	442
	Straps, shoulder ...	4,595 pairs
	Straps, staff	60
	Trousers	289 pairs
	Waistcoats	1
	Liberty clothing :—	
	Boots	220 pairs
	Coats	101
	Jackets	49
	Trousers	160 pairs
	Waistcoats	155
	Prison clothing, &c. :—	
	Aprons, dowlas ...	90
	Aprons, leather ...	40
	Bags, clothes... ...	36
	Blinds, window ..	10
	Boots	803 pairs
	Breeches, drab &c. ...	955 "
	Caps, cloth, &c. ...	773
	Cases, bed	315
	Cases, pillow	390
	Clogs	187 pairs
	Cloths, table	18
	Collars, cart, men's ...	10
	Drawers, flannel ...	1,795 pairs
	Frocks, drabbet ...	1,345
	Gloves, leather, jumping.	234 pairs
	Jackets, drab, &c. ...	570
	Laces, leather ...	9,850 pairs
	Leggings, beverteen...	870 "
	Letters and numerals	3,281
	Palms	750
	Slips, pillow	120
	Sheets...	258

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LIST of ARTICLES Manufactured during the Year—*continued.*

Department, &c., for which made.	Description.	Number made.
Prison Department—*cont.*	Prison clothing, &c.—*cont.*	
	Shoes	380 pairs
	Shirts, flannel ...	400
	Slippers, basil ...	56 pairs
	Slippers, cloth ...	130 "
	Stars, red cloth ...	7,696
	Stalls, finger, leather	266
	Straps, hammock ...	565
	Stockings	45 pairs
	Towels	818
	Waistcoats, drab, &c.	490
	Sundry other articles :—	
	Barrows, wheel, &c....	22
	Baskets	714
	Box, sentry	1
	Cart, market	1
	Cases, card	3,100
	Coffins...	4
	Firewood	260¾ cwt.
	Forms, wooden ...	50
	Gates, iron	3
	Gates, wood	8
	Pails, wood	66
	Setts, granite ...	273 cwt.
	Sheds, shelter ...	14
	Spoons, wood... ...	700
	Tinware	4,559
	Trap, two-wheel ...	1

The discipline both amongst officers and prisoners has been kept up to a high standard of efficiency, and I continue to receive from the Deputy Governor, the Medical Officer, and other officers all possible assistance in the discharge of my duties.

The appliances in case of fire are sufficient and in good working order, and the water supply is adequate. A new manual fire engine has been supplied.

The bedding, clothing, &c., have been good and sufficient.

The contractors' supplies have been of good quality and punctually delivered, except in the cases reported.

The progressive stage system has been carefully carried out and is working satisfactorily.

To the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of convict prisons have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Director.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket makers	45	—	45	928 3 11	
Bookbinders	4	—	4	145 9 3	
Carpenters	7	—	7	175 4 6	
Knitters	19	—	19	132 12 9	
Oakum pickers	39	—	39	14 10 4	
Sack makers and menders ..	21	—	21	310 17 2	
Shoemakers, &c.	35	—	35	549 19 6	
Smiths and Fitters	7	—	7	174 5 3	
Tailors, &c.	113	—	113	1,777 5 8	
Twine makers	18	—	18	474 1 5	
Wood-choppers	1	—	1	6 0 9	
Total	309	—	309	—	4,688 10 6
FARM:					
Breaking bones and stones ..	30	—	30	465 2 0	
Cropping, &c.	57	—	57	877 9 0	
Gardening	21	—	21	317 4 0	
Haymaking	14	—	14	231 2 0	
Manuring	4	—	4	64 11 0	
Sundries	39	—	39	604 18 0	
Total	165	—	165	—	2,560 6 0
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Prison Department:					
Bricklayers and Builders ..	32	—	32	1,226 19 2	
Carpenters	15	—	15	531 12 1	
Excavators	35	—	35	962 13 7	
Labourers	71	—	71	1,649 2 0	
Painters and glaziers	9	—	9	360 14 6	
Plasterers	2	—	2	92 16 4	
Quarrymen	45	—	45	1,655 8 8	

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.—*cont.*					
Prison Department—*cont.*:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Slaters	2	—	2	95 0 6	
Smiths and fitters	29	—	29	1,076 17 7	
Stone cutters	80	—	80	2,949 10 10	
Total	320	—	320	—	10,600 15 3
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	8	—	8	248 0 0	
Cooks	14	—	14	421 0 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	57	—	57	881 5 0	
Gasmakers	1	—	1	34 17 6	
Hospital Orderlies	5	—	5	116 5 0	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Washers	13	—	13	302 2 0	
Total	100	—	100	—	2,049 19 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Not told off at unlocking	7	—	7		
Sick	38	—	38		
Under punishment	7	—	7		
Total	52	—	52		
GRAND TOTAL	946	—	946	—	19,899 11 3

DARTMOOR PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

The duties of my department have been performed to the best of my ability, and I have been ably seconded by my scripture reader, who is a most painstaking and conscientious man.

The Holy Communion has been celebrated monthly, and on the greater church festivals, the average number of communicants being 24.

A preparatory class is held monthly, average attendance, 50.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism has been administered to two men, after careful preparation.

There have been three deaths of Protestant prisoners; I officiated at the Burial Services.

Whenever possible I invite brother clergymen to address the men on Sundays.

During Lent the Rev. A. Baring-Gould gave a course of addresses in the chapel on subjects suggested by the season. He was well received, and the result encouraging.

In the month of October an eight days' mission was conducted by a representative of the Church Army. The missioner preached twice on Sundays and gave a short address daily. He also interviewed a large number of men who had applied to see him.

Several cases have come under my observation, moved, I believe, to serious thought on the occasion, and of whose future I entertain a good hope.

Daily visits have been made to prisoners in the separate cells. It is interesting to note that some of these men frankly acknowledge their faults, and admit the justice of their punishment; others, and the greater number, deny everything, and impute falsehood to everyone.

The infirmaries are attended to with daily and punctual regularity. Short services are held and addresses given on Sundays and also during the week.

I regret that with the very limited time at our disposal, it is well nigh impossible to make much progress in the way of cell to cell visitation. The applications to see the Chaplain with regard to books, petitions, letters, and other matters, are so numerous as to occupy almost every available moment of our time.

Still it is gratifying to me to be able to record that, in the face of many difficulties, I have seen every prisoner once, and nearly all the occupants of the No. 5 Prison (which has accommodation for 272 men) twice.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

It was my original intention to pay two visits to each prisoner in the course of the year, but pressure of work in other directions compelled me reluctantly to abandon the idea.

Quite a new feature of the year's work, as far as this prison is concerned, has to be recorded. A course of addresses on moral subjects was given monthly for four months, beginning in October. The following list will show the varied nature of the subjects :—

October.—Temperance : Rev. A. A. Mathews. Monmouth.

November.—Chivalry : Col. Everitt, Hon. Secretary, White Cross League.

December.—The Stars : Professor Worthington, R.N. College, Keyham, Devonport.

February.—Betting and Gambling : Capt. Davey, Church Army.

In my opinion the experiment proved a conspicuous success. The subjects, with the exception of the third, which was somewhat abstruse, were pre-eminently practical in character. The lecturers were thoroughly conversant with the matter in hand, free of speech, earnest, even enthusiastic, able to rivet attention, enlist sympathy, and I believe to make an excellent impression.

If these lectures are to be continued, and to form a part of our reformative machinery, only men should be invited who by training, experience, and capacity, are qualified for the work they undertake.

On the ground of what one conceives to be the exact moral value of such lectures, it is not easy to speak with definiteness One is on safer ground when speaking of the cordial appreciation with which they are anticipated and received. On this point there is no sort of doubt. The unanimity is striking and conclusive.

It is possible to be too sanguine, and to fall into the mistake of over-estimating the moral effect of lectures such as these. No immediate and striking result should be expected. If they are to prove successful, as I confidently anticipate will be the case, the effect will show itself in the gradual uplifting of the moral tone of the prison.

Beyond this expression of opinion I cannot go. I will only add that I am grateful to the Directors for their ready co-operation and for their interest in a movement which was both unique and not altogether free from difficulties.

The various Aid Societies are working well, and in accord, on behalf of our discharged prisoners. I mean no invidious comparison by singling out one society from the others—I believe they are all keenly alive to the work of rescue—but I must mention the Church Army as being able to show an excellent record in the number of cases disposed of, and satisfactorily. Complaints are often made by old offenders that they are hunted down by the police, and in sheer desperation driven back to r old ways. These are *ex parte* statements, and to be received

with caution; further, they conflict with the statements of others who by word of mouth and in written assurances after discharge, testify to the desire of the police to put no obstacle in the way of a man who is honestly endeavouring to regain his lost position and character.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Education.—On this point, I can only say that we are doing what we can with the limited time at our disposal to carry out our instructions.

The accompanying table records the year's work.

I may be wrong, but the conviction is forcing itself upon me, that one of the causes of crime is the faulty and unsuitable character of our present system of education. The one, and sole idea, seems to be to turn lads out of school equipped for the requirements of every day life, in a word, to make them sharp business men. The question of moral training occupies no place in the curriculum of the most modern educational system. The result is what was to be expected. The youth leaves school with the vaguest conceptions of right and wrong, and in the absence of any good counteracting influence at home and in social environment, quickly drifts into crime.

Our library is well stocked with literature of the most varied kind. It will interest the Directors to know that a gentleman of considerable literary fame, who visited the prison a short time ago, expressed surprise at the wide range and useful practical nature of the subject-matter of the works provided for the prisoners' education and entertainment. The books most in request are just those which attain the largest circulation in other libraries, but there is a gratifying and increasing demand for works of an educational character.

I have paid regular visits to the Dartmoor Prison Officers' Schools, Prince Town, tested the registers, and on each occasion found all correct.

Looking back to the year's work, I cannot conscientiously think of anything more that could be done to promote the moral and spiritual good of these unhappy people than has been done. Yet the little apparent result makes one often feel sad at heart and desponding.

Still we continue to labour on in faith and hope that every earnest effort on behalf of the sinful suffering men must bear good fruit in God's own time.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
334	22	2	4	12	4

PROGRESS during the YEAR of ALL CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... 1	Passed Standard III... —	
Standard II ..	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... 8		
Standard III.	Passed Standard III... 4			

DARTMOOR PRISON.

ACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

health of the prisoners and the sanitary arrangements of son have been satisfactory.

at improvement has been effected in the hospital by the uction of hot-water pipes, and no difficulty is now ienced in maintaining a uniform temperature.

e same remark is applicable to that portion of the old prison e additional stoves have been placed.

e daily average number under treatment in hospital was 37·5.

e rate of mortality was 5·2 per thousand prisoners, and the age age at death 46 years.

PARKHURST PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Nothing has occurred to modify the opinion expressed last year as to the success of the changes established by the Prison Act of 1898, except in the matter of talking at exercise, to which I propose to advert later on.

The Board of Visitors, at its monthly meetings, deals with an average of 22 to 23 applications. These, for the most part, take the form of statements of grievances and appeals against reports—not very numerous; complaints as to medical treatment, generally by querulous invalids whom nothing will satisfy; and requests for extension of the time allowed for visits. In addition, there are a few garrulous and more or less feeble-minded convicts who, month after month, put their names down for the Board, with no apparent object beyond securing an audience for their rambling speeches.

Since the last report four convicts have been brought before the Board of Visitors on charges of misconduct. Of these, three were found guilty of assaults on officers, but as they were all medically unfit the question of corporal punishment did not arise.

As regards the talking at exercise on Sundays allowed to convicts in the fourth stage and special class, although no direct breaches of discipline have been traced to it, I venture to suggest that its advantages are open to grave doubt.

If looked upon as a relaxation from the rule of silence, permitted on grounds of health or of humanity, its necessity is not apparent. Were convicts kept in solitary, or even in separate, confinement, it would be a different matter; but as this class of prisoner is in association all day, except at meal times, the risks of mental harm arising from restrictions on speech may be put on one side. It is the solitude, of which silence is only a subsidiary feature, that is dangerous in the system of imprisonment which obtains in some countries.

From another point, the indulgence may be viewed as a reward for good behaviour. In this regard, it is worth while to consider what are the probable topics of conversation between men whose manner of life when at large has landed them in penal servitude; and whether the bringing together of criminals, shortly to be set at liberty, is not likely to develop friendships between members of the very class that it is, in the interests of society, desirable to keep apart. I suggest that it is at least questionable whether a

convict's good conduct in prison should be rewarded by a privilege, involving serious risk of moral harm to himself, and giving opportunity for planning future depredations on the community.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Assuming that the general rule of silence, besides being essential for the maintenance of discipline, has been adopted in order to guard against these evils, its practical enforcement is not rendered more easy by official recognition of talking amongst even a limited number of convicts.

Addresses or lectures to prisoners may now be organised under certain conditions. I regret, however, that owing to various adverse circumstances, I have not been able to take advantage of this permission to any great extent. The principal difficulty, of course, lies in finding persons willing to undertake the task, and able to put their subject, whatever it may be, in a form to be appreciated by men of such varied range of intelligence as are to be found in this prison. Nevertheless, I think that this difficulty may, to a great extent, be overcome; in which case there can be no doubt of the value of the innovation. I believe that the lectures that have been delivered were appreciated by a large majority of the convicts.

With regard to the labours on which prisoners are employed, the distinguishing feature here is the printing industry, carried on, together with bookbinding, on the ground floor of the upper prison. This building is in need of considerable repairs, especially as to the roof; and I suggest that the opportunity might be taken to increase the workshop accommodation upstairs by removing the obsolete iron cells. If this were done the number of men employed in this industry could be largely increased, and they need not be restricted to the star class. With adequate machinery and motive power, I am convinced that a very lucrative printing business for Government offices could be established. At present the presses are worked by manual labour, from 10 to 12 men out of the 30 in the shop being so occupied when first joining the party. This necessary rule excludes all "light labour" prisoners. If, however, the motive power were supplied by an engine, many of these men could be employed as printers, which would be very much more profitable, both to themselves and to the public, than the work that has now to be found for them.

In addition to the particular reasons mentioned above, I would always, on general grounds, advocate the extension of workshops, in distinction from the form of labour generally associated with the term "public works." In the shop a man has to exercise his intelligence as well as his physical strength; interest in his work is therefore aroused, and the habit of industry may be acquired, while he has less time for brooding over the petty details of his surroundings. Moreover, it would follow from this, and from the fact that in a shop each man has his appointed place and his appointed work, that the control of a body of men is made more easy for the officer, and furtive conversation more difficult for the convict.

With a few exceptions the conduct of the subordinate officers has been good.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The behaviour of the prisoners has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

There has been no attempt to escape.

The walls and fences are in good condition, as are the buildings, with the exception of the upper prison, the roof of which, I think, should be renewed.

The appliances for extinguishing fire are in good order, and the water supply is sufficient.

The quantity of clothing and bedding has been found to be sufficient.

Contractors' supplies have, on the whole, been satisfactory. In a few cases, where they have not been up to the standard, goods have been returned.

The progressive stage system has been carried out in accordance with instructions.

There has been no deviation from the rules laid down for the government of prisons, except under the authority of a Director.

Manufactory.

The undermentioned work has been done by the Manufacturing Department during the year :—

For Admiralty—

Gromets	23,950
Restraint suits	24
Fenders	3,480
Nets, cabbage, &c.	510

For War Department—

Roman Catholic Testaments rebound ...	1,200
Beds, barrack coir, made and filled	2,500
Bolsters	500
Slips, pillow	300
Beds remade (for Albany Barracks)	498
Kit boxes repaired (for Albany Barracks) ...	154

For General Post Office—

Mailbags, pattern 101, made	3,000
Bill stamp cases	6

For Crown Agents for Colonies—

Penal records	100

For Parkhurst Prison—

Uniform clothing and boots, liberty and prison clothing and boots and shoes, cell furniture made and repaired.

Printing and bookbinding for Home Office and all prisons.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Farm.

The live-stock at the end of the year consists of 3 horses, 1 bull, 26 dairy cows, 12 heifers, 7 calves, 1 boar, 11 sows, 88 store pigs, and 10 fatting. The horses and cattle are in good health, but the pigs have suffered greatly from lung disease owing to defective styes. Seven new styes were erected during last winter, but more are badly needed.

The crops generally have been very good—the onions exceptionally so—but owing to heavy rains a portion of the potato crop was diseased. The hay and corn crops yielded well, and were harvested in good condition.

The following works have been executed during the year :—

A Hall.—Roof repaired, skylights stripped and reglazed, and painted three coats. New bathing boiler fixed, and brickwork made good.

F Hall (Infirmary).—Stott's lights and ventilators fixed in four wards. Ceilings of same, and nurses' rooms, washed, stopped, and whitened, and walls and woodwork painted, three coats. Two-inch bead and flush door and frame made and fixed in passage to padded cells ; brickwork and rendering made good.

Prison Halls.—Walls of cells and corridors scraped and lime-whited.

Storekeeper's offices, and passage to same, and messenger's room, painted, papered, and varnished throughout, ceilings whitened.

Visitor's Board Room.—Openings cut in outer wall, three pairs of 2-inch double-hung sashes and frames, 2-inch framed partition with two doors, and three sets of framed iron guard-bars made and fixed, three stone window-sills worked and set, and brickwork made good. Walls and woodwork painted, four coats.

Prisoners' Visitors' Rooms.—Opening cut in outer wall, one pair of 2-inch double-hung sashes and frames, two 2-inch bead and flush doors and frames with fanlights, and 2-inch framed partition across room made and fixed. Walls and woodwork painted four coats.

Chapel.—Bookshelves fixed under choir seats.

Cook-house.—New 6-foot kitchener fixed, opening cut in wall, new sash and frame with stone window-sill and framed guard-bars made and fixed.

Bakehouse.—Forty square feet of 2-inch square-framed partition framed and fixed ; new sink fixed, and new drain from same laid.

Shoemaker's Shop.—Fresh air flues formed, nine Tobin's tubes made and fixed, and brickwork made good.

Carpenter's Shop.—New roof framed, fixed, and slated ; facias, gutters, and principals painted, four coats.

Blacksmith's Shop.—Temporary shop fitted up, old one pulled down, bricks cleaned and stacked, new shop built and fitted up with forges, benches, &c. Iron gates and frame made and

Extracts, Governors, Report.

fixed at entrance. Walls lime-whited, two coats; and skylights, principals, and woodwork painted, four coats.

New School Room.—Site cleared of turf, excavations in trenches made, and cement concrete made and laid in foundations.

New shelter for Chief Warder erected on parade.

New stone steps fixed on north side of F hall. Furnaces of boilers relined. Gates in exercise yards repaired and painted, three coats.

Gas Works.—Furnaces and flues repaired, seven new retorts set, and fronts of ovens rebuilt.

Gasman's Quarters.—New fence prepared, fixed and painted, three coats, round garden.

Water and gas mains repaired, one new fire-hydrant fixed.

Farm.—Painting and lime-whiting new cow houses completed. Onion loft roof repaired and tarred. Temporary shelter for pigs erected, part of old piggery pulled down, and a new building erected and fitted up complete, wood and ironwork painted, four coats, and walls lime-whited, two coats, new drainage with manholes put in.

Artizan Yard Sheds.—Painting of wood and ironwork completed.

Avenue Cottages.—Old out-buildings and yard walls pulled down, external and internal walls, and chimney breasts of main building underpinned, ground floor joists and floor relaid, alterations to roof made, and six pairs of double-hung sashes and frames made and fixed. New wash-house, coal cellar, two W.C.'s, and yard wall built, yard and wash-house floors paved with concrete, new surface water, sewage and land drains put in, with manholes, chimney stack rebuilt, joints of external brickwork raked out and repointed.

Nos. 1 and 2 Upper Prison Gate Quarters.—Openings cut in walls in bed-rooms, two pair of double-hung, and one pair of casement sashes and frames, with linings and architraves made and fixed, with stone window-sills, brickwork and plastering made good.

No. 1 to 6 Block Quarters.—Wash-house and W.C. roofs stripped, repaired, and reslated, new lead flashings fixed. Living and bedroom ceilings whitened, walls coloured or papered, sculleries lime-whited.

Governor's House.—Painted and papered throughout, ceilings whitened, new cupboard and sink fixed in pantry, new sink fixed in bath-room, hot and cold water laid on to sinks, new gas stove fixed in hall, new slow combustion stove, tiled hearth, and chimney-piece fixed in study.

Deputy Governor's House.—Ceilings whitened and walls coloured, new kitchener fixed.

Medical Officer's House.—Ceilings and walls damaged by settlements repaired. Ceilings whitened and wall papers made good, new kitchener fixed.

Extracts, Governors, Report.

Deputy Medical Officer's House.—Lattice screen for yard wall made, painted, and fixed; fifty-feet run of oak park paling fence fixed next main road. External work of house painted, two coats. Walls of bathroom and staircase stripped, repapered, and varnished, and ceilings whitened, new sink fixed in kitchen, walls damaged by settlements repaired, and paper made good.

Roads, paths, and parades repaired and retarred as required.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Basket-makers	1	—	1	7 13 9	
Bed, bolster, mattress, pillow makers, &c. (all branches).	84	—	84	728 3 8	
Bookbinders	17	—	17	578 2 9	
Carpenters	1	—	1	21 16 7	
Gromet makers	1	—	1	24 17 11	
Hammock makers	2	—	2	14 5 6	
Knitters..	18	—	18	123 15 3	
Labourers, &c.	3	—	3	45 8 0	
Mail-bag makers	11	—	11	82 6 8	
Net makers	1	—	1	28 13 0	
Printers	35	—	35	1,259 2 9	
Ship-fender makers..	13	—	13	232 7 6	
Shoemakers, &c.	15	—	15	260 18 2	
Smiths and fitters	2	—	2	84 1 3	
Tailors, &c.	59	—	59	698 1 10	
Total	263	—	263	—	4,189 14 7
FARM:					
Attending cattle	12	—	12	185 3 0	
Breaking bones	21	—	21	320 9 0	
Cropping, &c.	4	—	4	63 0 0	
Gardening	5	—	5	80 2 0	
Sundries..	84	—	84	1,309 16 0	
Total	126	—	126	—	1,958 10 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prison Department:—					
Bricklayers	10	—	10	397 14 0	
Carpenters	6	—	6	260 1 9	
Labourers..	47	—	47	1,368 13 11	
Painters and glaziers	6	—	6	259 17 2	
Sawyers, wood	1	—	1	31 13 2	
Smiths, fitters, &c.	7	—	7	271 15 6	
Stone cutters, &c.	1	—	1	26 1 10	
Total	78	—	78	—	2,615 17 4
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	201 10 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	408 4 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	17	—	17	267 5 0	
Gardeners	1	—	1	15 10 0	
Gasmakers	1	—	1	6 8 0	
Hospital orderlies	3	—	3	75 10 6	
Labourers	29	—	29	452 8 0	
Stokers	1	—	1	16 17 0	
Washers..	15	—	15	354 18 0	
Total	86	—	86	—	1,798 10 6
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	7	—	7		
Not told off at unlocking	12	—	12		
Sick	126	—	126		
Under punishment	5	—	5		
Total	150	—	150		
GRAND TOTAL	703	—	703	—	10,563 12 5

PARKHURST PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

Divine services were conducted twice on Sundays.

On Christmas Day and Good Friday, at matins there was the usual service with sermon, while at evensong on the former day carols, anthems, and sacred songs were sung, and on the latter, "The Story of the Cross," with anthems suitable for the festival, were well rendered by the choir. By permission of the Governor and Medical Officer, these services were repeated in both hospitals.

About once a quarter, in addition to the above, we had a "Musical Sunday Afternoon," the solos, quartettes, &c., being selected from the leading composers of sacred music. Much gratitude was, from time to time, expressed by the prisoners for so pleasing a break in the ordinary routine.

Eighteen sermons were kindly preached by the neighbouring clergy, and were highly appreciated.

Holy Communion was celebrated on the chief festivals. The usual notices and preparation were given, in accordance with your instructions. The average number of communicants was 74. It proved a great encouragement to find that over twelve per cent. of our Church of England prisoners were not only communicants, but also manifested by subsequent good conduct their sincerity and earnestness to prove examples to others.

The harvest festival was held on October 16th. The chapel was, as usual, tastefully decorated with flowers, ferns, and corn. Special sermons were preached by the Chaplain of "The Home of Industry," Parkhurst.

Daily services were held each morning in the chapel and the two hospitals, so that (including the lunatic division) prayers were said twenty-four times per week, and seven addresses given —sermonettes, "plain talk," and lectures, varied as much as possible.

A successful eight-days mission, from January 6th to 13th inclusive, was conducted by Captain Arthur Hanson, of the Church Army, whose plain and manly addresses, so full of earnestness, made a deep impression upon his hearers. There were 150 applicants for private interviews with the missioner.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Two lectures were given. The first by Mr. Milroy, C.I.V., on "The manners and customs of the inhabitants of South Africa;" the second by Captain Davey, Church Army, on "Betting and gambling." The majority of men appreciated the movement, in so far as it manifested an interest in their welfare, lifted them up out of themselves, and gave them more profitable topics for conversation during talking exercise than grievances real or imagined.

The minority considered that there was nothing to be learned beyond what was already to be found in the books of the prison library.

Education.—The school was carried on in accordance with the regulations. Five men received instruction from me in the higher branches of education. One of these, about four weeks after discharge, passed a successful examination, obtaining a high place in "honours." This was one of the special cases in which you kindly permitted the prisoner to receive a reasonable supply of classical works from his friends. Advanced dictionaries, popular and technical educators, and books of reference were greatly in demand, while several requests were made for works in Spanish and French.

Blind Prisoners.—I have again to record that we were able to teach two blind prisoners to read. One of these lost his sight a few days after admission. At the end of three months he could read very fairly. I quote his words when desiring to express his gratitude:—"I thought I should have gone mad, but being able to read like this has saved me and given new life."

The sick were daily visited by myself and the scripture reader, alternately, in both hospitals. Holy Communion was administered to those unable to attend chapel, in one of the association wards. The daily average number visited was 128.

Lunatic Division.—Prayers were read by the scripture reader and myself alternately, for those who wished to attend, and the men were regularly visited.

Visits and Applications.—Up to the date of my severe illness, I paid upwards of 1,044 special visits (not including hospitals), and received 1,015 applications, many of which required a second visit.

Discharged Prisoners.—Several grateful letters were received from men who had obtained honest employment and were doing well.

Through the courtesy of the Church Army, I am enabled to report upon the following cases:—

B. S.—Discharged 2nd May, 1900. Has obtained a situation as a traveller for some flour mills.

J. B.—Discharged 5th June, 1900. Obtained work at a builder's.

F. W.—Discharged 18th June, 1900. Obtained situation as cook on board ship going to Australia.

H. C.—Discharged 26th June, 1900. Obtained situation with clothing manufacturer.

G. B.—Discharged 3rd July, 1900. Sent to Cambridge; obtained work as carman.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

W. B.—Discharged 28th July, 1900. Engaged in journalistic work. Residing with Baptist minister.

J. F.—Discharged 9th September, 1900. Obtained constant manual labour.

G. B.—Discharged 20th September, 1900. Sent to Liverpool; obtained work as plumber.

J. S.—Discharged 21st September, 1900. Met at prison gate by Church Army officer, and found employment.

A. W.—Discharged 3rd November, 1900. Sent to Liverpool; parents forwarded him to Australia.

J. P.—Discharged 7th November, 1900. Forwarded to Brecon; doing well.

H. W.—Discharged 20th November, 1900. Obtained work at an Army clothing contractors.

G. S.—Discharged 7th December, 1900. Assisted by brother.

J. W.—Discharged 8th December, 1900. Obtained work at a builder's.

W. B.—Discharged 27th December, 1900. Obtained work as a boot-closer.

J. L.—Discharged 5th January, 1901. Sent to Southampton Labour Home.

W. S.—Discharged 19th January, 1901. Every effort made to obtain for him employment on board ship, but his health failed; was sent to his mother at Stoke-on-Trent.

R. W.—Discharged 2nd March, 1901. Sent to friends at Woolwich.

Many other satisfactory cases could be quoted.

Eight prisoners manifested great anxiety concerning their wives and children (whom they had left starving). On communicating with the Church Army, these sad cases of destitution were relieved.

Altogether, the number of cases dealt with by various recognized Aid Societies was 195.

The scripture reader and the two school masters worked most conscientiously. I regret that I have now lost the assistance of the senior schoolmaster, who retired on March 25th last, after 35 years' good service.

During my illness, the Rev. J. C. Ince has most efficiently carried on my duties.

I record with pleasure and gratitude the hearty co-operation and willing assistance rendered to me in the discharge of my duties by the Governor, the Medical Officer, and the rest of the prison staff.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
217	26	3	4	11	8

PROGRESS during the YEAR of ALL CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To		To		To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. ..	1	Standard II. ..	—	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. ..	9	Standard III..	—	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III..	4	Passed Standard III..	—		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III ..	20				

PARKHURST PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The sanitary state of the establishment has been satisfactory, and the general health of the inmates fair for an invalid class.

During the year the daily average population of the prison has been 703, and the daily average number of patients in hospital 127, the greatest number under treatment at one time having been 150. Deaths from all causes amounted to 22. Nearly all of these resulted from old standing chronic disease, and in 13 instances the disease existed at the time of first reception into a local prison. Cardiac and tubercular affections account for a large proportion of the fatal cases. Three convicts of 73, 77, and 85 years of age respectively are included in the list, and help to swell the numbers, which are rather higher than usual.

Five prisoners were released on medical grounds.

During the year 18 prisoners were certified insane, and the number remaining in the lunatic wing under treatment at the end of the year was 22.

Weak-minded prisoners continue to be collected here from the other convict prisons, and to be dealt with under special conditions. Their present number is 88. Presenting as they do all degrees of mental deficiency, ranging from mere eccentricity up to the borderland of actual insanity, they are difficult to classify, and for the most part unfit for the ordinary penal discipline of a convict prison. At the same time, being criminal in habits, they are prone to violence and impatient of control, so that special care is needed to keep them in order and prevent them from inflicting injuries on each other. The management of such a class in prison is beset with considerable difficulty as well as danger, and calls for tact and patience on the part of the officers in charge of them to a much greater extent than if they were ordinary lunatics. This class, as might be expected, supplies the largest proportion of those who are eventually certified insane.

The health of the subordinate staff of the prison has been satisfactory, but 17 officers were invalided during the year, some from permanent disease, and others from attaining the age limit of service.

PORTLAND PRISON.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

The changes in system effected by the Prison Act of 1898 have now been sufficiently long in practice to judge the results.

The Board of Visitors has met each month, and one or more members have visited the prison at other times. The system under which certain administrative duties, formerly performed by a Director, now devolve on the Board of Visitors, has been carried out most successfully, and has, I consider, strengthened the hands of the Governor.

The restriction of the power to award corporal punishment to certain offences only has not been followed during the year by a decrease in the number of cases of infliction of this punishment, 10 prisoners having been flogged, a number which exceeds the combined totals of the three preceding years. There has been a marked increase in the use of most foul and abusive language towards officers by convicts belonging to a class having little or nothing to lose. It is, I think, regrettable that this offence, and that of continued disorderly conduct, can no longer be held in check by the fear of corporal punishment.

The rule under which conversation at one exercise on Sunday has been permitted has not led to good results in all cases. More care is now being taken to restrict this privilege to prisoners whose antecedents justify the belief that they will not contaminate others; so habitual criminals, and prisoners who have been convicted of certain offences, are now being debarred from this privilege.

The progressive stage system has worked satisfactorily, but tasked labour can only be applied to a limited extent at this prison.

An official from the Church Army held an eight days' mission in June, and in January "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, delivered an address to the Protestant prisoners in the chapel; the Bishop of the Diocese confirmed 14 convicts in March.

I am of opinion that such exceptions as these to the ordinary routine, if not too frequent, are beneficial.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very satisfactory; they, as a rule, show tact and great patience in the performance of their duties.

The star class prisoners have behaved well, with the exception of a section composed of naval and military convicts.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

There has been a considerable amount of serious crime, assaults on officers, &c., which I attribute to the presence of an unusually large number of convicts of very bad character. Many of these have now been transferred or discharged, or removed from the general body by being placed in the second probation, or at work in a "separate" party.

I regard this outbreak of serious crime as exceptional, and I do not anticipate a recurrence.

The abuse of the privilege of appeal and complaint to superior authority still continues. This acts very injuriously on discipline, by strengthening the disposition to resist authority, now so prevalent.

The conduct, however, of the large majority of the prisoners has been satisfactory, especially during the latter part of the year.

There have been no escapes or attempts at escape.

The condition of the buildings and fences is satisfactory.

The appliances for use in case of fire are sufficient and in working order; the supply of water is adequate.

The bedding and clothing are now sufficient.

The contracts have been satisfactorily carried out, and supplies punctually delivered, except that for making officers' uniform, which has entailed much trouble and inconvenience to officers; this has been brought to the notice of the Directors.

The new wing is approaching completion, and excavations are being made for the foundations of another wing.

The progress of young prisoners in the following trades has been satisfactory:—blacksmithing, tinsmithing, building, carpentry, moulding, painting, shoemaking, stone dressing, and quarrying.

The rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, a Director.

The following work has been carried out during the year:—

For the Admiralty.

The work carried out has been as follows:—

Roach, Whitbed, Kerf, and Basebed stone has been quarried as shown below:—

	Tons.
Scappled block	2,715
Random block	16,922
Hard cap	5,827
Spalls	7,760
Broken stone	3,000
Rubble ballast	12,800
Flint	45
Soft burr	180

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The riggers have shifted 20 cranes, and the platelayers have laid 1 mile of permanent way and maintained all roads in good order.

Dressed stone has been prepared in the masons' yard for the following :—

Chidcock ; Branscombe and Portland Bill Coast Guard Stations ; also for Infectious Hospital ; Portland, Slipway, Upnor ; Seaton ; R.N. Hospital, Plymouth ; R.N. Hospital, Great Yarmouth, &c.

Foundry and fitters' shop.—The following items have been made :—

Wrought-iron trusses for new roof over moulding and fitting shop, ironwork for fittings of new torpedo shop, cover plates and frames, cheeks, rollers, wheels, machinery for cranes, brass bearings, bushes, gas plugs, stanchions, oil cans, hinges, screw plates, hooks and eyes, false bottoms, funnels, bolts and nuts, dogs, scrapers, oil measures, union screws, chimney bands, screws, washers, spindles, sashlifts, wedges, talleys, shovels, hat and cloak hooks, &c.

General repairs to locomotive, steam crab, cranes, waggons, trolleys and working plant.

Carpenters' shop.—The following have been made :—

Sash frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, cranes, tipping boxes, hand carts, barrows, stone boxes, tables, bookcases, notice boards, blind rollers, stationery boxes, architraves, moulds, measuring rods, packing cases, stools, reels, benches, railway keys, drawers, rollers, buckets, straight edges, telescope rests, squares, ladders, jacks, gauges, spraggs, closet boxes, blocks for hospital beds, handrail and handles.

The trolleys, cranes, waggons, barrows, and all working plant have been repaired and maintained in good order.

For the War Department.

The repairs to St. Peter's Church have been carried out and the edifice kept in good repair.

For the Prison Department.

The new wing ("B") in course of construction, is approaching completion.

The masonry is completed, together with the roof, skylights, extraction shafts, lightning conductor, smoke stack, guttering, glazing of cell, boiler room and corridor lights.

The necessary dressed stone for the completion of the building has been prepared in the mason's yard, and the wood and iron internal fittings are w[illegible]ed.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The concrete floors to cells are completed, and the greater portion of the outer cell walls rendered.

The cell tables are being fixed; also door frames, fresh air inlet ventilators, gas boxes, girders for landings, cell shelves, hammock hooks, slate landings, and guard bars to skylights.

In the basement a large heating boiler has been fixed and the necessary flues formed, and the hot water pipes and coils are ready for fixing in culvert.

Wrought-iron cradling to carry these pipes has been made and fixed in the culvert.

Four large cast-iron reservoir tanks have been fixed in the roof to supply the building.

A new water main, meter and valves is being laid to connect this hall with the Verne water main.

Extraction culverts have been built in the clear storey, connecting the flues from cells with the shafts.

The excavations for the next wing ("C") are in progress, and in the masons' yard 14,000 cubic feet of dressed stone has been prepared.

The reservoirs and filter beds at Folly Pier Pumping Station have been cleaned out and limewashed.

The machinery, pumps, mains, and Berkefeld filters have been kept in thorough repair.

The spring at "King's Head" has been covered in and secured by an extra iron door with locking bar.

The service pipes, tanks, &c., in the prison and officers' quarters have been cleaned out and kept in repair.

The fire engines, hoses and hydrants have been regularly tested and worked, and the fire tanks kept full.

The furnaces at the foundry, limekiln, boiler room, laundry, cookhouse, bakehouse, and gas house have been kept in good order.

The padded cells in the infirmary have been recovered as reported, and the operating room painted and fitted with a powerful regenerative lamp.

The roofs, skylights, and chimneys of prison buildings have been kept in repair, and half of the lead valley gutter in E quarters renewed.

Five rows of quarters (F, G, H, I, J) have been painted with Szerelmey Iron Paint.

C and D halls have been painted externally with Bell's Asbestos Paint and Gay's Impenetrable Paint.

The Storekeeper's quarters have been painted externally, and a

Extracts, Governor's Report.

portion of the Medical Officer's internally, also the bathroom o the Deputy Governor's quarter.

Twenty-five other quarters have been painted and papered, 47 papered and distempered, and 65 distempered only, including the limewashing of yards, wash-houses, and w.c.'s.

The Protestant chapel has been heated with hot-water pipes and radiators, and the apparatus room altered to suit fixing of Keith's champion boiler.

A table and retable has been made.

The sashes have been fitted with new sockets and pivots, and the divisions in the chapel removed and the seating re-arranged.

A new dcorway has been built communicating with the vestry, and the old doorways built up.

Two wrought-iron gas standards have been made for the sanctuary, and a brass hand-rail for the pulpit.

Two new pumps have been fixed in the E quarters yard for pumping rain water, and one in the Governor's garden.

Twenty-one doors and frames have been made and fixed to the yards of F, G, H, I, and J quarters, and three to the yards of A quarters.

Two wrought-iron gates have been made and fixed to the staircases of C quarters.

A new glass-panelled door has been made and hung to the hall of the Medical Officer's quarters, and a dresser fixed in the Clerk of the Works' quarters, and a garden gate.

A separate party shed has been built to accommodate 12 prisoners in the Sunday exercise yard.

The Clerk of the Works' stores, adjoining the gasworks, have been covered with corrugated iron, and the racks altered internally.

Two epileptic cells are being prepared in the separate cells, and four for suicidal cases.

Storm sashes have been made and fixed to the Chaplain's and Deputy Medical Officer's quarters.

New grates have been fixed in several quarters, and coppers, ranges, and boilers kept in repair.

A new range has been fixed in the Storekeeper's quarter.

The boundary and yard lamps have been kept in thorough repair, and the cell and other lights in good order.

Gas has been laid on to the quarters over the library.

Cast-iron clothes posts have been made and fixed in the drying-grounds, also new lamp-posts.

·e infirmary corridor flagging has been renewed.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

Ten cells in D hall have been re-floored and sheet-iron lining renewed, also the cell divisions in other halls repaired.

A cinder court for winter tennis is being constructed in the Superior Officers' recreation ground.

New goal posts have been made and fixed on the football ground.

The steamers and cooking boilers have been kept in repair.

The blinds at the officers' schools have been repaired, also the desks and cupboards.

The ceilings of 30 and 47 E quarters have been re-lathed and plastered.

A new shed has been constructed over the stone saws in the masons' yard.

The separate cells plank beds have been hinged and screwed to the floor.

The extraction tube to the cook-house has been lengthened.

Four new doors and frames have been made and fixed at the Governor's garden, and the fence renewed.

The underground tanks at the stoneyard have been fitted with cast-iron covers and frames.

Additional rain water pipes have been fixed at the front gate.

A new cast-iron tank is being made to replace the wooden salt water tank above the gas works.

The cell doors of the infirmary have been repaired

A new circular heating stove has been fixed in the Vestry.

The hot water arrangements at the Deputy Governor's quarters have been altered.

Pipes broken by frost have been renewed, and defective fittings.

New steps and landing have been prepared and fixed in the storekeepers' yard.

New hot water pipes have been laid between the old bath-house and hot salt water tank.

The larder of the Governor's quarters has been fitted with meat hoks.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

The corrugated iron roof to covered way to kitchen is being renewed.

The bells throughout the prison have been kept in good order, and the walls, footpaths, and roads.

The drains have been regularly inspected and flushed, and sanitary fittings kept in efficient order.

The new main drainage scheme by contract labour is completed and working most satisfactorily.

The sewage is conducted through the cliff by means of iron pipes laid in a culvert, access to which is gained at either end by means of manholes.

Three additional ventilating shafts have been built in the Weares on the new system, and the existing shafts at the top of the cliff connected to it.

The whole of the tools, plant, and machinery, have been maintained in efficient order.

Manufacturing Department.

Dressed stone has been prepared and forwarded to Holloway and Aylesbury Prisons.

Stone in block has been sent to Parkhurst Prison.

Castings were supplied to Borstal, Cardiff, Dartmoor, Manchester, Parkhurst, Portland, Preston, Stafford, and Wormwood Scrubs Prisons.

Kitcheners (5) have been made for Portland Prison.

Cooking pots and steamers have been supplied to Birmingham, Maidstone, Barlinnie, and Edinburgh Prisons.

The whole of the clothing, bedding, and furniture has been kept in repair, and the following are some of the new articles made for this and other prisons :—Basins, zinc, 1,562 ; bins, dust, 90 ; boilers, 2 ; jugs, zinc, 220 ; knives, tin, 222 ; measures, 82 ; pails, dust, 129 ; pails, urine, 113 ; pans, dust, 61 ; pans, sauce, 7 ; pans, closet, 43 ; safes, key, 2 ; tins, dinner, 1,901 ; tins, various, 444; trays, baking, 28 ; tubs, 13 ; cans, oil, 37 ; ventilators, 50 ; chambers, zinc, 347 ; covers, chamber, 185 ; crates, potato, 33 ; cups, pint, 580 ; belts, 25 ; boots, 156 pairs ; straps, 933 ; shoes, 43 ; hammocks, 217 ; aprons, 19 ; bags, 29 ; breeches, 48 ; cases, bed, 60 ; drawers, flannel, 464 ; figures and letters, 4,600 ; frocks, 32 ; jackets, 27 ; coats, 25 ; waistcoats, 13 ; trousers, 15 ; slips, pillow, 90 ; sheets, 300 ; shirts, flannel, 158 ; slippers, 93 ; towels, 612 ; and waistcoats, 26.

Extracts, Governor's Report.

For Public Departments the articles manufactured and supplied were :—

Admiralty.—Canisters, 2,034 ; cases, 150 ; handstones, 43,876.

War Department.—Bottles, oil, 5,630.

Post Office.—Saucers, 8,314.

India Office.—Handstones, 1,988.

Farm Department.

Vegetables were cultivated on 5¾ acres of land for the use of the prison and sale to officers.

The crops were generally good.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, during the Year ended 31st March, 1901.

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN MANUFACTURES:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bookbinders	5	—	5	168 8 3	
Carpenters	3	—	3	72 12 6	
Knitters..	1	—	1	3 2 0	
Labourers, &c.	2	—	2	31 0 0	
Moulders	22	—	22	844 7 6	
Oakum pickers	1	—	1	0 6 5	
Shoemakers, &c.	12	—	12	287 0 6	
Smiths and fitters	38	—	38	921 15 5	
Stokers	2	—	2	46 10 0	
Stone dressers..	16	—	16	193 12 0	
Tailors, &c.	45	—	45	923 15 8	
Total	147	—	147	—	3,492 10 3
FARM:					
Cropping, &c.	10	—	10	148 13 0	
Total	10	—	10	—	148 13 0

Extracts, Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—*continued.*

Description of Employment.	1. Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			2. Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
IN BUILDINGS, &c.:					
Prison Department:				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Builders	24	—	24	916 0 0	
Carpenters	10	—	10	395 13 0	
Excavators	1	—	1	27 6 0	
Labourers..	16	—	16	251 11 5	
Painters and glaziers	8	—	8	248 9 4	
Sawyers (wood)..	1	—	1	61 18 4	
Smiths and fitters	18	—	18	729 12 2	
Stone cutters	98	—	98	3,285 9 8	
Total	176	—	176	—	5,915 19 11
Admiralty:					
Carpenters	11	—	11	258 6 4	
Excavators	29	—	29	905 6 0	
Labourers	17	—	17	262 19 0	
Platelayers	6	—	6	203 4 0	
Quarrymen	121	—	121	4,480 1 6	
Riggers	3	—	3	90 2 0	
Sawyers (wood)..	2	—	2	54 3 8	
Smiths and fitters	40	—	40	1,665 5 3	
Stone cutters	12	—	12	356 10 4	
Total	241	—	241	—	8,275 18 1
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison:					
Bakers	6	—	6	186 0 0	
Cooks	13	—	13	400 12 0	
Cleaners and jobbers working in and about the prison (exclusive of building work of any kind).	23	—	23	360 2 0	
Gardeners	4	—	4	56 15 0	
Gasmakers	1	—	1	23 5 0	

RETURN showing the EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS, and the VALUE of their EARNINGS, &c.—[illegible]

Description of Employment.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
				£ s d	£ s d
EMPLOYMENT in the ordinary service of the prison—cont.					
Hospital orderlies	5	—	5	[illegible]	
Labourers	7	—	7	[illegible]	
Stokers	2	—	2	[illegible]	
Washers..	11	—	11	[illegible]	
Total	71	—	71	—	[illegible]
NON-EFFECTIVE:					
Lost time through rain, &c. ..	19	—	19		
Not told off at unlocking	7	—	7		
Sick	32	—	32		
Under punishment	7	—	7		
Total	65	—	65		
GRAND TOTAL	136	—	136	—	[illegible]

PORTLAND PRISON.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

During the year ended March 31st the Sunday and week-day services have been regularly conducted by me. Every week-day morning I have also held a service and given an address in the infirmary, where an opportunity is specially afforded of making some good impression. There have been eight celebrations of the Holy Communion, with an average attendance of 57 communicants. I am glad to say that the communicants as a rule set a good example in the prison. A Confirmation was held by the Bishop of Salisbury on March 10th, when 14 out of the 20 candidates were confirmed. The Bishop expressed his pleasure on the improved appearance of the chapel.

An eight days' mission was held, beginning June 24th, 1900, by Captain Hanson, of the Church Army, which was very successful, and proved a help to many of the prisoners. He visited 58 men who had applied to see him. General Booth, of the Salvation Army, gave an address at a religious service conducted by him on January 7th, 1901. The prisoners welcomed his visit with pleasure, and listened to him with great attention. A few members of the Church of England elected to remain in their cells. There were 64 applications to see one of the Salvation Army officers, some of whom were visited by him. There is great promise of help from the Salvation Army as a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The Church Army has already done much good in this direction, and given assistance to many cases that I have recommended to them through their agent, Mr. Colin Campbell.

There has been a decided improvement in the tone and behaviour of the prisoners lately. Earlier in the year there was a mutinous spirit at work which threatened to be serious. I attribute the mischief to the arrival of a considerable number of troublesome men from Dartmoor at one time, and the abatement of the evil to various causes—the method of dealing with it, the removal or discharge at intervals of some of the worst characters, and the separation in the prison of others. Far the larger proportion of prisoners appreciate and are the better for recent privileges, but a small section only abuse them and try to make their fellow prisoners unruly and discontented.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

My chief difficulty is with the library and other books, about which daily complaints are made to me. During the past year, in addition to arrivals and discharges, punishments, and sick, I have been called upon to make 5,521 visits on application. In one month there were 545 applications, and out of the total, 3,229 have been to make complaints about books. Consequently very little time is left to visit other men who have a claim upon me, and whom I should like to see. The present system of issuing books does not seem to be satisfactory; I am, therefore, considering how it can be improved. It is doubtful whether a really satisfactory plan can be adopted without some extra help, as it would necessitate a considerable amount of book-keeping. At present the library is practically managed by only one of the schoolmasters, who is not equal to the task single-handed. I shall be thankful if this difficulty can be met. The other members of the staff have their own duties to attend to, which have been very much increased lately, but they do their best to give occasional assistance to the schoolmaster in charge of the library.

Regular instruction has been given to the small number of prisoners who were eligible to receive it, and some have made satisfactory progress.

Extracts, Chaplain's Report.

TOTAL NUMBER of CONVICTS received during the YEAR, the NUMBER ELIGIBLE for INSTRUCTION, and their CLASSIFICATION on RECEPTION.

Number of Receptions.	Number Eligible for Instruction.	Illiterates.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
260	38	6	4	14	14

PROGRESS during the YEAR of all CONVICTS under INSTRUCTION.

Progress of	To	To	To	
Illiterates ..	Standard I. .. 1	Standard II. .. —	Standard III. —	Passed Standard III. —
Standard I. ..	Standard II. .. 1	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III. —	
Standard II. ..	Standard III... —	Passed Standard III... 3		
Standard III. ..	Passed Standard III... 14			

PORTLAND PRISON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Extracts, Medical Officer's Report.

The general health of prisoners has been good.

No death had to be recorded.

No infectious disease (if we exclude influenza) has to be noted.

Five hundred and thirty-two patients, including re-admissions, have been treated in hospital during the year, the majority for short periods only, for trivial ailments.

The operation room has been reorganised in conformity with later sanitary ideas.

As regards the officers and their families, their general health has been good.

An epidemic of measles (82 cases) occurred at the end of May and lasted till the middle of July.

Two cases of scarlet fever (one in quarters), one case of diphtheria (in quarters), and one case of erysipelas (not in quarters), occurred during the year.

Improvements in sanitation continue to be carried out, but some very desirable alterations in E quarters, and the drainage there, have yet to be undertaken.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1901.